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No. 823.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For previous Report see Foreign Office Consular Report No. 5176 [Cd. 6665–134]).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.

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No. 823.

ZANZIBAR.

(For previous Report see [Cd. 6665–134.])

THE RESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Residency,
Zanzibar,
11th November, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with No. 189 of the Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, to transmit the Report by the Chief Secretary on the Blue Book for the year 1913.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,

Resident.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1913.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) General Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Revenue.

		1912	1913
		£	£
1	Agricultural Department	16,973	19,133
2	Customs Department	140,814	167,363
3	Crown Property Department ..	4,221	3,927
4	Fees of Court, Fines, etc.	2,711	6,952
5	Government Printing Press ..	487	375
6	Ground Rents on Government Lands	758	449
7	Inland Revenue Department ..	7,702	7,681
8	Interest on Investments	15,563	12,570
9	Miscellaneous Revenue	8,590	6,321
10	Port Service Department	6,983	7,220
11	Post Office	3,767	6,496
12	Railway and Electricity Department	10,969	12,904
13	Registration Department	3,930	3,860
14	Rent, British East Africa	11,000	11,000
15	Shipping Department	4,446	5,625
16	Water Supply Department ..	2,658	2,644
17	Public Health Department ..	828	—
18	Veterinary Department	128	—
	Total ..	£242,483	£274,521
	Sale of Land	..	605
	Total ..	£242,483	£275,126

The increases in Agricultural and Customs receipts are due to the large clove crop harvested, as well as to the high prices ruling.

The decrease under Interest on Investments is accounted for by the sale of investments to meet the cost of the Railway, Electric Light Works and Telephones purchased from the Zanzibar Railway and the Zanzibar Investment Companies.

The decrease in Miscellaneous Revenue is accounted for by the allocation of Judicial, Probate and Administration fees to Fees of Court, Fines, etc., which shows a corresponding increase.

The increase in Post Office revenue is attributable to sales of a new issue of stamps to collectors.

Public Health and Veterinary Departments revenue was allocated to Inland Revenue in 1913.

Passages of clove pickers chiefly contributed to the increase in receipts of the Shipping Department.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1912 and 1913 :—

Expenditure.

		1912 £	1913 £
1	Administration Department ..	3,067	3,104
2	Agricultural Department	10,753	14,401
3	Attorney General's Department ..	1,557	1,609
4	Civil List	18,474	23,649
5	Collectorate of Zanzibar	6,706	6,437
6	Collectorate of Pemba	5,077	5,477
7	Crown Property Department ..	765	1,037
8	Customs Department	5,793	7,200
9	Education Department	2,895	2,930
10	Government Printing Press ..	2,130	2,138
11	Interest and Sinking Fund ..	5,497	5,539
12	Judicial Department	7,849	13,461
13	King's African Rifles	5,000	6,200
14	Leper and Poor Establishment ..	1,809	2,025
15	Medical Department	8,181	9,500
16	Miscellaneous	3,678	2,726
17	Pensions and Gratuities	7,559	4,650
18	Police and Zanzibar Armed Constabulary	20,495	20,098
19	Port Service Department	6,552	8,073
20	Post Office	2,946	3,664
21	Public Health Department ..	10,933	10,775
22	Public Works Department	77,311	52,784
23	Public Gardens	728	468
24	Prison Island Quarantine Station ..	836	701
25	Railway and Electricity Department	82,211	14,396
26	Registration Department	730	783
27	Shipping Department	23,736	14,624
28	Stationery Department	697	1,649
29	Stables and Transport Department	4,004	3,201
30	Treasury Department	3,185	3,938
31	Wireless Telegraph Department ..	2,856	1,119
32	Veterinary Hospital	667	—
33	Water Supply	2	—
	Total ..	£334,679	£248,356

The increase in the expenditure of the Agricultural Department is incidental to the harvesting of a large clove crop.

The increase in the Civil List is accounted for by the transfer to final expenditure of the balance of the sum advanced to the ex-Sultan in 1910 for the payment of debts incurred in Europe.

The excess under Customs is explained by the fact that the cost of a new electric crane which was ordered in 1912 was not brought to account until 1913.

The rise in Judicial expenditure is accounted for by the payment from July 1st of the judges' salaries, which were previously defrayed from the Foreign Office vote.

Furniture for the new European Hospital is the chief item in the increase under Medical Department.

The saving under Pensions and Gratuities is accounted for by the payment of fewer gratuities.

The increase under Port Service is due to expenditure on the removal from the harbour of the wreck of the s.s. "Glasgow."

The increase in Post Office expenditure is incidental to a new issue of stamps.

The decrease under Public Works Department is accounted for by the fact that fewer works of an extraordinary character were undertaken during the year.

The expenses in 1912 of the Railway and Electricity Department included the cost of the Railway, Electric Light Works and Telephones purchased from the Zanzibar Railway and the Zanzibar Investment Companies.

The expenditure in 1912 under Shipping Department included the cost of the H.H.S. "Khalifa."

The excess under Stationery is due to the fact that the cost of a portion of the 1914 consignment was included by the Crown Agents in their account for December, 1913.

The decrease in the expenses of the Stables and Transport Department is due to retrenchments effected.

The rise in Treasury expenditure is accounted for by an increase in the cost of audit.

The savings under Wireless Telegraph Department is due to the resignation of the Superintendent and to the difficulty experienced in finding a successor to him.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1909	204,863 ..	189,014
1910	181,705 ..	192,925
1911	237,422 ..	207,951
1912	242,483 ..	334,679
1913	275,126 ..	248,356

(*b*) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in the existing taxation.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

Balance of assets on 31st December, 1912	..	£225,848
Surplus 1913		26,770
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1913	..	£252,618
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate	..	£200,000

(*d*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1913, was £34,644, which is invested in Colonial Government securities.

(*e*) Currency.

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any mint established as a branch of that Mint, are legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of 15 rupees to the £1.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 is the standard coin of Zanzibar.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees. These coins are :—

½ rupee ; ¼ rupee ; ⅛ rupee.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations Rupees 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December, 1913, amounted to Rupees 14,70,000. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of two-thirds and of Indian Rupee paper and Colonial Government securities to the approximate amount of one-third of the value of notes in circulation.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Imports and Exports.

The imports of principal articles during the years 1912–1913 were as follows:—

	1912	1913
	£	£
Bags and Kandas	14,098	16,068
Beads	5,742	4,031
Beer	1,020	713
Cement and Lime	4,962	5,766
Coal	17,360	29,156
Crockery and Glassware	7,298	6,567
Copra	36,605	46,240
Dried Fish	10,661	12,742
Flour	17,412	19,268
Grain	32,105	37,007
Groceries and Provisions	39,489	38,656
Ghee	28,032	31,515
Gum Copal	7,220	5,859
Hardware	30,238	28,308
Hides and Skins	7,703	5,997
Ivory	41,189	34,273
Live-stock	26,136	17,004
Machinery	1,675	3,407
Motor cars, Cycles, and other Vehicles	3,843	5,075
Petroleum	12,625	16,455
Piece-goods	240,902	191,023
Rice	207,975	177,076
Rubber	3,644	5,313
Sim-Sim	12,012	11,863
Soap	5,480	7,820
Spirits	7,154	6,323
Sugar	35,852	31,143
Tea	5,998	7,702
Tobacco	16,856	19,666
Twist and Thread	6,256	6,039
Wine	1,517	1,413
Specie	28,405	161,012
Other articles	113,526	62,847
Total	£1,030,996	£1,103,347

Bags and Kandas.—The increase is the result of a large clove crop.

Coal.—The increase is due to greater consumption by the Electricity Department for the maintenance of a day as well as night current.

Ivory.—The decrease, which has been gradual for some years past, is attributable to direct export by the mainland coast ports.

Live-Stock.—The decrease may be attributed to the unsettled condition of the interior of Italian Somaliland.

Machinery.—The increase is accounted for by machinery imported for oil and soap factories.

Flour, Petroleum, Piece-Goods and Rice.—Zanzibar being a transhipment port, any increase or decrease under these heads may be put down to larger or smaller stocks carried over from the previous year and also to the requirements of the mainland.

Tobacco.—The rise is accounted for by increased consumption by the native population of African-grown tobacco.

Specie.—The increase is due to the exigencies of a large clove crop.

The exports of principal articles during the years 1912–1913 were as follows:—

	1912 £	1913 £
Cloves	342,173	412,547
Clove-stems	25,118	16,145
Copra	190,937	216,842
Rice	33,929	24,386
Ghee	6,479	8,409
Groceries	16,208	15,802
Gum Copal	11,020	8,390
Hides and Skins	14,862	12,596
Ivory	45,166	39,857
Petroleum	15,698	20,359
Piece-goods	122,164	85,149
Soap	13,092	8,871
Specie	66,229	58,698
Other articles	133,052	81,819
Total	£1,036,127	£1,048,866

Cloves.—The increase is accounted for by the large crop harvested during the season 1913–14; the average price per frasila (35 lbs.) was for Zanzibar cloves 19*s.* 1¼*d.*, and for Pemba cloves 19*s.* 1¼*d.*, as compared with 19*s.* 1*d.* and 18*s.* 0½*d.* respectively in 1912.

Clove-stems.—In a bountiful season less trouble is taken to gather stems, which explains the decrease. The average price per frasila was 5*s.* 9¾*d.*, as compared with 5*s.* 2¾*d.* in 1912.

Copra.—The increase is attributable to a good crop, enhanced prices, and more imports from the mainland. The whole export was destined to Marseilles.

Gum Copal, Hides and Skins, and Ivory.—Exports are governed by imports.

Piece-goods.—The decrease is probably due to more direct importation by mainland coast ports.

Rice.—Export is governed by the requirements of the mainland.

Soap.—The decrease is attributable to increased local consumption.

The following table shows the total value of imports and exports for the last five years :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1909	994,369	1,011,364
1910	993,031	1,033,467
1911	1,179,699	1,193,139
1912	1,030,996	1,036,127
1913	1,103,348	1,048,866

(*b*) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

Pottery.—Eight or ten years ago all the earthen vessels employed for the storage or carriage of water were imported from India. Since then potters from India have settled in the town of Zanzibar and in several villages in the south of the island, who manufacture these vessels as well as flower pots, &c. The earthenware cooking pots which are used so much by natives and Indians have always been and are still being made only by Swahilis.

Coir Fibre and Rope.—This industry is carried on exclusively by women and grown-up girls in all the villages along the coast of Zanzibar where coconuts grow. The actual rope making done in the villages is confined to thin strands, which are sent to the town and there made up into thick rope. All the rope employed by dhows is made from fibre grown locally. The difficulty in the past has been the insufficiency of coconut trees along the littoral, but during the last five years the natives have realised this and planted a large number of new trees. The export of coir, which is steadily growing, amounted in value for the year to £5,439.

Soap.—This manufacture was started in Zanzibar five or six years ago. Previously all the blue and brown mottled soap used for washing clothes was imported from Marseilles and Hamburg. There are now two factories, each turning out about 75,000 lb. of soap a month, which is not only used locally, but exported to Madagascar and to British and German East Africa. The export trade is likely to increase.

Oil.—Apart from the above two factories, which express their own coconut oil for making soap, there are three other smaller oil mills in which coconut and sim-sim oil is expressed. Ten or twelve years ago the oil was expressed by primitive native presses worked by camels. There are three or four of these mills still in existence.

Jewellery.—There are about 25 to 30 Indian gold and silversmiths, mostly from Cutch, who are employed in making native jewellery, coffee pots, sword handles and a thousand and one other curios. There are in addition three firms of Cingalese jewellers who manufacture and deal in European jewellery and do a large trade with passengers in transit. They also manufacture a small quantity of ebony, tortoise shell and ivory articles.

Mats.—The rougher sort called *jamvis* are manufactured by Shihiri Arabs, the raw material being imported from Muscat and other parts of Arabia. The finer quality of coloured mats called *mikekas* are made solely by Wahadimu (aborigines) women who inhabit the south and east coast of the island. The export trade is considerable and is likely to increase.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *galawas* or dug-out canoes with outriggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The greater part of the fishing is done with hooks and lines. Nets of various primitive sorts are used, but only near shore or inside reefs. Fishing traps in the shape of large baskets are also employed and in many villages fishing stakes, which last for about six or eight months, are erected. Most of the villagers along the coast of Zanzibar are fishermen. Owing to the heavy monsoons the fisherfolk from the northern parts generally migrate with their *galawas* to the south during the north-east monsoon and *vice-versa* during the south-west monsoon. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or into Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting out the more indolent native.

(*c*) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818 and in 1860 an output of about seven million pounds in weight had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devastated by a hurricane and therefore most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, however, escaped and the large plantations there are consequently much older, varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5½ million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to remain on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed

conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shop-keeper, merchant or money-lender to that of farmer. The question of ownership is in a transition stage pending the formation of a new class of owner from the natives of the islands, or, alternatively, the introduction of white capital.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about fourteen million pounds in weight. The largest crop will probably be that of 1913–14 (the final returns are not yet available), yielding over twenty-seven million pounds, of which Pemba will contribute more than twenty-one million pounds. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912–13, when only four and three-quarter million pounds were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than three and a half million.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old owned and managed by Europeans is 8 pounds per tree. Ninety-eight trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8–8–0 to Rs.14–5–0 per frasla of 35 lbs. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks next in importance after cloves. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, also considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves. In 1913, 7,412 tons were exported.

The quality of the article does not compare favourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The former generally smoke-dries over a fire, a blackened and inferior product resulting. The latter often sun-dries his kernels, but does so in dirty places, and sells the copra half-dried with a view to deriving an advantage from the greater weight. These faults are remediable and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

Rubber.—The export of this product, amounting to about 4,000 lbs. a year, is mainly derived from *Landolphia Kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 73,000 lbs. in 1913, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, sorghum, ground-nuts,

sim-sim, ginger, and, on a small scale, nutmegs, vanilla and cinnamon. Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government Gardens: the Victoria Gardens, situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic palms, flowering trees and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town, within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marhubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs and other flowering plants, and the indigenous water lilies, and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden, situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown for purposes of increase such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used for trial plots of various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

Zanzibar Island contains about 400,000 acres, of which about 240,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 245,000 acres, of which 60,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

Practically no land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mohammedan law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present somewhat insecure and great care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties. The Government is, however, about to take steps with a view to placing titles on a secure footing.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 8 or 9 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £52 or £59 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at Rs.5 to 6 per tree, equivalent to £16 or £19 per acre. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area, 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former island, and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar and the Government policy in retaining them is influenced by a desire to keep them under efficient management and free from mortgage, until such time as reliable planters are found to take them over.

The main drawbacks to European exploitation have hitherto been the unhealthiness of the islands, which renders living in the interior practically impossible for whites, the absence of roads, and the lack

of labour. Of recent years, however, sanitation has made great progress, and has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the health of the European population. Roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed throughout the Island of Zanzibar. Consequently the European planter or overseer in Zanzibar could supervise his plantation in the interior and have his dwelling place on the coast. The population of the islands is not increasing and the labour difficulty is as acute here as on the mainland.

There is a considerable area of undeveloped coconut land as well as clove land attached to nearly all private properties. Much land is also available for sisal. The policy of the Government is to give every encouragement to the genuine white settler.

(*e*) Shipping.

The table appended shows the total shipping, with classes and nationalities distinguished, entered during the years 1912 and 1913. The number and tonnage of ocean-going and of coasting vessels *cleared* were identical with those of vessels entered.

The figures of dhows *cleared* show unimportant variations from those of dhows entered.

	1912		1913	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Ocean-going vessels.				
British	124	452,580	136	522,945
French	30	95,660	33	110,595
German	149	710,455	134	708,069
Norwegian	2	2,410	3	4,081
Italian	..	..	3	7,593
Other nationalities .	..	..	1	2,345
Total ..	305	1,261,105	310	1,355,628
Coasting vessels.				
British	53	25,878	56	29,886
Zanzibar	66	30,669	76	46,090
German	72	11,881	64	8,450
Total ..	191	68,428	196	84,426
Dhows.				
Zanzibar-British ..	2,032	28,636	2,362	31,809
Zanzibar	1,291	12,485	1,134	11,257
British East Africa	99	2,036	88	1,863
Indian	117	6,591	123	5,110
Arabian	155	7,811	126	5,539
German	681	6,102	762	5,834
French	42	1,660	30	963
Italian	27	940	15	491
Portuguese	2	62	2	..
Total ..	4,446	66,323	4,642	62,866
Grand Total ..	4,942	1,395,856	5,148	1,502,920

The figure for the total shipping entered during the year constitutes a record, as do also those for ocean-going and coasting vessels. The rise is accounted for by the increased volume of trade on the coast.

The following comparative statement gives the total shipping entered for the last five years. The figures for ocean-going and coasting vessels *cleared* are identical with the figures of those entered. The figure for dhows *cleared* shows an unimportant variation from that of dhows entered.

	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
1909	6,147	936,314
1910	5,625	1,087,004
1911	5,325	1,288,012
1912	4,942	1,395,856
1913	5,148	1,502,920

The Government possesses two steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," which maintain a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carry the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season. The "Cupid" has a gross tonnage of 611, with a speed of 10 knots, first class accommodation for 14 passengers and deck accommodation for 600. The "Khalifa" has a gross tonnage of 609, with a speed of 12 knots, first class accommodation for 19 passengers and deck accommodation for 700. When the carriage of Government cargo and passengers is taken into account, both steamers showed a small profit on running during the year.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Ten Decrees were promulgated during the year, of which the most important were :—

(1) "The Zanzibar Courts Limitation of Suits Decree, 1913," whereby the Indian Limitation Act of 1908 (Act IX of 1908) was applied to H. H. the Sultan's Courts, subject to certain modifications as to the Schedules, and an amendment substituting the local practice or rule of law for the provision contained in Section 30 of the Indian Act.

(2) "The Plantations Preservation Decree, 1913," which was published on the 23rd of April, 1913, but did not come into force until the 19th of January, 1914. The Decree makes provision for the protection and preservation of coconut, clove, and other trees from the ravages of certain insects and parasites, and empowers duly authorised Inspector to order (subject in certain cases to sation) the destruction of any tree which appears to be dying d or attacked by, or likely to become a breeding place for, any i or parasite as defined in the Decree.

(3) "The Dairies Decree, 1913" (together with regulations made thereunder) makes provision for the licensing of dairymen, inspection of milk cows in dairies, sanitation and hygiene of dairies, and all vessels used in connection therewith, and the protection of milk.

(4) "The Zanzibar Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1913," applies the Indian "Workman's Breach of Contract Act, 1859" to the Zanzibar Protectorate with certain modifications applicable to local conditions.

(5) "The Zanzibar Police (Amendment) Decree, 1913" which makes provision for the re-enrolment of members of the Police Force, on completion of their terms of service, in a Reserve of Police.

(6) "The Liquor Licensing (Amendment No. 2) Decree, 1913." This Decree possesses some importance inasmuch as it extends the definition of the term "native" contained in the "Liquor Licensing Decree, 1912," to any person whose place of origin either by birth or descent shall have been within the British Protectorate of Aden, or within the dominions of H.H. the Sultan of Muscat, or within territory comprised in the coast strip lying between the afore-mentioned Protectorate and dominions as may be within the British sphere of influence.

(7) "The Public Health (Amendment) and Street Lighting Decree, 1913." This Decree makes provision for sanitation and lighting in the several townships, districts, areas or places in the Protectorate and for the equitable contribution by owners or occupiers towards the expense involved.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) Primary Education.

European.—There are no European children of a school age resident in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government Schools, which are for Moslems, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in writing, reading and arithmetic is given in the vernacular—Swahili; during the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic.

The completion of the elementary or vernacular course is intended to provide a convenient opportunity to divert to industrial pursuits the energies of those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government Schools Certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, the standard being that of the syllabus for Government Schools.

Boys in the highest standard, VII, in the Central Schools are also admitted.

The certificate is looked upon as a leaving certificate for boy clerks.

Education in Government Schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission supports the High School in the town, but the attendance is regrettably small in view of the capacity of the building and the strength of the teaching staff. All nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

Other schools are provided for native children of the Mission at the different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Indian.—In addition to the provision for Indian children in the Government Schools and in the High School, there are four sectarian schools, controlled by the Committees of the several Jamats, and one non-sectarian school. Of these two are for boys only, one for girls only, and two are mixed. There are also three private schools of some standing.

There is no Government control over these schools and no satisfactory system of instruction, examination, or inspection.

The Sisters of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by some 50 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans.

(*b*) Secondary Education.

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(*c*) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

In the Government Schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course.

During the past year upwards of 30 native boys have been engaged in the three industries taught by Government, *viz.*, carpentry, tailoring and printing.

An apprentice allowance is made to these boys and the course of instruction extends over three years.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the headquarters of the Mission where instruction is given in the usual elementary subjects and in industrial pursuits. The most important branch is carpentry, but elementary forging and garden work are also done by the pupils.

The Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba has three small schools. In the largest the elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry, and in the other two the children devote part of their time to plantation work.

It is hardly possible yet to quote definite results in relation to the problem of skilled labour in the Protectorate. The Missions, which have been established for a long time, cannot be said to have made their influence very widely felt in this respect. This may be attributed to the unfortunate isolation in which the trained native artisan has been called upon to work. The Indian opposition has been too strong for him and he has quietly disappeared from an unequal contest.

The Government experiment has so far proved the undoubted ability of the African and there is reason to hope that in course of time, and by careful nursing of the first generation of trained artisans, their work in union will succeed where individual effort has failed.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) Hospitals.

The Government Hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Native and Subordinate Staff Hospital, the hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and, when certain alterations are completed, will provide first-class accommodation for 7 Europeans, second-class for 4 Europeans, and second-class for 10 Indians or Arabs, together with two maternity rooms, first and second class. Twenty cases were treated during the year.

The Native Hospital was built in 1896 and then consisted of a single building of one storey with 3 wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of 4 rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,503 in-patients and 9,087 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,230 and 7,179, respectively, in 1912.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has 6 beds attached. 49 in-patients and 2,338 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 51 and 2,252, respectively, in 1912. The dispensary at Chwaka has two beds attached. Nine in-patients and 1,085 out-patients were treated during 1913, as compared with 0 and 1,380, respectively, in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds. 136 patients were admitted during the year, as compared with 298 in 1912. There were two deaths, as compared with 26 in the previous year, when, however, there were epidemics of both cholera and small-pox.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 24 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with six beds attached, and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all 734 in-patients and 7,593 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 465 and 6,409, respectively, in 1912.

(*b*) Lunatic Asylum.

Upon the inclusion of the blocks of the Kilimani Asylum in the newly erected Kilimani Central Gaol, the inmates were transferred in March to temporary accommodation in the old barracks adjoining the Native and Subordinates Hospital. At the end of 1912 there were 12 inmates, 17 were admitted in 1913, 12 were discharged and 9 died, leaving 8 at the end of the year.

(*c*) Leper Settlements.

The number of lepers in the two islands amounts probably to about 450. Of these 95 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 171 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large. The Government has at present under consideration a scheme to acquire a suitable island for the establishment of a central settlement in which all persons infected with this disease would be confined.

(*d*) Poor House.

There is a Poor House in Zanzibar which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1913 was 57, the number admitted during the year 135, the number discharged 61, and the number died 85. The large roll of deaths is a accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(*e*) Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.

Well-equipped laboratories for routine and research work in bacteriology, chemistry, economic chemistry and economic zoology form divisions of the Public Health Department. The number of special examinations of pathological and other material amounts to some 1,200 a year.

The work of the division of economic zoology has greatly increased. Certain insects injurious to man, to stock, and to agriculture have been studied and identified.

The majority of the blood-sucking arthropods of the island have also been identified. Trypanosomiasis and babesiasis of stock have been investigated and valuable information concerning East Coast fever has been obtained. A routine examination of the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc., has been made. A considerable amount of time has been spent in the examination of the stomach contents of the various birds of the Protectorate with a view to obtaining accurate information regarding their insectivorous habits and their subsequent protection.

The Museum is under the charge of the Economic Zoologist and has grown and proved useful to various Departments.

(*f*) Quarantine Station.

The Quarantine Station is situated on Prison Island, which lies three miles distant N.W. of the town. It serves also as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which contributes half the cost of upkeep. There is accommodation for 1,000 contacts, including separate accommodation for isolation of plague, cholera and small-pox patients.

During the year under review it has been employed for native passengers arriving from Mombasa, which was plague-infected, and, in the early part of the year, for the observation on account of cholera of inhabitants of Zanzibar proceeding to Daressalaam. In all 944 passengers were quarantined, none of whom, however, developed disease.

(*g*) Savings Bank.

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed 300 rupees and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed 1,500 rupees. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 998, the amount of deposits during the year £6,599, the amount of withdrawals £5,839, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, £7,707. Invested funds amount to £3,333.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Police.

The total of all persons complained of to the Police was 3,551, arrested 2,836, and convicted 2,640, as compared with 3,850, 3,400 and 2,617 respectively in 1912.

The strength of the force in 1913 was

Europeans	3
Goans	4
Indians	91
Africans	518

making a total of 616 as compared with 575 in 1912. The health and morale of the force were excellent.

The finger print system, which was introduced in 1910, continued to be of the utmost value in the detection of crime.

(*b*) Prisons.

There is one central prison and three district prisons in Zanzibar and three district prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,867, as compared with 2,014 in 1912. Of these 91 were committed for civil offences, against 114 in 1912.

The daily average of prisoners confined was 264, the average for 1912 being 201. The rise in the daily average is to be attributed to increased efficiency of the police. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was 1·34. The prison discipline was satisfactory.

The prison industries consist of mat and rope making, firewood-splitting, tin-smithing and tailoring. The matting and rope are manufactured from the raw product, which is obtained free of charge from plantations. Samples of these articles were sent to the Imperial Institute for report, and the opinion expressed by a firm of rope makers consulted by the Institute was that rope and matting of similar quality would command a ready sale in England. A trial shipment has been made.

(*c*) Criminal Statistics.

The criminal statistics include all cases, whether falling within the British or Zanzibar jurisdictions. In both instances the procedure is the same and the distinction is, therefore, merely technical. No criminal cases are heard by native judges.

The total number of convictions in all Courts during 1913 was 3,459, as against 3,222 in 1912, an increase of 237. This is mainly due to an increase of 209 under the heading "other offences," which has resulted from a more extensive application of the local decrees and regulations dealing with municipal affairs.

There is an increase of 88 in offences against property and a decrease of 59 in offences against the person.

For the purpose of these statistics cases tried in the Superior Courts have been taken to be all those (other than summary cases) heard by the Town Magistrates under the provisions of the Magistrates Jurisdiction Decree, 1910. The total number of persons so tried was 303, of whom 239 were convicted of offences as follows :—

Murder	3
Manslaughter	1
Rape	3
Unnatural crime	3
Other offences against the person ..	27
Prædial larceny	40
Malicious injury to property	2
Other offences against property	110
Miscellaneous	50
	239

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The population of the Protectorate according to the census taken in 1910 was 197,199.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 114,069, of whom 43,396 were males, 49,230 females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,130, of whom 28,480 were males, 31,899 females, and 22,751 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 35,262, made up of the following nationalities:—

British	121	Swahili	20,285
French	19	Parsee	183
German	35	Arab	3,639
Portuguese	18	Balooch	330
American	6	Japanese	7
Norwegian	3	Roumanian	3
Italian	17	Nubian	15
Greek	11	Nyassa	3
Hebrew	3	Somali	73
Goan	440	Barawa	3
Swedish	1	Comorian	2,175
Indian	7,720	Persian	42
Cingalese	72	Abyssinian	32
Eurasian	2	All others	4

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth rate for the year 1913 was 15·1 per 1,000, as compared with 14·8 for 1912. One of the most disturbing features in the returns is the continued decline in birth amongst the Swahilis, which, during the period under review, amounted in the town to no more than 4·4 per 1,000 of population. The paucity of children in the town has been attributed to venereal disease in early youth, and to early marriages, which, amongst girls, are contracted from the age of 8. It may be noted that the birth rate amongst Swahilis in the country districts is, generally speaking, much more satisfactory.

The death rate was 22·1 per 1,000 as against 26·7 for 1912. The fall in the rate is accounted for principally by the absence during the year of epidemic disease. It is noteworthy that the figure is substantially less than the lowest previously recorded, namely, that of 1910, when, moreover, registration was probably not so generally carried out as it is now.

(*b*) Public Health.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been good.

Small-pox.—There was a limited outbreak of small-pox in one quarter of the town in January, but fortunately the disease, which looked like becoming epidemic, was checked. The total number of cases was 22, of which two were fatal.

Tuberculosis.—The deaths from tuberculosis registered in the town amounted to 144, as compared with an average of 194 for the last seven years.

Malaria.—There were 159 fatal cases of malaria recorded in the town, as compared with an average of 177 for the last seven years.

Early in the year an anti-mosquito brigade was organised by the Medical Officer of Health, which carries out a weekly house to house inspection in the town and any anti-malarial measures that may be necessary. The result of their efforts has been extremely satisfactory. When the brigade began work, in every 1,000 houses visited larvae were found breeding in 51, whereas ten months later they were found only in 15 or 16 houses, or in less than one-third of the original number.

In addition to the above measures, quinine is distributed to the subordinate Government officials and school children and to natives in the districts at a nominal charge; kerosene oil is applied to collections of water, and the millions fish has with satisfactory results been placed in ponds, fountains, mosque tanks, and other places where water is kept permanently. Experiments are being made to see if this fish will survive in swamps.

Plague.—Notwithstanding the fact that a port so near as Mombasa was infected for almost the whole year, and at one time very heavily infected, Zanzibar escaped until New Year's Eve, when a passenger who had arrived from Daressalaam on the previous day developed symptoms of the disease which were subsequently confirmed by microscopical and bacteriological examination.

As regards anti-plague measures it may be mentioned here that close touch is kept with the relative incidence of rat plague in the town by the bacteriological examination each month of some 3,000 to 4,000 rats which are trapped or otherwise caught.

(*c*) Sanitation.

The water supply to the town flows by gravitation in pipes from protected springs some three or four miles to the north of Zanzibar. Owing, however, to levels and other causes it has been found impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The water is of exceptional purity. The amount of water that reaches the town is roughly 400,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours, that is to say, about 11 or 12 gallons per head of population. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account this is an entirely insufficient amount. To make up the deficit the population is obliged to fall back on the numerous, and by no means sanitary, wells that exist everywhere in the town.

No system of sewerage exists, and as matters stand at present. none is possible. Disposal of excreta is effected in the case of the European community on the "dry earth" system and in Indian, Arab and Swahili dwellings by cess pits. Town scavenging is carried out by a division of the Public Health Department. The larger villages in the island possess small sanitary organizations of their own, while the chief towns in Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model. In Chake Chake and Weti, however, the malaria problem is a very difficult one, as both places are surrounded by swamps.

As regards the question of town planning, wherever possible the erection of buildings of such height and design as are calculated to obstruct light and ventilation to adjoining property is prevented and ruinous dwellings, which form favourite haunts for rats, are ordered to be demolished. In general, it may be said that there is an increasing desire on the part of the better class Indians and Arabs to have the town kept clean and tidy and efforts to make it so on the part of the individual householder are becoming apparent.

(*d*) Climate.

(1) *Rainfall.*

The total rainfall for the year was in the town 53·09 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar North) 95·88, and in Pemba 86·89, as compared with 67·91 in the town and 57·91 in Pemba during 1912. There is no record of the fall at Mkokotoni in 1912. The wettest month was April, with 17·59 inches, the driest June, when 0·07 inch was recorded. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April, and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December, before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The average mean relative humidity of the atmosphere was 79·9 per cent.

(2) *Temperature.*

The average mean temperature was for Zanzibar: maximum 84·9 minimum 76·4, and for Pemba: maximum 81·4, minimum 69·8.

(3) *Direction and Force of Wind.*

The prevailing wind was from April to August S.S.W., from December to February N.N.E., and during the remaining months variable. The force of the wind was from April to August 174, from December to February 152, in March 152·3, in September 121, in October 96·6 and in November 96·9.

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(1) POSTAL.

The total estimated number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 704,622, as compared with 732,014 in 1912, of which the details are :—

	1912. *Foreign.* Received.	Despatched.		1913. *Foreign.* Received.	Despatched.	
Letters	205,088	178,958		209,872	173,485	
Postcards	10,634	36,088		8,710	28,665	
Other articles ...	110,721	24,635		101,920	21,203	
Registered do (actual)	14,826	14,810		16,226	15,912	
Parcels do	4,041	2,972		3,315	3,573	
	345,310	257,463	602,773	340,073	242,838	582,911
	Inland.			*Inland.*		
Letters and Parcels	70,954			71,617		
Postcards	546			2,760		
Other articles ...	2,574			104		
Registered do (actual)	2,331			4,927		
			76,405			79,408
	Transit.			*Transit.*		
Letters	33,566			22,789		
Postcards	4,342			4,966		
Other articles ...	12,376			11,804		
Registered do (actual)	2,552			2,744		
			52,836			42,303
	Grand total ...		732,014			704,622

Undelivered Correspondence.—2,971 articles reached the Dead Letter Office during the year. 1,275 articles, consisting principally of letters posted without stamps by Arabs and natives, were returned to Zanzibar from places abroad, 1,696 articles, chiefly in the nature of newspapers and advertising matter addressed to firms unknown locally, were returned undelivered to places abroad.

Parcels.—The declared value of the 3,345 parcels received was £8,314 and of 3,573 despatched £9,818. Customs duty to the amount of £560 was collected on the former.

Mails.—489 vessels arrived and 463 departed with mails. Since the termination of the direct British India Steam Navigation Company's mail contract between Zanzibar and Aden a portion of the incoming mails has been carried from Aden by the Union Castle and British India lines, but the value of service has been much diminished by the prolonged calls which these steamers make at Mombasa. An arrangement has, however, recently been made with the Postmaster-General of the East Africa Protectorate for the prompt transhipment of mail matter at Mombasa, which, it is hoped, will effect some improvement in the service.

Money and Postal Orders.—The following figures show the large increase which has taken place in money order business during the period under review :—

	1912 £	1913 £
Money Orders issued ..	79,769	117,441
,, ,, paid ..	48,198	89,011

British postal orders to the value of £1,319 were sold, and to the value of £761 were cashed.

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on Savings Bank investments and Wireless Telegraph receipts, amounted to £6,499, and the expenditure, including Wireless Telegraph outgoings, to £4,784, leaving a surplus on the year's working of £1,715.

(2) Wireless Telegraph.

There are two Government wireless stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba. 3,437 messages were despatched and 2,930 received, principally to and from Pemba. Since the opening of the efficient wireless stations in German East Africa, the messages received from ships have been few, but it is hoped that this business will improve when the new installations which are at present in course of erection in Zanzibar and Pemba, and which will have a range of 250 miles, are completed. The total revenue exclusive of messages sent on Government service amounted to £370, and the expenditure to £1,119.

(3) Telephone Services.

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town, which is connected with the district and agricultural stations in the country. The number of subscribers during the year, inclusive of Government Departments, was 86, the revenue £811 and the expenditure £587, leaving a profit of £224, exclusive of the cost of extensions to two of the district stations, which amounted to £201.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The roads in Zanzibar, which have a total length of 75 miles suitable for motor traffic, were maintained in good order during the year.

The railway which runs from the town of Zanzibar to Bububu, seven miles distant on the road north to Mkokotoni, yielded a profit on the year's working of £436. The profit would have been considerably larger had it not been for the high price of fuel and for the fact that for six months of the year, owing to a wash-out of one of the bridges, it became necessary to run two trains from either side of the wash-out, thereby almost doubling the running expenses. Moreover, during the period in question no freight could be handled and passenger receipts fell heavily.

The prospects of trade during the year 1914 are less bright than they were a year ago. The clove crop, upon which the prosperity of the Protectorate so much depends, promises to be a small one—less than half the size of last season's crop. The purchasing power of the mainland is also likely to be adversely affected by a partial failure which is anticipated in the grain crops in German East Africa owing to drought.

On 1st July the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, but legal effect was not given to the change of administration until the year 1914.

I regret to have to record the death, on 14th February, of Mr. A. W. Clarke, H.M. Agent and Consul General. I acted as British Agent and Consul General from that date until the end of the year.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Chief Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
795	St. Vincent	1912–1913
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	..
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1912
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	1913

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 843.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1914.

(For Report for 1913 see No. 823.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

June, 1915.

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No. 843.

ZANZIBAR.

(For previous Report see No. 823.)

THE RESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Residency,
Zanzibar,
4th May, 1915.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with No. 189 of the Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, to transmit the Report by the Acting Chief Secretary on the Blue Book for the year 1914.

I have &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,
Resident.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1914.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(a) General Revenue and Expenditure.

The following statement shows the revenue of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

Revenue.

		1913	1914
		£	£
1	Agricultural Department	19,133	11,704
2	Customs Department	167,363	132,448
3	Crown Property Department ..	3,927	3,809
4	Fees of Court, Fines, etc.	6,952	11,197
5	Government Printing Press ..	375	296
6	Ground Rents on Government Lands	449	3
7	Inland Revenue Department ..	7,681	9,990
8	Interest on Investments	12,570	14,374
9	Miscellaneous Revenue	6,321	4,399
10	Port Service Department	7,220	3,330
11	Post Office	6,496	4,118
12	Railway and Electricity Department	12,904	13,256
13	Registration Department	3,860	3,755
14	Rent, British East Africa	11,000	11,000
15	Shipping Department	5,625	5,527
16	Water Supply Department ..	2,644	3,342
17	Public Health Department ..	—	—
18	Veterinary Department	—	—
	Total ..	£274,521	£232,548
	Sale of Land	605	2,153
	Total ..	£275,126	£234,701

The decrease in agricultural receipts is due to the lateness of the clove harvest on the Government plantations.

The fall in Customs revenue is attributable to a smaller clove crop and to the adverse effect of the war on import trade.

Probate on some large estates is responsible for the rise in Fees of Court, etc.

The collection of ground rents on Government lands was abandoned during the year.

Inland Revenue receipts benefited by the sanitary and lighting rate which was imposed on 1st April, 1914.

The increase in Interest on Investments is accounted for by the existence of a larger cash balance and higher rates of interests obtainable therefor.

Port Service and Post Office receipts were unfavourably affected by the war.

The following table shows the expenditure of the Protectorate under each head for the years 1913 and 1914 :—

Expenditure.

		1913 £	1914 £
	Administration Department ..	3,104	—
1	High Commissioner	—	1,567
2	The British Resident	—	4,034
3	The Secretariat	—	3,294
4	Depreciation of Invested Funds ..	—	11,759
5	Agricultural Department	14,401	11,735
6	Attorney-General's Department ..	1,609	1,475
7	Civil List	23,649	16,505
8	Collectorate of Zanzibar	6,437	6,926
9	Collectorate of Pemba	5,477	5,609
10	Crown Property Department ..	1,037	1,166
11	Customs Department	7,200	5,726
12	Education Department	2,930	2,962
13	Government Printing Press ..	2,138	2,227
14	Interest and Sinking Fund ..	5,539	5,333
15	Judicial Department	13,461	11.854
16	King's African Rifles	6,200	5,984
17	Leper and Poor Establishment ..	2,025	2,172
18	Medical Department	9,500	9,433
19	Miscellaneous	2,726	3,969
20	Pensions and Gratuities	4,650	5,115
21	Police and Zanzibar Armed Constabulary	20,098	14,993
22	Port Service Department	8,073	5,521
23	Post Office	3,664	3,162
24	Public Health Department ..	10,775	9,660
25	Public Works Department.. ..	52,784	30,927
26	Public Gardens	468	466
27	Prison Island Quarantine Station..	701	602
28	Railway and Electricity Department	14,396	12,559
29	Registration Department	783	913
30	Shipping Department	14,624	7,693
31	Stationery Department	1,649	346
32	Stables and Transport Department	3,201	2,482
33	Treasury Department	3,938	3,556
34	Wireless Telegraph Department ..	1,119	1,366
35	Veterinary Hospital	—	—
36	Water Supply	—	—
	Total ..	£248,356	£213,091

The first three heads of expenditure are incidental to the change in the administration of the Protectorate.

Depreciation of Invested Funds represents the loss incurred in re-investment at higher rates of interest of a portion of the Protectorate's reserves.

The decrease in the expenditure of the Agricultural Department is due to a smaller clove crop.

The decrease in Civil List is accounted for by the fact that the balance of the sum advanced to the ex-Sultan in 1910 for the payment of debts incurred in Europe was transferred to final expenditure in 1913.

Customs expenditure in 1913 included the cost of a new electric crane.

The reduction in Head 21 is accounted for by the disbandment of the Zanzibar Armed Constabulary.

Port Service expenditure in 1913 was swelled by the expenses of removal from the harbour of the wreck of the s.s. "Glasgow."

Post Office expenditure in 1913 included the cost of a new issue of stamps.

The large saving under Public Works Department is accounted for by economies introduced in recurrent expenditure and the stoppage of works of an extraordinary character on the outbreak of war.

The expenditure in 1913 under Shipping Department included a sum of about £6,000 on account of alterations to H.H.S. "Khalifa."

The cost of a portion of the 1914 consignment of stationery was included by the Crown Agents in their account for December, 1913.

Savings effected under various other heads are due to economies introduced on the outbreak of war.

The following table shows the total revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1910	181,705 ..	192,925
1911	237,422 ..	207,951
1912	242,483 ..	334,679
1913	275,126 ..	248,356
1914	234.701 ..	213,091

(*b*) Taxation.

The new sanitary and lighting rate instituted under authority of the "Public Health (Amendment) and Street Lighting Decree, 1913," was imposed on the town of Zanzibar as from 1st April, 1914. The rate is 10 per cent. on the assessed annual rental of premises and is intended as a contribution towards the expenses of cleaning and lighting the town.

(*c*) Assets and Liabilities.

Balance of assets on 31st December, 1913	..	£252,618
Surplus 1914		21,610
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1914	..	£274,228
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate	..	£200,000

(*d*) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1914, was £38,286, which is invested in Colonial Government securities.

(*e*) Currency.

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any mint established as a branch of that Mint, are legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of 15 rupees to the £1.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 is the standard coin of Zanzibar.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act 1906 are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees. These coins are :—

$\frac{1}{2}$ rupee ; $\frac{1}{4}$ rupee ; $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations Rupees 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December, 1914, amounted to Rupees 12,44,220. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of two-thirds and of Indian Rupee paper and Colonial Government securities to the approximate amount of one-third of the value of notes in circulation.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(*a*) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The imports of principal articles during the years 1913 and 1914 were as follows :—

	1913	1914
	£	£
Bags and Kandas	16,068	11,557
Beads	4,031	2,979
Beer	713	713
Cement and Lime	5,736	2,957
Coal	29,156	25,424
Crockery and Glassware	6,567	6,870
Copra	46,240	31,282
Dried Fish	12,742	13,180
Flour	19,268	17,608
Grain	37,007	37,647
Groceries and Provisions	38,656	34,162
Ghee	31,515	26,363
Gum Copal	5,859	3,616
Hardware	28,308	20,448
Hides and Skins	5,997	2,215
Ivory	34,273	9,610
Live-stock	17,004	14,120
Machinery	3,407	1,379
Motor cars, Cycles, and Vehicles ..	5,075	5,348
Petroleum	16,455	28,292
Piece-goods	191,023	134,361
Rice	177,076	147,326
Rubber	5,313	1,281
Sim-Sim	11,863	6,947
Soap	7,820	7,360
Spirits	6,393	6,330
Sugar	31,143	31,070
Tea	7,702	5,280
Tobacco	19,666	13,685
Twist and Thread	6,039	4,212
Wine	1,412	1,258
Specie	161,012	15,942
Other articles	112,848	92,583
Total	£1,103,347	£763,405

Bags and Kandas.—The decrease is the result of a smaller clove crop.

Coal.—The decrease is mainly accounted for by the difference between the amount of stock carried over in 1913 and in 1914.

Copra.—The fall is principally accounted for by the cessation, owing to the war, of imports from German East Africa.

Ivory.—Trade in this commodity has been steadily diminishing year by year, but the large decrease now shown is accounted for by the stoppage of elephant hunting on the mainland owing to the war.

Live-stock.—The decrease is mainly from the Benadir Coast, where the export duty has been increased and local consumption has risen.

Petroleum.—The rise is due to the diversion to Zanzibar after the outbreak of war of stocks intended for German East Africa.

Piece-goods.—The trade in piece-goods was largely in the hands of German firms, who held sole agencies for the British and Dutch manufactures principally in demand. On the outbreak of war all orders which had been placed in England and Holland were held up, and it was some time before merchants succeeded in getting into touch with manufacturers. These facts, combined with the cessation of trade with German East Africa, account for the fall in imports.

Rice.—The fall is accounted for partly by the cessation of trade with the mainland and partly by the difficulty experienced in obtaining freight at Rangoon after the outbreak of war.

Rubber.—This article was mainly imported from German East Africa.

Tobacco.—The decrease is represented approximately in equal proportions by tobacco imported from Europe and native tobacco which was principally imported from Portuguese East Africa. In both cases importation after the outbreak of war suffered seriously from want of shipping facilities.

Specie.—The large importation in 1913 was due to the exigencies of a bountiful clove crop.

The exports of principal articles during the years 1913 and 1914 were as follows :—

	1913 £	1914 £
Cloves	412,547	346,037
Clove-stems	16,146	12,283
Copra	216,842	193,574
Rice	24,386	10,698
Ghee	8,409	4,305
Groceries	23,820	13,325
Gum Copal	8,390	5,605
Hides and Skins	12,596	6,167
Ivory	39,857	12,156
Petroleum	20,359	15,222
Piece-goods	85,149	53,393
Soap	8,871	7,118
Specie	58,698	62,765
Other articles	112,796	72,304
Total	£1,048,866	£814,952

Cloves.—The decrease is accounted for by a smaller crop harvested during the season 1914–15. The export for the year amounted to 16,970,408 lbs., compared with 17,812,739 lbs. in 1913.

Clove-stems.—The export for the year amounted to 2,039,217 lbs., against 1,940,290 lbs. in 1913, the decrease being due to the closing of the principal market, which was Hamburg, and the low prices subsequently ruling.

General.—Speaking generally, the decreases shown in various items of import and export are attributable to the state of war prevailing during the last five months of the year. For the first six months there was an increase in Customs revenue amounting to £39,436 over that for the corresponding period of the previous year. On the outbreak of war the German firms, who held a large portion of the local trade in their hands, ceased to do business and trade with German East Africa came to an end. For two months succeeding the outbreak business generally was at a standstill. Subsequently, there was some revival, which more or less synchronised with an improvement in shipping facilities, the arrival of several of His Majesty's ships on the coast and the hemming in of S.M.S. " Königsberg " in the Rufiji River. This partial revival was maintained until the end of the year.

The following table shows the total value of imports and exports for the last five years :—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1910	993,031	1,033,467
1911	1,179,699	1,193,139
1912	1,030,996	1,036,127
1913	1,103,347	1,048,866
1914	763,405	814,952

(*b*) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

Pottery.—Eight or ten years ago all the earthen vessels employed for the storage or carriage of water were imported from India. Since then potters from India have settled in the town of Zanzibar and in several villages in the south of the island, and manufacture these vessels as well as flower pots, &c. The earthenware cooking pots which are used so much by natives and Indians have always been and are still being made only by Swahilis.

Coir Fibre and Rope.—This industry is carried on exclusively by women and grown-up girls in all the villages along the coast of Zanzibar where coconuts grow. The actual rope making done in the villages is confined to thin strands, which are sent to the town and there made up into thick rope. All the rope employed by dhows is made from fibre grown locally. The difficulty in the past has been the insufficiency of coconut trees along the littoral, but during recent years the natives have realised this and planted a large number of new trees. The export of coir, which is steadily growing, amounted in value for the year to £3,190.

Soap.—The manufacture of this commodity was started in Zanzibar five or six years ago. Previously all the blue and brown mottled soap used for washing clothes was imported from Marseilles and Hamburg. There are now two factories, each turning out about 75,000 lb. of soap a month, which is not only used locally, but exported to Madagascar and the mainland. The export trade is likely to increase.

Oil.—Apart from the factories mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which express their own coconut oil for making soap, there are three other smaller oil mills in which coconut and sim-sim oil is expressed. Ten or twelve years ago the oil was expressed by primitive native presses worked by camels. There are three or four of these mills still in existence.

Jewellery.—There are about 25 to 30 Indian gold and silversmiths, mostly from Cutch, who are employed in making native jewellery, coffee pots, sword handles, and a number of other curios. There are in addition three firms of Cingalese jewellers who manufacture and deal in European jewellery and do a large trade with passengers in transit. They also manufacture a small quantity of ebony, tortoise shell, and ivory articles.

Mats.—The rougher sort called *jamvis* are manufactured by Shihiri Arabs, the raw material being imported from Muscat and other parts of Arabia. The finer quality of coloured mats called *mikekas* are made solely by Wahadimu (aborigines) women who inhabit the south and east coast of the island. The export trade is considerable and is likely to increase.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *galawas* or dug-out canoes with outriggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The greater part of the fishing is done with hooks and lines. Nets of various primitive sorts are used, but only near shore or inside reefs. Fishing traps in the shape of large baskets are also employed and in many villages fishing stakes, which last for about six or eight months, are erected. Most of the villagers along the coast of Zanzibar are fishermen. Owing to the heavy monsoons the fisherfolk from the northern parts generally migrate with their *galawas* to the south during the north-east monsoon and *vice-versa* during the south-west monsoon. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or into Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast supplanting the more indolent native.

(c) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818 and in 1860 an output of about seven million pounds in weight had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devastated by a hurricane, and

consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, on the other hand, escaped, and the large plantations in that island are therefore much older. varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5½ million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians, who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to stay on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shop-keeper, merchant, or money-lender to that of farmer. The question of ownership is in a transition stage pending the formation of a new class of owner from the natives of the islands, or, alternatively, the introduction of white capital.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The largest crop was that of the season 1911–1912, yielding 28,000,000 lbs., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lbs. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912–1913, when only 4,750,000 lbs. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than 3,500,000 lbs.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of 3,000 trees of about 60 years old owned and managed by Europeans is 8 pounds a tree. Ninety-eight trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8–8–0 to Rs.14–5–0 per frasla of 35 lbs. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

Deliveries for the season 1913–14 (1st July 1913 to 30th June 1914) and for the season 1914–15 to date (31st March) were as follows :—

	1913–14	1914–15
	lbs.	lbs.
Zanzibar	5,095,510	6,073,095
Pemba	22,333,290	10,280,730
Total	27,428,800	16,353,825

For the remaining three months of the present season about 210,000 lbs. to 280,000 lbs. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasla (35 lbs.) during the season ruled as follows :—

		Rs.		Rs.
Zanzibar Cloves.	July	10.79	—	10.98
	Aug.–Dec., 1914 ..	9.60	—	9.88
	Jan.–Mar., 1915 ..	8.95	—	9.31
Pemba Cloves.	July	9.56	—	11.02
	Aug.–Dec., 1914 ..	8.67	—	9.81
	Jan.–Mar., 1915 ..	8.54	—	9.06

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks next in importance to cloves. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, also considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

The quality of the local product compares unfavourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The former generally smoke-dries over a fire, a blackened and inferior product resulting. The latter often sun-dries his kernels, but does so in dirty places, and sells the copra half-dried with a view to deriving an advantage from the greater weight. These faults are remediable and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was in 1914 8,475 tons, valued at Rs.24,34,000, as compared with 7,413 tons, valued at Rs.25,59,021, in 1913. Prices from January to July ranged between Rs.215.68 and Rs.313.60 and for the remaining months of the year between Rs.172.80 and Rs.240.64 per ton.

Rubber.—The export of this product is mainly derived from *Landolphia kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. 2,173 lbs., valued at Rs.2,369, were exported in 1914.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 101,183 lbs., valued at Rs.24,735, in 1914, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasla (35 lbs.) from January to July ranged between Rs.7.65 and Rs.8.07, and from August to December between Rs.7.88 and Rs.8.34.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, sorghum, ground-nuts, sim-sim, ginger, and, on a small scale, nutmegs, vanilla, and cinnamon.

Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples, and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government Gardens: the Victoria Gardens, situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic palms, flowering trees and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town, within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marhubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs and other flowering plants, and the indigenous water lilies, and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden, situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown for purposes of increase such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used for trial plots of various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The island of Zanzibar contains about 400,000 acres, of which about 240,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 245,000 acres, of which 60,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mohammedan law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present somewhat insecure and great care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties. The Government is, however, about to take steps with a view to placing titles on a secure footing.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 8 or 9 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £52 or £59 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a tree, equivalent to £16 or £19 per acre. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former

island and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar and the Government policy in retaining them has been influenced by a desire to keep them under efficient management and free from mortgage until such time as reliable planters are found to take them over.

The main drawbacks to European exploitation have hitherto been the unhealthiness of the islands, which renders living in the interior practically impossible for whites, the absence of roads, and the lack of labour. Of recent years, however, sanitation has made great progress, and has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the health of the European population. Roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed throughout the island of Zanzibar. Consequently the European planter or overseer in Zanzibar could supervise his plantation in the interior and have his dwelling place on the coast. The population of the islands is not increasing and the labour difficulty is as acute here as on the mainland.

There is a considerable area of undeveloped coconut land as well as clove land attached to nearly all private properties. Much land is also available for sisal. The policy of the Government is to give every encouragement to the genuine white settler.

(*e*) Shipping.

The table on page 16 shows the total shipping, with classes and nationalities distinguished, entered during the years 1913 and 1914. The number and tonnage of ocean-going and of coasting vessels *cleared* were identical with those of vessels entered.

The figures of dhows *cleared* show unimportant variations from those of dhows entered.

The following comparative statement gives the total shipping entered for the last five years.

	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
1910	5,625	1,087,004
1911	5,325	1,288,012
1912	4,942	1,395,856
1913	5,148	1,502,920
1914	3,779	1,121,905

The Government possesses two steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," which maintain a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carry the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season. The "Cupid" has a gross tonnage of 611, with a speed of 10 knots, first class accommodation for 14 passengers and deck accommodation for 600. The "Khalifa" has a gross tonnage of 609, with a speed of 12 knots, first class accommodation for 19 passengers and deck accommodation for 700. When the carriage of Government cargo and passengers is taken into account, both steamers showed a profit on running during the year.

Total shipping entered during the years 1913 and 1914:—

	1913		1914	
	Number.	Gross Tonnage.	Number.	Gross Tonnage.
Ocean-going vessels.				
British	136	522,945	124	533,520
French	33	110,595	32	105,700
German	134	708,069	75	371,830
Norwegian	3	4,081	4	6,688
Italian	3	7,593	..	..
Other nationalities .	1	2,345	..	..
Total ..	310	1,355,628	235	1,017,738
Coasting vessels.				
British	56	29,886	31	18,536
Zanzibar	76	46,090	54	32,946
German	64	8,450	36	4,360
Total ..	196	84,426	121	55,842
Dhows.				
Zanzibar-British ..	2,332	31 809	2,052	26,332
Zanzibar	1,134	11,257	1,081	10,783
British East Africa	88	1,863	57	1,038
Indian	123	5,110	88	3,128
Arabian	126	5,539	133	6,569
German	762	5,834	..	..*
French	30	963	12	475
Italian	15	491	..	..*
Portuguese.. ..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	4,642	62,866	3,423	48,325
Grand Total ..	5,148	1,502,920	3,779	1,121,905

* Figures unobtainable.

The decline in the total shipping entered during the year is mainly accounted for by the stoppage of the steamers of the Deutsche-Ost-Afrika-Linie on the outbreak of war.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Twenty-six Decrees were promulgated during the year, of which the most important were:—

(1) "The Liquor Licensing Decree, 1914." This Decree amends Section 15 of the "Liquor Licensing Decree, 1912," constituting it an offence for a native to be found in possession of, or under the influence of, or to attempt to procure, liquor.

(2) "The Zanzibar Police (Amendment) Decree, 1914." This Decree, which is based on the Bombay City Police Act (No. 4 of 1902), enacts that persons found in possession of property for which they cannot satisfactorily account may be deemed guilty of a criminal offence. Its object was primarily to put a check upon prædial larceny.

(3) "The Zanzibar Native Liquor Regulation Decree, 1914." This Decree repeals the "Native Liquor Regulation Decree, 1912," and enforces total prohibition in respect of intoxicating native liquor as therein defined.

(4) "The Zanzibar Protectorate Council Decree, 1914." This Decree establishes and constitutes an advisory Council within the Protectorate.

(5) "The Zanzibar Notaries Public Decree, 1914." This Decree, in view of the abolition of the British Consulate, makes provision for the due and authorized performance of notarial acts and offices within the Protectorate.

(6) "The Public Health (Amendment) Decree, 1914," which repeals Sub-section 4 of Section 26 of the "Public Health Decree, 1909," and more particularly defines "infectious disease" and "dangerous infectious disease."

(7) "The Consolidation of Laws (Amendment) Decree, 1914," which establishes the use of a standard measure of capacity for purposes in connexion with the payment for labour done in respect of the picking of cloves and in respect of other agricultural produce.

(8) "The Small Causes Procedure Decree, 1914," which constitutes the procedure to be followed in civil cases where the value of the subject matter in dispute is less than Rs.1,000.

(9) "The Police Powers of Summary Arrest Decree, 1914." This Decree is one of some importance inasmuch as it empowers the Police to make summary arrests in respect of certain offences under the Decrees specified in the Schedule to the Decree.

(10) "The Wakf Property (Amendment) Decree, 1914," which amends the "Wakf Property Decree, 1907" and the "Wakf Property (Amendment) Decree, 1909," varies the powers of the Wakf Commissioners and constitutes a new Wakf Commission.

(11) "The Customs (Amendment) Decree, 1914." This Decree reduces the amount of the duty heretofore levied on clove-stems.

Amongst other Decrees promulgated during the year, there were 13 which were necessitated by the circumstances arising or likely to arise from the prevailing state of war, e.g., censorship of telegrams, press and postal matter, trading with the enemy, &c.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) Primary Education.

European.—There are no European children of a school age resident in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government Schools, which are mainly for Moslems, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary geography is given in the vernacular, Swahili. During the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic, and includes reading, composition, dictation, and grammar in those two languages, translation, arithmetic, geography, history (recently introduced), and English and Arabic caligraphy.

An elementary catechism on hygiene is being prepared in Swahili with a view to instruction in this subject, which has already begun in the primary school, being included in the vernacular language course. Lectures have been, and will continue to be, given to the teaching staff by the Medical Officer of Health.

The completion of the elementary or vernacular course is intended to provide a convenient opportunity to divert to industrial pursuits the energies of those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government Schools Certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, the standard being that of the syllabus for Government Schools.

The syllabus of instruction for Government Schools has not yet been adopted by any private school, and no one outside the Government School has yet entered for the Certificate examination. Boys in the highest standard, VII, in the Central School are presented for the examination.

The certificate is looked upon as a leaving certificate for boy clerks.

Education in Government Schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission conducts the High School in the town, the attendance of which has gone up 35 per cent. during the past year. The capacity of the building and the strength of the teaching staff deserve a much larger roll of pupils. There is also a Night High School, conducted in the same building, with a roll of 50 pupils. To the Day High School all nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

In addition to the schools provided for native children of the Mission at the different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, new schools open to all of any age at five separate centres in the island of Zanzibar have been opened during the year. At three of these the boys do manual work, a foundation thus being laid for farm schools.

Indian.—In addition to the provision for Indian children in the Government Schools and in the High School, there are four sectarian schools, controlled by the Committees of the several Jamats, and one non-sectarian school. Of these two are for boys only, one for girls only, and two are mixed. There are also three private schools of some standing.

There is no Government control over these schools and no satisfactory system of instruction, examination, or inspection. The buildings are in many instances unsuitable, and the conditions in which the children work anything but hygienic.

The Sisters who work in the Mission of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by some 50 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans. The teaching is in English.

(*b*) Secondary Education.

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(*c*) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

In the Government schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits, and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course. There are three industries taught—namely, carpentry, tailoring, and printing. The number of apprentices remains about the same—viz., 30—and work is going on satisfactorily. An apprentice allowance is made to these boys and the course of instruction extends over three years.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the head-quarters of the Mission where instruction is given in the usual elementary subjects and in industrial pursuits. The most important branch is carpentry, but elementary forging and garden work are also practised by the pupils.

The Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba has three small schools. In the largest the elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry, and in the other two the children devote part of their time to plantation work.

It is hardly possible yet to quote definite results in relation to the problem of skilled native labour in the Protectorate. The Missions, which have been established for a long time, cannot be said to have made their influence very widely felt in this respect. This may be attributed to the unfortunate isolation in which the trained native artisan has been called upon to work. The Indian opposition has been too strong for him and he has quietly disappeared from an unequal contest.

The Government experiment has so far proved the undoubted ability of the African and there is reason to hope that in course of time, and by careful nursing of the first generation of trained artisans, their work in union will succeed where individual effort has failed.

The Director of Agriculture has endeavoured to organize training for boys in elementary plantation management by means of a system of "apprentice gangers," but no school exists in which agriculture is taught.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) Hospitals.

The Government hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Native and Subordinate Staff Hospital, the hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and provides first-class accommodation for 4 or 5 Europeans, second class for 5 Europeans, and second class for 10 Indians or Arabs, together with two maternity rooms, first and second class. One hundred and twenty-two cases were treated during the year, as compared with 20 in 1913, the increase being principally due to the admission of sick and wounded officers and men of H.M. Naval and Military Forces.

The Native Hospital was built in 1896 and then consisted of a single building of one storey with 3 wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of 4 rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,233 in-patients and 9,509 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,503 and 9,087, respectively, in 1913.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has 6 beds attached; 45 in-patients and 2,526 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 49 and 2,338, respectively, in 1913. The dispensary at Chwaka has two beds attached. Fifteen in-patients and 1,135 out-patients were treated during 1914, as compared with 9 and 1,085, respectively, in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds; 505 patients were admitted during the year, as compared with 136 in 1913. There were 26 deaths, as compared with two in the previous year.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 24 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with six beds attached, and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all 519 in-patients and 10,335 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 734 and 7,593, respectively, in 1913.

(*b*) Lunatic Asylum.

The asylum is temporarily accommodated in the old barracks adjoining the Native and Subordinate Staff Hospital. At the end of 1913 there were 8 inmates, 12 were admitted in 1914, 11 were discharged and 7 died, leaving 2 at the end of the year.

(*c*) Leper Settlements.

The number of lepers in the two islands amounts probably to about 450. Of these 95 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 228 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large. The Government has under consideration a scheme to acquire a suitable island for the establishment of a central settlement in which all persons infected with this disease would be confined.

(*d*) Poor House.

There is a Poor House in Zanzibar which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1914 was 46, the number admitted during the year 86, the number discharged 29, and the number died 63. The large roll of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(*e*) Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.

Laboratories for routine and research work in bacteriology, chemistry, economic chemistry, and economic zoology form divisions of the Public Health Department. The number of special examinations of pathological and other material amounts to 2,022, compared with 1,088 during 1913.

The work of the division of economic zoology has greatly increased. Certain insects injurious to man, to stock, and to agriculture have been studied and identified.

The majority of the blood-sucking arthropods of the island have also been identified. Trypanosomiasis and babesiasis of stock have been investigated and valuable information concerning East Coast fever has been obtained. A routine examination of the blood of mammals, birds, reptiles, etc., has been made. A considerable amount of time has been spent in the examination of the stomach contents of the various birds of the Protectorate with a view to obtaining accurate information regarding their insectivorous habits and the protection afforded to them by Government.

The Museum, under the charge of the Economic Zoologist, has grown and proved useful to various Departments.

(*f*) Quarantine Station.

The Quarantine Station is situated on Prison Island, which lies three miles distant N.W. of the town. It serves also as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which contributes half the cost of upkeep. There is accommodation for 1,000 contacts, including separate accommodation for isolation of plague, cholera, and small-pox patients.

During the month of January it was employed for native passengers arriving from Mombasa and in March for those arriving from Dar-es-Salaam, both of which places were infected with plague. On one occasion 783 passengers from Dar-es-Salaam were quarantined, of whom 4 developed the disease. They were immediately removed to the isolation ward and the contacts—namely, the relations and those who lived with the patients at Dar-es-Salaam—were segregated in a separate house under strict observation. In all 2,142 persons were quarantined, of whom 4 died, 3 from pneumonia and 1 from dysentery.

(*g*) Savings Bank.

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee, and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed 300 rupees and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed 1,500 rupees. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 1,087, the amount of deposits during the year £6,130, the amount of withdrawals £7,801, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, £6,135. Invested funds amount to £3,333.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Police.

The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the Police was 2,461, the number of persons arrested on those complaints 2,385, and the number of arrested persons convicted 1,926, as compared with 3,551, 2,836, and 2,640 respectively in 1913.

The establishment of the force in 1914 was

Europeans	2
Goans	4
Indians	92
Africans	513

making a total of 611, as compared with 616 in 1913.

(*b*) Prisons.

There are one central prison and three district prisons in Zanzibar and three district prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 2,153, of whom 111 were confined for civil offences. The numbers for 1913 were 1,867 and 91 respectively.

The daily average of prisoners was 254, as compared with 264 in 1913. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was ·127. The prison discipline was satisfactory.

(*c*) Criminal Statistics.

The criminal statistics include all cases, whether falling within the British or Zanzibar jurisdictions. In both instances the procedure is the same and the distinction is, therefore, merely technical. No criminal cases are heard by native judges.

The total number of convictions in all Courts in 1914 was 3,564, as against 3,459 in 1913, an increase of 105.

The total number of persons tried under the Magistrates' Jurisdiction Decree (other than summary cases) was 462, of whom 351 were convicted of offences as follows:—

Homicide	8
Rape	3
Other offences against the person	59
Offences against property	119
Miscellaneous	162
	351

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The population of the Protectorate according to the census taken in 1910 was 197,199.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 114,069, of whom 43,396 were males, 49,230 females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,130, of whom 28,480 were males, 31,899 females, and 22,751 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 35,262, made up of the following nationalities:—

British	121	Swahili	20,285
French	19	Parsee	183
German	35	Arab	3,639
Portuguese ..	18	Balooch	330
American	6	Japanese	7
Norwegian ..	3	Roumanian ..	3
Italian	17	Nubian	15
Greek	11	Nyassa	3
Hebrew	3	Somali	73
Goan	440	Barawa	3
Swedish	1	Comorian	2,175
Indian	7,720	Persian	42
Cingalese	72	Abyssinian	32
Eurasian	2	All others	4

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth rate (births registered) for the year 1914 was 11·3 per 1,000, as compared with 15 for 1913.

One of the most disturbing features in the returns is the continued decline in birth amongst the Swahilis. The paucity of children in the town has been attributed to venereal disease in early youth, and to early marriages, which, amongst girls, are contracted from the age of 8. It may be noted that the birth rate amongst Swahilis in the country districts is, generally speaking, much more satisfactory.

The death rate (deaths registered) for the year was 20·5 per 1,000, as against 21·5 for 1913.

(*b*) Public Health.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been fair.

Tuberculosis.—The deaths from tuberculosis registered in the town amounted to 235, as compared with an average of 194 for the last seven years.

Malaria.—There were 145 fatal cases of malaria recorded in the town, as compared with an average of 177 for the last seven years.

An anti-mosquito brigade has been organised by the Medical Officer of Health, which carries out a weekly house-to-house inspection in the town and any antimalarial measures that may be necessary. The result of their efforts has been satisfactory. The larval index per 100 houses during the year was 2·3.

In addition to the above measures, quinine is distributed to the subordinate Government officials and to school children free. Kerosene oil is applied to collections of water and the millions fish has, with satisfactory results, been placed in ponds, fountains, mosque tanks, and other places where water is kept permanently. Experiments are being made to see if this fish will survive in swamps.

Plague.—During the year under review 39 cases of plague, including the one reported last year, were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, of which number 26 died. The mortality, 66 per cent., is low when compared with that which obtains in other countries infected with plague. The number of rats collected in various parts of the town amounted to 48,207, of which 215 were found to be plague infected.

(*c*) Sanitation.

The water supply to the town flows by gravitation in pipes from protected springs some three or four miles to the north of Zanzibar. Owing, however, to levels and other causes it has been found impossible

carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The water is of exceptional purity. The amount of water that reaches the town is roughly 400,000 gallons in the twenty-four hours, that is to say, about 11 or 12 gallons per head of population. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account this is an entirely insufficient amount. To make up the deficit the population is obliged to fall back on the numerous, and by no means sanitary, wells that exist everywhere in the town.

No system of sewerage exists, and, as matters stand at present, none is possible. Disposal of excreta is effected in the case of the European community on the "dry earth" system and in Indian, Arab, and Swahili dwellings by cess pits. Town scavenging is carried out by a division of the Public Health Department. The larger villages in the island possess small sanitary organizations of their own, while the chief towns in Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model.

As regards the question of town planning, wherever possible the erection of buildings of such height and design as are calculated to obstruct light and ventilation to adjoining property is prevented and ruinous dwellings, which form favourite haunts for rats, are ordered to be demolished. In general, it may be said that there is an increasing desire on the part of the better class Indians and Arabs to have the town kept clean and tidy and efforts to make it so on the part of the individual householder are becoming apparent.

(*d*) CLIMATE.

(1) *Rainfall.*

The total rainfall for the year was in the town 43·35 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar North) 62·99 and in Pemba 53·22, as compared with 53·09 in the town, 95·88 in Mkokotoni and 86·89 in Pemba during 1913. The wettest month was April, with 12·69 inches, the driest February, when 0·05 inch was recorded. The rainy seasons are well defined; the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The average mean relative humidity of the atmosphere was 78·0.

(2) *Temperature.*

The average mean temperature was for Zanzibar: maximum 86·3, minimum 77·5, as compared with 84·9 and 76·4 for 1913; and for Pemba: maximum 82·36, minimum 70·35, as compared with 81·4 and 69·8 for 1913.

(3) *Direction and Force of Wind.*

The prevailing wind was from April to August S.S.W., from December to February N.N.E., and during the remaining months variable. The force of the wind was as follows :—

January	186·6
February	140·9
March	115·4
April	120·0
May	204·7
June	224·8
July	240·5
August	156·5
September	122·2
October	108·5
November	84·9
December	83·9

VIII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(1) Postal.

The total estimated number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 449,243, as compared with 704,622 in 1913, of which the details are :—

	1913. *Foreign.* Received.	Despatched.		1914. *Foreign.* Received.	Despatched.	
Letters	209,872	173,485		125,333	124,670	
Postcards	8,710	28,695		4,030	9,503	
Other articles ...	101,920	21,203		52,260	12,428	
Registered do (actual)	16,226	15,912		11,486	11,481	
Parcels do	3,345	3,573		3,429	2,240	
	340,073	242,838	582,911	196,538	160,322	356,860
	Inland.			*Inland.*		
Letters and Parcels	71,617			73,723		
Postcards	2,760			3,071		
Other articles ...	104			52		
Registered do (actual)	4,927			3,016		
			79,408			79,862
	Transit.			*Transit.*		
Letters	22,789			6,903		
Postcards	4,936			650		
Other articles ...	11,804			2,470		
Registered do (actual)	2,744			2,498		
			42,303			12,521
			704,622	Grand total ...		449,243

Undelivered Correspondence.—3,353 articles reached the Dead Letter Office during the year; 1,077 articles, consisting principally of letters posted without stamps by Arabs and natives, were returned to Zanzibar from places abroad; 2,276 articles, chiefly in the nature of newspapers and advertising matter addressed to firms unknown locally, were returned undelivered to places abroad.

Parcels.—The declared value of the 3,429 parcels received was £7,752, and of 2,240 despatched £6,755. Customs duty to the amount of £550 was collected on the former.

Mails.—364 vessels arrived and 352 departed with mails.

Money and Postal Orders.

	1913	1914
	£	£
Money Orders issued	117,441	74,234
„ „ paid	89,011	50,218

British postal orders to the value of £866 were sold, and to the value of £443 were cashed.

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on Savings Bank investments (£240), amounted to £3,918, and the expenditure to £3,148, leaving a surplus on the year's working of £770.

(2) Wireless Telegraph.

There are two Government wireless stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba. 1,552 messages were despatched and 1,750 received, principally to and from Pemba. The total revenue, exclusive of messages on Government service sent free, amounted to £206, and the expenditure to £1,366. A new plant was laid down in the Zanzibar station during the year.

(3) Telephone Services.

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town, which is connected with the district and agricultural stations in the country. The number of subscribers during the year, inclusive of Government Departments, was 81, the revenue £734 and the expenditure £613, exclusive of the cost of extensions.

IX.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

On 20th April the administration of the Protectorate was formally transferred from the control of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. His Excellency Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner, and the British Resident, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., arrived in the morning on board the S.S. "Gaika." In the afternoon a full dress baraza was held in the Palace of the Bet-el-Ajaib, at which were present His Highness the Sultan, His Excellency the High Commissioner, the British Resident, the Acting British Agent and Consul-General, members of the Aulad-el-Imam (Royal Family), foreign consuls, Government officials and representatives of every section of the European, Arab, and British Indian community.

In opening the proceedings His Excellency the High Commissioner said :—

"Your Highness and Gentlemen,—It is now some twelve months ago since His Majesty's Government decided that the administration of the Zanzibar Protectorate should be transferred from the control of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to that of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Ten months ago I received instructions to visit Zanzibar and to make such enquiries as would enable me to advise the Colonial Office as to the form which the new administration should take. I gratefully acknowledge the assistance rendered to me in that enquiry by His Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General, Mr. Sinclair, and by the First Minister, Captain Barton.

"I took an early opportunity of making the acquaintance of His Highness the Sultan and was much impressed by his earnest desire to take a more personal and prominent share in the administration of his country than had been possible up to that time. I mention His Highness's desire to participate in the administration of his dominions as it affords explanation of some of the new arrangements which have now been approved.

"At an early stage of my investigations I came to the conclusion that it would be undesirable to attach the Zanzibar Protectorate to any other of His Majesty's possessions; I considered that the future of the Protectorate would best be assured by making arrangements which would maintain its complete autonomy and independence. I lay stress upon this point because I wish to make it clear to all who are present here to-day that the change of system which we are now inaugurating is not in the nature of a first step towards amalgamation of the Protectorate with any other possession, but will secure for His Highness's dominions the same position which they have held up to the present time, and that the appointment of a High Commissioner only means that an officer has been invested with the general supervision of the internal administration of the country. I therefore recommend to the Secretary of State that the future system should take the form which has now been approved and which has been pronounced and recorded by the Order in Council which will be read to-day.

"Under the old system the administration suffered from the disadvantages attendant upon a divided control. On one side we found the consular authority as vested in His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General and on the other hand we found the authority of His Highness the Sultan, vested in His First Minister. That division of control was productive of disadvantages which it is not necessary for me to detail, but which must be sufficiently obvious to all who have had experience of local administration. The work hitherto performed by these two officers is now about to be transferred to the British Resident, who will be endued with authority to deal with all questions of administration subject to general supervision by the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State.

"I would take advantage of this opportunity to introduce to you Major Pearce, C.M.G., who is about to assume the duties of British Resident. Major Pearce has a wide knowledge of African affairs and a ripe experience of administration. I am satisfied that he will place that knowledge and that experience at the disposal of this Protectorate and that Your Highness and the community will find in him a practical and useful guide and adviser.

"I was encouraged by the interest which His Highness the Sultan has taken in matters of administration to recommend a new departure which will enable him to take a more prominent part in the affairs of his country than has hitherto been possible and bring him into closer relationship with the principal officers of his Government. His Majesty has approved of the formation of a Protectorate Council of which His Highness will be the President, assisted by the British Resident, the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, and the Attorney-General as official members, while three unofficial members will be selected from gentlemen who are representative of different classes of the community. This Council will not be vested with legislative authority, but will meet at such time as it may be convened by the British Resident and will consult with and advise His Highness the Sultan on all questions which may be brought up for consideration.

"No general rearrangement of the Departments is contemplated, but communications from all Departments will go to the newly formed Secretariat and all correspondence to and from the British Resident will pass through that central office. The Secretariat will be in charge of Mr. Sinclair as Chief Secretary, and I congratulate Your Highness and the community on having secured the continued services of this able and zealous officer.

"Some alteration is necessary regarding the appellate procedure of the Zanzibar Court. The arrangement by which appeals from the Court of Zanzibar were heard in Bombay will now be discontinued and appeals from the Court of Zanzibar will now be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa at Mombasa, Judges of the Zanzibar Court becoming members of that Court of Appeal.

"It is with the utmost gratification that I am in a position to announce to you that His Majesty the King has been pleased to accede to my request that he will confer upon His Highness the Sultan the dignity of an Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George. It will be my pleasurable duty to present the Insignia of the Order to His Highness with appropriate ceremonial to-morrow morning.

"I am also privileged to announce to you that I have this morning received a cable from His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying a personal message of congratulation from His Majesty the King to Your Highness on the occasion of the inauguration of the new system of administration in the following terms :—

> "'On the occasion of the inauguration of the new administrative arrangements in Zanzibar I wish to assure His Highness the Sultan of the great interest which I take in all that concerns the welfare

of himself and his people. Convey to him my best wishes for the continued and enhanced prosperity of his dominion under the system of administration which is now being introduced.

"'GEORGE R.I.'

"In conclusion I desire to express my earnest hope that the new system which I have taken some part in devising may prove to be efficient and satisfactory. I trust that it will conduce to the expeditious dispatch of business and make for the prosperity of the Protectorate and the contentment of its inhabitants."

His Excellency then called upon His Majesty's Judge to read "The Zanzibar Order in Council, 1914." This was followed by the reading of "The East African Protectorates (Court of Appeal) Amendment Order in Council, 1914," and of the King's commissions appointing His Excellency Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G., to be High Commissioner and Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., to be British Resident.

On 21st April at the Palace of Bet-el-Ajaib His Highness the Sultan was presented by His Excellency the High Commissioner with the Insignia of the Honorary Knight Commandership of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

On 22nd April the Protectorate Council constituted under "The Zanzibar Protectorate Council Decree, 1914," was formally opened by His Excellency the High Commissioner, who in a speech stated that His Majesty the King had decided to form a Council under the presidency of His Highness the Sultan and that its principal duties would be to assist and advise His Highness on matters brought forward for discussion by the British Resident.

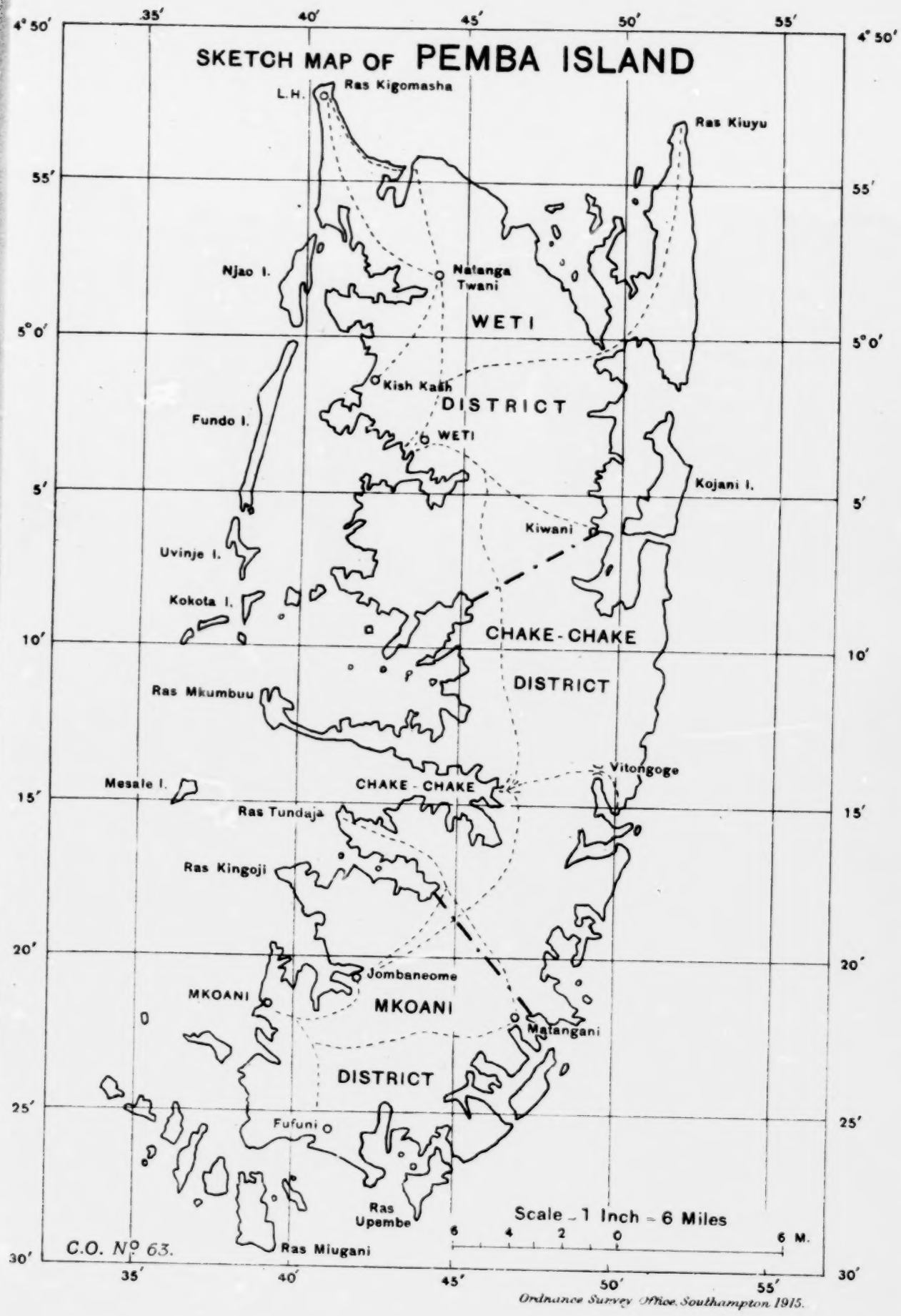
The roads in Zanzibar, which have a total length of 75 miles suitable for motor traffic, were maintained in fair order during the year.

The railway which runs from the town of Zanzibar to Bububu, 7 miles distant on the road north to Mkokotoni, yielded profit on the year's working of £304.

Owing to the dislocation occasioned by the war it is not possible to speak with any degree of certainty regarding the prospects of trade during the year 1915. It may, however, be mentioned that the partial revival noted in a previous paragraph of this report is being maintained.

R. H. CROFTON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Sketch Map
of
ZANZIBAR
ISLAND
Scale
Statute Miles
REFERENCE
Metalled roads
Police stations
Railway line
ZANZIBAR
CHUAKA BAY
MENAI BAY
UZI
39°
6°


SKETCH MAP OF PEMBA ISLAND
L.H.
Ras Kigomasha
Ras Kiuyu
Njao I.
Nalanga Twani
WETI
DISTRICT
Kish Kash
Fundo I.
WETI
Kojani I.
Kiwani
Uvinje I.
Kokota I.
CHAKE-CHAKE
DISTRICT
Ras Mkumbuu
Vitongoge
Mesale I.
CHAKE-CHAKE
Ras Tundaja
Ras Kingoji
Jombaneome
MKOANI
MKOANI
Matangani
DISTRICT
Fufuni
Ras Upembe
Ras Miugani
Scale 1 Inch = 6 Miles
6 4 2 0 6 M.
C.O. No 63.
Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1915.
4° 50′
35′
40′
45′
50′
55′
5° 0′
5′
10′
15′
20′
25′
30′

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	,,
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	,,
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
820	Jamaica	,,
821	Northern Nigeria	1913
822	Grenada	,,
823	Zanzibar	,,
824	Barbados	1913–1914
825	Southern Nigeria	1913
826	Mauritius	,,
827	British Honduras	,,
828	Colonial Survey Committee	1913–1914
829	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
830	Swaziland	,,
831	Uganda	,,
832	Nyasaland	,,
833	British Guiana	,,
834	Imperial Bureau of Entomology	1914
835	St. Vincent	1913–1914
836	St. Lucia	,,
837	Somaliland	,,
838	Straits Settlements	1913
839	Cayman Islands	1913–1914
840	East Africa Protectorate	,,
841	Leeward Islands	,,
842	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.

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1915.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 886.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1915.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 843.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

August, 1916.

LONDON:
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No. 886.

ZANZIBAR.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 843.)

THE RESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Residency,
Zanzibar,
1st June, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with No. 189 of the Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, to transmit the Report by the Chief Secretary on the Blue Book for the year 1915.

I have, &c.,

F. B. PEARCE,
Resident.

The Right Honourable
A. Bonar Law, P.C., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1915.

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) *General Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue increased from £234,701 in 1914 to £267,405 in 1915. This increase was due almost entirely to an increase of £29,836 in Customs receipts, owing to the large clove crop harvested during the season 1915–1916.

The expenditure fell from £213,091 in 1914 to £203,968 in 1915, the most important changes being an increase of £9,012 under miscellaneous services, due to the gift of £10,000 by the Protectorate Government to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the War, a decrease of £2,143 under Judicial and Legal Departments as a result of reorganization, a reduction of £5,620 in "Public Works Extraordinary" through the postponement of several services in order to effect economies, and the omission of the sum of £11,759 set aside in 1914 to cover depreciation of investments.

(*b*) *Taxation.*

The Sanitary and Lighting Rate imposed under the "Public Health (Amendment) and Street Lighting Decree, 1913" is 10 per cent. on the assessed annual rental of premises.

(*c*) *Assets and Liabilities.*

Balance of assets on 31st December, 1914	..	£274,228
Surplus 1915	..	63,437
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1915	..	£337,665
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate	..	£200,000

(*d*) *Public Debt.*.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899; 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1915, was £42,105, which is invested in Colonial Government securities.

(e) *Currency.*

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any mint established as a branch of that Mint, are legal tender in payment, or on account, at the rate of 15 rupees to pound sterling.

The silver rupee of British India is the standard coin of Zanzibar. All other silver coins of British India, viz., the ½ rupee, ¼ rupee, and ⅛ rupee, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding 1 rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 Rupees. The value of notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1915, amounted to Rupees 1,342,220, being an increase of Rupees 98,000 over the amount in circulation on the 31st December, 1914.

The security held against the issue consists of cash to the extent of approximately two-thirds, and of Indian Rupee paper and Colonial Government securities to the extent of approximately one-third of the value of notes in circulation.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(a) Imports and Exports.

The value of imports increased from £763,405 in 1914 to £803,877 in 1915, while exports fell from £814,952 to £791,016.

The principal changes in imports were as follows:—

Bags and Kandas.—The increase from £11,557 to £15,456 is due to a large clove crop during the 1915–16 season.

Beads.—The decrease from £2,979 to £100 is due to the state of war prevailing, most of the beads previously imported having been of Austrian manufacture.

Beer.—The increase from £713 to £3,000 is consequent on the small importations during 1913 and 1914, thus necessitating the replenishing of stocks.

Ivory.—Trade in this commodity has been steadily diminishing year by year, but the large decrease from £9,610 to £2,211 is accounted for by the stoppage of elephant hunting on the mainland owing to the war.

Groceries, Provisions, Sugar, and Tobacco.—The increase from £78,917 to £107,074 in the aggregate is the result of the increased consumption due to the presence of a large number of His Majesty's ships on the station, and to the presence of troops engaged on active service in British East Africa.

Petroleum.—The decrease from £28,292 to £8,201 is accounted for by the large stocks on hand, owing to the fact that in 1914, after the outbreak of war, stocks intended for German East Africa were diverted to Zanzibar.

Specie.—The increase from £15,942 to £91,126 is due to the large clove crop during the 1915–16 season.

There were decreases in the case of several other articles, attributable generally to the reduced shipping facilities and exportation restrictions imposed consequent on the war.

The principal changes in exports were as follows :—

Cloves.—The increase from £346,037 to £460,301 is accounted for by a large clove crop harvested during the season 1915–16. The export for the year amounted to 25,425,454 lbs., as compared with 16,970,408 lbs. in 1914.

Clove-stems.—The export for the year amounted to 1,420,430 lbs., as against 2,039,217 lbs. in 1914. The small quantity sent in during the year as compared with the previous year, would appear to be accounted for by the fact that the plantation owners are not troubling to pick all the stems owing to the small prices ruling consequent on the closing up of Hamburg as a market.

Copra.—The decrease from £193,574 to £163,695 is due to the decrease in imports from German East Africa, and to lower prices ruling during 1915.

Groceries.—The increase from £13,325 to £21,646 is principally due to increased exportations of coconut oil manufactured locally, to the presence of the troops engaged on active service in British East Africa, and to the fact that Mafia Island, since its occupation by the British, has drawn most of its supplies from this market.

Specie,—The decrease from £62,765 to £9,479 is accounted for by the large clove crop of 1915–16 which necessitated a large amount of currency being kept in circulation for labour, etc.

(*b*) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

The manufactures of Zanzibar were described in the Report for 1914. They are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *galawa* or dug-outs with out-riggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The fish caught is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or into Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and tend to supplant the native fishermen.

(c) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—This most important industry was fully described in the Report for 1914.

Deliveries for the season 1914–15 (1st July 1914 to 30th June 1915) and for the season 1915–16 to date (31st March) were as follows :—

	1914–15	1915–16
	lbs.	lbs.
Zanzibar	6,752,127	4,692,341
Pemba	11,598,611	22,101,104
Total	18,350,738	26,793,445

For the remaining three months of the present season about 580,000 lbs. to 750,000 lbs. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasila (35 lbs.) during the season ruled as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Zanzibar Cloves.	July, 1915	No Market.	
	Aug.–Dec., 1915 ..	8.38 —	10.02
	Jan.–Mar., 1916 ..	9.83 —	10.27
Pemba Cloves.	July, 1915	8.19 —	9.34
	Aug.–Dec., 1915 ..	8.44 —	9.18
	Jan.–Mar., 1916 ..	8.90 —	9.77

The price of cloves has not been affected in any marked degree by the War. The low prices at the beginning of the year were due to the prospects of an abundant crop rather than to the existing state of war.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks in importance next to cloves. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

Much remains to be done to improve the quality of the copra produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. Copra produced on Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was, in 1915, 8,585 tons, valued at Rs.20,48,880, as compared with 8,475 tons, valued at Rs.24,34,000, in 1914. Prices from January to July ranged between Rs.128.00 and Rs.272.00 and for the remaining months of the year between Rs.144.00 and Rs.320.00 per ton.

Rubber.—The export of this product is mainly derived from *Landolphia kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. 2,384 lbs., valued at Rs.3,204, were exported in 1915.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 77,595 lbs., valued at Rs.35,821, in 1915, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasila (35 lbs.) from January to July ranged between Rs.9.75 and Rs.17.75, and from August to December between Rs.13.25 and Rs.22.56.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, nutmegs, vanilla, and cinnamon.

Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples, and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government gardens: the Victoria Gardens situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic plants, flowering trees and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marhubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs, and other flowering plants and indigenous water-lilies and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown, for purposes of experiment, such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used as trial plots of various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The Island of Zanzibar contains about 400,000 acres of which about 240,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 245,000 acres of which 60,000 acres are scrub-land. Much

of this scrub-land in both Islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine, and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mahomedan Law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called Wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present insecure and great care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties. A Land Settlement Decree was promulgated during the year giving power to appoint Settlement Officers and a Settlement Board for the purpose of demarcating estates and finally establishing ownership.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 8 or 9 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £52 or £59 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at 6 to 20 rupees a tree, equivalent to £19 to £64 per acre, according to the soil and its proximity to the port. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former island and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar.

(*e*) Shipping.

The tonnage of ocean-going shipping dealt with fell from 1,017,738 tons in 1914, to 545,971 tons, the decrease being due to the War.

Coastwise shipping was 61,318 tons as against 55,842 tons, and dhows 42,755 tons as against 48,235 tons.

The Government possesses two steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," which maintain a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carry the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season. The "Cupid" has a gross tonnage of 611, with a speed of 10 knots, first class accommodation for 14 passengers and deck accommodation for 400. The "Khalifa" has a gross tonnage of 609, with a speed of 10 knots, first class accommodation for 19 passengers and deck accommodation for 450. When the carriage of Government cargo and passengers is taken into account, both steamers showed a profit on running during the year.

III.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) Primary Education.

European.—There are no European children of a school age resident in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government schools, which are mainly for Moslems, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary geography is given in the vernacular, Swahili. During the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic, and includes reading, composition, dictation, and grammar in those two languages, translation, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, and English and Arabic caligraphy.

The completion of the elementary or vernacular course is designed to provide a convenient opportunity to divert to industrial pursuits the energies of those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government schools certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, the standard being that of the syllabus for Government schools.

The syllabus of instruction for Government schools has not yet been adopted by any private school, and no one outside the Government schools has yet entered for the certificate examination. Boys in the highest standard, VII, in the Central School are presented for this examination.

The certificate is looked upon as a leaving certificate for boy clerks.

Education in Government schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission conducts the High School in the town, which has a roll of 85. There is also a night school conducted in the same building, with a roll of 50 pupils. To the day High School all nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

In addition to the schools provided for native children of the Mission at the different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, schools open to all of any age are conducted at different centres in the island of Zanzibar. The Sisters who are working in the Mission of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by 70 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans. The teaching is in English.

(*b*) Secondary Education.

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(*c*) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

In the Government schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits, and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course. The industries taught are those of the carpenter, wheelwright, tailor, and printer. The number of apprentices in attendance was about the same as in previous years, in addition to about 12 ex-apprentices engaged on piece work in the School Shops. An apprentice allowance is made during the course of instruction, which extends over three years.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the head-quarters of the Mission, where instruction is given in the usual elementary subjects and industrial pursuits to about 20 native boys (carpentry, elementary forging, and garden work). There are also 15 native girls who are trained in house work by the Sisters of the Convent. The Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba have three small schools. In the largest the elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry, and in the other two the children devote part of their time to plantation work.

The development of the Government Industrial Schools continues satisfactorily and there is reason to hope that the native artisan will become a more considerable factor in the skilled labour market in the course of the next few years.

A few boys are in course of being trained by the Agricultural Department as plantation overseers. The question of the foundation of an agricultural class in connexion with the Government schools is under consideration.

Indian Schools.—No change has yet been made in the working of Indian schools, but it is hoped that some improvement may be effected during 1916, by a system of grants in aid.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) *Hospitals.*

The Government hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Natives' and Subordinates' Hospital, the hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and provides firstclass accommodation for 5 Europeans and second class for 10 Indians or Arabs, together with two maternity rooms, first and second class. Three hundred and thirty-five cases were treated during the year, as compared with 122 in 1914, the increase being principally due to the admission of sick and wounded officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces.

The Native Hospital was built in 1896 and then consisted of a single building of one storey with 3 wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of 4 rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. The structural additions in 1915 comprise an X-ray room and 2 separate isolation rooms, male and female. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,171 in-patients and 8,398 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,233 and 9,509 respectively, in 1914.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has 6 beds attached; 79 in-patients and 2,149 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 45 and 2,526 respectively in 1914. The dispensary at Chwaka has two beds attached. Eleven in-patients and 1,675 out-patients were treated during 1915, as compared with 15 and 1,135 respectively in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds. Twelve patients and 69 contacts were admitted during the year, as compared with 505 patients in 1914. There were 3 deaths, against 26 in the previous year.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 24 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with 6 beds attached and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all, 443 in-patients and 7,568 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 519 and 10,335 respectively in 1914.

(*b*) *Lunatic Asylum.*

The asylum is temporarily accommodated in the old barracks adjoining the Natives' and Subordinates' Hospital. At the end of 1914 there were 2 inmates; 23 were admitted in 1915, 14 were discharged and 4 died, leaving 7 at the end of the year.

The erection of a new building in 1916 is sanctioned.

(*c*) *Leper Settlements.*

The number of lepers in the two islands amounts probably to about 450. Of these 99 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 204 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large.

(*d*) *Poor House.*

There is a Poor House in Zanzibar, which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1915 was 40, the number admitted during the year 65, the number discharged 24, and the number who died 44. The large roll of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(*e*) *Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories.*

Laboratories for routine and research work in bacteriology, chemistry, economic chemistry, and economic zoology, form divisions of the Public Health Department. The number of special examinations of pathological and other material amounted in 1915 to 1,750 (not counting work done in the chemical laboratory), as compared with 2,022 during 1914.

The work of the division of economic zoology has greatly increased.

(*f*) *Quarantine Station.*

The Quarantine Station is situated on Prison Island, which lies three miles distant north-west of the town. It serves also as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which contributes half the cost of upkeep. There is accommodation for 1,000 contacts, including separate accommodation for isolation of plague, cholera, and small-pox patients.

(*g*) *Savings Bank.*

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee, and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed 300 rupees, and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed 1,500 rupees. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 1,004, the amount of deposits during the year £5,097, the amount of withdrawals £4,173, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, £7,265. Invested funds amount to £5,000.

V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Police.

The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the Police was 2,797, the number of persons arrested on those complaints 2,748, and the number of arrested persons convicted 2,402, as compared with 2,461, 2,385, and 1,926 respectively in 1914.

The establishment of the force in 1915 was

Europeans	2
Goans	4
Indians	92
Africans	461

making a total of 559, as compared with 611 in 1914.

(*b*) Prisons.

There is one central prison and two district prisons in Zanzibar and two district prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,789, of whom 87 were confined for civil offences. The numbers for 1914 were 2,153 and 111 respectively.

The daily average of prisoners was 173, as compared with 254 in 1914. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was ·087.

The prison discipline was satisfactory.

(*c*) Criminal Statistics.

The criminal statistics include all cases, whether falling within the British or Zanzibar jurisdictions. In both instances the procedure is the same and the distinction is, therefore, merely technical. No criminal cases are heard by native judges.

The total number of convictions in all Courts in 1915 was 3,585, as against 3,564 in 1914, an increase of 21.

The total number of persons tried under the Magistrates' Jurisdiction Decree (other than summary cases) was 753, of whom 535 were convicted of offences as follows:—

Homicide	1
Other offences against the person	89
Offences against property	282
Miscellaneous	163
	535

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) POPULATION.

The population of the Protectorate, according to the census taken in 1910, was 197,199.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 114,069, of whom 43,416 were adult males, 49,230 adult females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,130, of whom 28,480 were adult males, 31,899 adult females, and 22,751 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 35,262, made up of the following nationalities:—

British	121	Swahili	20,285
French	19	Parsee	183
German	35	Arab	3,639
Portuguese ..	18	Baluch	330
American.. ..	6	Japanese	7
Norwegian ..	3	Roumanian ..	3
Italian	17	Nubian	15
Greek	11	Nyassa	3
Hebrew	3	Somali	73
Goan	440	Barrawa	3
Swedish	1	Comorian	2,175
Indian	7,720	Persian	42
Cingalese	72	Abyssinian	32
Eurasian	2	All others	4

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth rate (births registered) for the year 1915 was 19·7 per 1,000, as compared with 11·3 in 1914.

In previous reports it has always been shown that a marked decline has taken place from year to year in the birth-rate among Swahilis, a decline which has been attributed to a variety of reasons.

During the latter part of 1915, however, steps were taken to insure a more accurate record of births being kept, and although sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the correct ratio of births to deaths to be disclosed, it has become apparent that when the proper enforcement of the registration of births has been made general, it will be found that, contrary to the previously accepted theories, there is actually a preponderance of births over deaths.

(*b*) Public Health.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been fair.

Tuberculosis.—The deaths from tuberculosis registered in the town amounted to 157, as compared with an average of 196 for the last seven years.

Malaria.—There were 92 fatal cases of malaria recorded in the town, as compared with an average of 154 for the last seven years.

An anti-mosquito brigade has been organised by the Medical Officer of Health, which carries out a weekly house to house inspection in the town and any anti-malarial measures that may be necessary. The result of their efforts has been satisfactory. The larval index per 100 houses during the year was 2.

In addition to the above measures, quinine is distributed to subordinate Government officials and to school children free.

Kerosene oil is applied to collections of water and the Millions Fish (*haplochis play airii*, a species of carp), originally introduced from the Seychelles, have been used in anti-malarial work. They have been efficacious in certain town areas in eliminating mosquito larvae from wells, tanks, and artificial ponds.

In 1914 a number were placed in various permanent swamps, and although it is not possible to say whether the experiments were entirely successful, on one of the swamps they were found to be still alive a year later.

Plague.—During the early part of the year there were two cases of plague, one reported in January after death, while the other patient died in Government Hospital in March.

The number of rats collected in various parts of the town amounted to 49,095, of which four were found to be plague infected.

Small-pox.—Two cases of small-pox, *ex* H.M.S. "Kinfauns Castle," were landed and treated at the Gulioni Infectious Diseases Hospital, and a third developed among the contacts in the hospital.

Two were discharged cured, while one died.

(*c*) Sanitation.

The water supply of the town flows by gravitation in pipes from protected springs some three or four miles to the north of Zanzibar. Owing, however, to levels and other causes it has been found impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The water is of exceptional purity. The amount of water that reaches the town is,

roughly, 400,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, that is to say, about 11 or 12 gallons per head of population. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account this is entirely insufficient and steps are in progress to supplement the supply from another source. To make up the deficit, the population is at present obliged to fall back on the numerous and by no means sanitary wells that exist everywhere in the town.

An efficient conservancy system, based on the Khartum model, is under consideration.

Town scavenging is carried out by a division of the Public Health Department. The larger villages in the island possess small sanitary organizations of their own, while the chief towns in Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model.

As regards the question of town planning, wherever possible the erection of buildings of such height and design as are calculated to obstruct light and ventilation to adjoining property is prevented and ruinous dwellings, which form favourable haunts for rats, are ordered to be demolished. In general, it may be said that there is an increasing desire on the part of the better class Indians and Arabs to have the town kept clean and tidy and efforts to make it so on the part of the individual householder are becoming apparent.

The systematic elimination of native huts from the European quarter of the town is in progress and the opportunities offered by the destruction of native huts by accidental fire are seized upon to straighten out the roads in the native town.

(*d*) CLIMATE.

(1) *Rainfall.*

The total rainfall for the year was in the town 51·62 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar North) 52·87 and in Pemba 67·93, as compared with 43·35 in the town, 62·99 in Mkokotoni and 53·22 in Pemba during 1914. The wettest month was May, with 10·30 inches, the driest August, when 0·45 inch was recorded. The rainy seasons are well defined; the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The average mean relative humidity of the atmosphere was 77·75.

(2) *Temperature.*

The average mean temperature was for Zanzibar: maximum 85·7, minimum 77·1, as compared with 86·3 and 77·5 for 1914; and for Pemba: maximum 81·9, minimum 70·3, as compared with 82·3 and 70·3 for 1914.

(3) *Direction and Force of Wind.*

The prevailing wind was from April to August S.S.W., from December to February N.N.E., and during the remaining months variable. The force of the wind ranged from 73·6 in November to 232·3 in May.

VII.—POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

(1) *Postal.*

The numbers of foreign letters, &c., received and dispatched were 257,410 and 186,608 respectively, as compared with 196,538 and 160,332 in 1914. Inland and transit letters, &c., were 78,938 and 20,457 respectively, as against 79,862 and 12,521 in 1914.

Money and Postal Orders.

	1914	1915
	£	£
Money Orders issued	74,234	151,715
„ „ paid	50,218	118,789

British postal orders to the value of £1,123 were sold, and to the value of £382 were cashed.

(2) *Wireless Telegraphy.*

There are two wireless stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba. 2,256 messages were despatched and 1,654 received, principally to and from Pemba. Naval messages are not included in these figures. The total revenue, exclusive of messages on Government service sent free, amounted to £408, and the expenditure £1,158.

(3) *Telephone Service.*

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town, which is connected with the district and agricultural stations in the country. The number of subscribers during the year, inclusive of Government Departments, was 88. The revenue derived from this service was £960 and the expenditure £339.

VIII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The High Commissioner visited the Protectorate on the 10th October and left on the 17th.

In June, 1915, the Zanzibar Protectorate Council voted a sum of £10,000 as a contribution to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the War. This has been expended on the purchase of four aeroplanes known as Zanzibar 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The total sum of £35,008 was invested by the Government in the War Loan, and £1,000, in addition to the £3,000 already contributed in 1914, was raised by public subscription and sent to the Red Cross Society.

A considerable amount of work, such as gun mountings and repairs to His Majesty's vessels, has been undertaken during the year in the Government workshops, the staff and machinery of which has been supplemented by His Majesty's Navy.

In addition to about 1,000 Seedie boys for His Majesty's Navy, Zanzibar has supplied a large number of porters, stretcher bearers, and recruits for the forces operating on the mainland.

During the year some 26 acres of creek land adjoining the town were reclaimed and made into a recreation park for the use of Natives and Indians.

Owing to the heavy clove crop and the maintenance of prices the trade of Zanzibar has suffered less than was anticipated and the prospects for 1916, bearing in mind the difficulty of procuring freight, are by no means discouraging.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page: —

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	,,
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	,,
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	,,
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
864	Ashanti	,,
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland..	,,
867	Somaliland	,,
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	,,
871	Barbados	,,
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	,,
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
878	Nigeria	1914
879	Cayman Islands	1914–1915
880	St. Lucia..	,,
881	East Africa Protectorate	,,
882	Imperial Institute	1914
883	Nyasaland	1914–1915
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
885	Weihaiwei	1915

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 925.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1916.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 886.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

August, 1917.

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No. 925.

ZANZIBAR.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 886.)

THE RESIDENT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Residency,
Zanzibar,
18th June, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour, in accordance with No. 189 of the Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service, to transmit the Report by the Chief Secretary on the Blue Book for the year 1916.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,
For British Resident.

The Right Honourable
Walter H. Long, P.C., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) *General Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue increased from £267,405 in 1915 to £281,162 in 1916. The principal increases were £3,773 under Customs, due to larger imports, £6,634 under Fees of Court or Office, &c., £1,920 under Interest, and £1,898 under Miscellaneous Receipts.

Expenditure rose from £203,968 in 1915 to £280,203 in 1916. This large increase was due to increases of £9,223 under Customs, owing to special expenditure on the purchase of new premises and an electric crane; £13,904 under Miscellaneous Services, which included a gift of £20,000 to His Majesty's Government for the purposes of the War; £7,308 under Public Works Extraordinary; £6,342 under Agriculture, due to the purchase of a large shamba; £12,657 under Railway and Electricity Department, owing to the greater cost of coal, etc. In addition, the expenditure included new items of £18,986 for Local Defence from the beginning of the War and of £4,248, written off in respect of the depreciation of invested funds.

(*b*) *Taxation.*

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in the existing taxation.

(*c*) *Assets and Liabilities.*

	£
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1915 ..	337,665
Surplus, 1916	959
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1916 ..	338,624
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate ..	£200,000

(*d*) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1916 was £46,020, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government securities.

(*e*) *Currency.*

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of that Mint, are legal tender in payment, or on account, at the rate of 15 rupees to £1.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of Zanzibar. The other silver coins of British India, viz., the ½ rupee, ¼ rupee, and ⅛ rupee, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding 1 rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 rupees. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December, 1916, amounted to Rs.1,665,715. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate amount of 60 per cent. and of War Loan, Indian Rupee Paper, and Colonial Government securities to the approximate amount of 40 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(*a*) Imports and Exports.

The value of imports rose from £803,877 in 1915 to £1,259,820 in 1916, and of exports from £791,016 to £1,052,167.

The following increases in imports are ascribed to the opening of ports in German East Africa:—Copra (£17,237), hides and skins (£1,570), ivory (£10,357), and rubber (£2,983); while the following were due to the same cause or to the requirements of troops on the mainland or of His Majesty's Ships:—Beer (£2,938), flour (£11,787), groceries and provisions (£20,079), piece-goods (£247,996), spirits (£2,831), cement and lime (£2,376), tobacco (£2,934), twist and thread (£2,817), ghee (£10,017), rice (£36,623), soap (£1,584), tea (£3,004), crockery and glassware (£4,688), grain (£7,660), and, other articles (£54,951). In other cases increases were due to a rise in price.

The principal increases in exports were due to the same causes as in the case of the imports. They were, rice (£14,899), ghee (£3,494), groceries (£22,044), hides and skins (£5,076), ivory (£8,085), petroleum (£2,291), piece-goods (£161,534), soap (£4,319), and, other articles (£53,022). The value of cloves exported fell from £460,301 to £433,314, and as a consequence of the smaller crop less currency was required and the export of specie increased by £23,429.

(*b*) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. They were described in the Report for 1914.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in galawa or dug-outs with outriggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The fish caught is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or to Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting out the natives.

(c) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818, and in 1860 an output of about 7,000,000 lbs. had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devastated by a hurricane, and consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, however, escaped and the large plantations there are therefore much older, varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5½ million trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The largest crop was that of the season 1911–12, yielding 28,000,000 lbs., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lbs. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912–13, when only 4,750,000 lbs. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than 3,500,000 lbs.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old, owned and managed by Europeans, is 8 pounds per tree; 98 trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8–8–0 to Rs.14–5–0 per frasila of 35 lbs. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

Deliveries for the season 1915–16 (1st July, 1915 to 30th June, 1916) and for the season 1916–17 to date (31st March) were as follows:—

	1915–16. lbs.	1916–17. lbs.
Zanzibar	4,957,399	6,715,011
Pemba	22,929,059	9,644,654
Total	27,886,458	16,359,665

For the remaining three months of the present season about 1,400,000 lbs. to 1,575,000 lbs. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasila (35 lbs.) during the season ranged from Rs.10.51 to Rs.11.22 for Zanzibar cloves and from Rs.9.91 to Rs.11.51 for Pemba cloves.

The price of cloves has not been affected in any marked degree by the war.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks in importance next to cloves. It is estimated that there are about 45,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

The quality of the copra compares unfavourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The faults which exist are remediable and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was, in 1916, 5,472 tons, valued at Rs.16,52,611, as compared with 8,585 tons, valued at Rs.20,48,880 in 1915. Prices ranged between Rs.215.68 and Rs.321.28 a ton.

Rubber.—The export of this product is mainly derived from *Landolphia kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. Nothing was exported in 1916.

The cultivation of Ceara rubber, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 125,887 lbs., valued at Rs.66,086, in 1916, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasila (35 lbs.) ranged between Rs.14.59 and Rs.17.56.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, nutmegs, vanilla, and cinnamon.

Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples, and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government gardens: the Victoria Gardens situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic plants, flowering trees, and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marhubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs, and other flowering plants and indigenous water-lilies and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown, for purposes of experiment, such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used as trial plots for various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The Island of Zanzibar contains about 400,000 acres of which about 240,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 245,000 acres of which 60,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine, and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mahomedan law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called Wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present insecure and care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 8 or 9 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £52 or £59 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at 6 to 20 rupees a tree, equivalent to £19 to £64 per acre, according to the soil and its proximity to the port. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former island and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar.

(*e*) Shipping.

Owing to the War, there was a further fall in the tonnage of ocean-going vessels dealt with, from 545,971 tons to 434,735 tons. There was a slight increase in the tonnage of coastwise shipping and dhows.

The two Government steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," of 611 and 609 tons respectively, maintained a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carried the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season. When the carriage of Government cargo and passengers is taken into account both steamers showed a small profit on running during the year.

III.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) Primary Education.

European.—There are no European children of a school age resident in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government schools, which are mainly for Moslems, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary geography is given in the vernacular, Swahili. During the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic, and includes reading, composition, dictation, and grammar in those two languages, translation, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, and English and Arabic caligraphy.

The completion of the elementary or vernacular course is designed to provide a convenient opportunity to divert to industrial pursuits the energies of those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government schools certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, the standard being that of the syllabus for Government schools.

The syllabus of instruction for Government schools has not yet been adopted by any private school, and no one outside the Government schools has yet entered for the certificate examination. Boys in the highest Standard, VII, in the Central School are presented for this examination.

The certificate is looked upon as a leaving certificate for boy clerks.

Education in Government schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission conducts the High School in the town, which has a roll of 78. There is also a night school conducted in the same building, with a roll of 50 pupils. To the day High School all nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

In addition to the schools provided for native children of the Mission at the different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, schools open to all of any age are conducted at different centres in the island of Zanzibar. The Sisters who are working in the Mission of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by 63 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans. The teaching is in English.

Grants-in-aid.—A scheme of grants-in-aid to schools not under European management was promulgated in April, the terms of participation including the adoption of standards of instruction, discipline, recreation, etc., and the maintenance of sanitary conditions. One school, the Euan Smith Madressa, participated in the scheme.

(*b*) Secondary Education.

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(*c*) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

In the Government schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits, and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course. The industries taught are those of the carpenter, wheelwright, tailor, and printer. The number of apprentices in attendance was about the same as in previous years, in addition to about 12 ex-apprentices engaged on piece-work in the school shops. An apprentice allowance is made during the course of instruction, which extends over three years.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the headquarters of the Mission, where instruction is given in the usual elementary subjects and industrial pursuits to 14 native boys (carpentry, elementary forging, and garden work). There are also 12 native girls who are trained in house work by the Sisters of the Convent. The Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba have three small schools. In the largest the elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry, and in the other two the children devote part of their time to plantation work.

The development of the Government Industrial Schools continues satisfactorily and there is reason to hope that the native artisan will become a more considerable factor in the skilled labour market in the course of the next few years.

A few boys are in course of being trained by the Agricultural Department as plantation overseers. The question of the foundation of an agricultural class in connection with the Government schools is under consideration.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.—No change has yet been made in the working of Indian schools.

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) *Hospitals.*

The Government hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Natives' and Subordinates' Hospital, the hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and provides first-class accommodation for five Europeans and second-class for 10, together with two maternity rooms, first and second-class. Five hundred and thirty-two cases were treated during the year, principally sick and wounded officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, as compared with 335 in 1915.

The Native Hospital was built in 1890 and then consisted of a single building of one storey with three wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of four rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. In 1915 an X-ray room and two separate isolation rooms, male and female, were added. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,122 in-patients and 7,324 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,171 and 8,398 respectively in 1915.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has six beds attached; 45 in-patients and 1,744 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 79 and 2,149 respectively in 1915. The dispensary at Chwaka has two beds attached. Fifteen in-patients and 653 out-patients were treated during 1916, as compared with 11 and 1,675 respectively in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds. Fifty-seven patients and 27 contacts were admitted during the year, as compared with 12 patients in 1915. There were 11 deaths against 3 in the previous year.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 24 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with 6 beds attached and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all 417 in-patients and 8,346 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 443 and 7,568 respectively in 1915. A dispensary with accommodation for in-patients was partially erected at Weti during the year and there is to be added in 1917 a second storey which will consist of quarters for the dispenser and three wards for subordinates.

(*b*) *Lunatic Asylum.*

The asylum is temporarily accommodated in the old barracks adjoining the Natives' and Subordinates' Hospital. At the end of

1915 there were 5 inmates; 22 were admitted in 1916, 7 were discharged and 11 died, leaving 9 at the end of the year.

A new asylum adjoining Kilimani prison was erected during the year.

(*c*) *Leper Settlements.*

The number of lepers in the two islands amounts probably to about 450. Of these 107 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 185 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large.

(*d*) *Poor-House.*

There is a Poor-House in Zanzibar, which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1916 was 37, the number admitted during the year 80, the number discharged 18 and the number who died 44. The large roll of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(*e*) *Savings Bank.*

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee, and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed 300 rupees and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed 1,500 rupees. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 1,113, the amount of deposits during the year £5,579, the amount of withdrawals £6,067, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December £6,930. Invested funds amount to £5,000.

V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Police.

The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the Police was 2,186, the number of persons arrested 2,478, and the number of arrested persons convicted 2,055, as compared with 2,797, 2,748, and 2,402 respectively in 1915.

The establishment of the force in 1916 was 547 as compared with 559 in 1915.

(*b*) Prisons.

There is one central prison and two district prisons in Zanzibar and two district prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,452, of whom 108 were confined for civil offences. The numbers for 1915 were 1,789 and 87 respectively.

The daily average of prisoners was 148 as compared with 173 in 1915. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was ·075.

The prison discipline was satisfactory.

The prison industries consist of mat and rope-making, firewood splitting, tin-smithing, and tailoring. The matting and rope are manufactured from the raw product, which is obtained free of charge from plantations. Samples of these articles have been favourably reported on by the Imperial Institute and a trial shipment has been made for sale in England.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of convictions in all Courts in 1916 was 2,149 as against 3,585 in 1915, showing a decrease of 1,436.

The total number of persons tried under the Magistrates' Jurisdiction Decree (other than summary cases) was 259, of whom 173 were convicted of offences as follows :—

Homicide	*Nil.*
Other offences	36
Offences against property	104
Miscellaneous	33
	173

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Population.

The population of the Protectorate, according to the census taken in 1910, was 197,199.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 114,069, of whom 43,416 were adult males, 49,230 adult females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,130, of whom 28,480 were adult males, 31,899 adult females, and 22,751 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 35,262.

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth rate (births registered) for the year 1916 was 17·3 as against 19·7 per 1,000 in 1915.

Measures are being taken to insure more accurate registration of births and it is considered probable, when the registration of all births is secured, that it will be found that the births equal, or may even exceed, the deaths, contrary to opinions based on the figures now available.

(*b*) Public Health.

The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been fair.

Tuberculosis and malaria.—28 deaths from tuberculosis and 16 deaths from malaria were so certified. These figures are not comparable with those for previous years and, although they do not accurately indicate the true prevalence of these diseases, only 25 per cent. of all deaths being certified by qualified medical men, they are the only figures available which are at all accurate.

Three deaths were certified from blackwater fever.

The anti-mosquito brigade organised in 1913 has carried out weekly house-to-house inspections in the town and any anti-malarial measures necessary. The result of their efforts has been satisfactory.

Quinine is distributed free to subordinate Government officials and to school children.

Kerosine oil has been applied to collections of water, and the Millions fish have been of use in dealing with mosquito larvae in certain places.

Plague.—No case during the year. 47,049 rats were collected from various parts of the town; 4 were found to be plague-infected.

Small-pox.—18 cases of small-pox, of which three were fatal, were removed from ships in quarantine and treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—During October and November, three cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred at the Universities Mission at Kiungani among the repatriated porters from the mainland. They were removed to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Three cases occurred among repatriated porters from the mainland at the Quaran- Station, and two cases occurred in the town. All these cases were fatal.

Tetanus.—Six deaths from this disease occurred during the year.

(*c*) Sanitation.

The water supply of the town flows by gravitation in pipes from protected springs some three or four miles to the north of Zanzibar. Owing, however, to levels and other causes it has been found impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The water is of exceptional purity. The amount of water that reaches the town is, roughly, 400,000 gallons in 24 hours, that is to say, about 11 or 12 gallons per head of population. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account this is entirely insufficient, and steps are in progress to supplement the supply from another source. To make up the deficit, the population is at present obliged to fall back on the numerous, and by no means sanitary, wells that exist everywhere in the town.

Town scavenging is carried out by a division of the Public Health Department. The larger villages in the island possess small sanitary organisations of their own, while the chief towns in Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model.

As regards the question of town planning, wherever possible the erection of buildings of such height and design as are calculated to obstruct light and ventilation to adjoining property is prevented, and ruinous dwellings, which form favourable haunts for rats, are ordered to be demolished. In general, it may be said that there is an increasing desire on the part of the better-class Indians and Arabs to have the town kept clean and tidy and efforts to make it so on the part of the individual householder are becoming apparent.

The systematic elimination of native huts from the European quarter of the town is in progress and the opportunities offered by the destruction of native huts by accidental fire are seized upon to improve the alignment of, and to widen, the roads in the native town.

VII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A further sum of £20,000, making in all £30,000, was paid to His Majesty's Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the War, and £1,900, in addition to the £4,000 already given, was raised by public subscription and entertainment and remitted to the Red Cross Society.

An additional sum of £66,000 was invested in War Loans.

Two detachments of porters were despatched to the mainland for service with the Expeditionary Force, one being recruited and commanded by the Bishop of Zanzibar and the other by Mr. Rivers-Smith, Director of Education.

Zanzibar has, moreover, furnished a considerable number of recruits for naval and military service; in all over 5,000 natives have been supplied since the outbreak of war.

A Convalescent Home for Officers of His Majesty's Services engaged in the mainland operations was opened in September under the management of a local committee and is maintained by the Government.

On the 16th August the administration of Mafia Island was, at the request of the General Officer Commanding in Chief in East Africa, taken over by the Zanzibar Government, Lieutenant-Commander Clark, R.N., Assistant District Commissioner, being appointed Officer in Charge.

The principal public works executed were the Lunatic Asylum, the diversion of the railway from the native quarter, and Darajani Bridge.

Trade was active during the year. An important factor in this activity was the anticipation that the occupied territory of German East Africa would be opened to trade. Prospects for the year 1917 are promising.

The High Commissioner paid his annual visit to the Protectorate in September.

Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., British Resident, proceeded to England on leave of absence on the 12th of August and I administered the Government from that date until the end of the year.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
890	Gambia	1915
891	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
892	Hong Kong	,,
893	Ashanti	,,
894	Gold Coast	,,
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	,,
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	,,
902	Somaliland	,,
903	Cyprus	,,
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	,,
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	,,
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	,,
913	Leeward Islands	,,
914	Uganda	,,
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	,,
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	,,
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 973.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1917.

(For Report for 1916 see No. 925.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

October, 1918.

LONDON:
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No. 973*.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1917.

I.—FINANCIAL.

General Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue increased from £281,162 to £297,746, the highest yet recorded, chiefly under Fees of Court (increase £7,396), Agriculture (£7,449), and Electricity (£1,670).

Expenditure fell to £259,961 from £280,203 in 1916. Economy in the services and the fact that the 1916 accounts included payments on account of the year 1915, are responsible for the difference.

Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in the existing taxation.

Assets and Liabilities.

Balance of assets on 31st December, 1916 ..	£338,624
Surplus, 1917	37,785
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1917 ..	376,409
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate ..	£200,000

Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1917, was £49,793, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government securities.

Currency.

Gold coins whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of that Mint are legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of 15 rupees to £1.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500 rupees. The value of notes in circulation on the 31st of December, 1917, amounted to Rs.20,92,490. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 55 per cent. and of War Loan, Indian Rupee Paper, and Colonial Government Securities to the approximate amount of 45 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843: [Cd. 7622–34].

(C508) Wt.11/42. 1000 90. 11.18. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(*a*) Imports and Exports.

The value of imports increased from £1,259,820 to £1,760,094, and of exports from £1,052,167 to £1,848,792. The occupied territory of German East Africa is responsible for the increase in value of the following imports:—Copra (£55,831), hides and skins (£5,964), rubber (£4,503), twist and thread (£3,463), and piece-goods (£192,083), while the requirements of the naval and military forces led to the following increases:—Beer (£337), dried fish (£3,482), flour (£2,574), grain (£7,236), groceries (£37,297), ghee (£3,850), soap (£10,201), spirits (£12,420), sugar (£23,831), tobacco (£29,206), wine (£3,990), petroleum (£28,456).

The principal increases in exports were due to the same causes:—They were, copra (£145,139), rice (£5,266), groceries (£83,408), petroleum (£21,516), piece-goods (£317,575), and other articles (£187,671).

(*b*) Mines, Manufactures, and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

The manufactures are pottery, coir fibre and rope, soap, oil (coconut and simsim), jewellery, and mats. The annual report for 1914 describes them.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *galawa* or dug-outs with outriggers, which generally go out with one rising tide and return with the next. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various villages inland or to Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar, bringing with them their own dugouts. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting out the native.

(*c*) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Stations.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818 and 1860 and an output of about 7,000,000 lbs. had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devasted by a hurricane, and consequently most of the trees in the Island date from that time. Pemba, however, escaped and the large plantations there are therefore much older, varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both Islands about 52,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 4,700,000 trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few being held by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The largest crop was that of the season 1911-1912, yielding 28,000,000 lbs., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lbs. The smallest crop recorded of recent years was in the season 1912–1913 when only 4,750,000 lbs. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed rather more than 3,500,000 lbs.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old owned and managed by Europeans is 8 pounds per tree. 98 trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8–8–0 to Rs.27–9–0 per frasila of 35 lbs. The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all clove exported.

Deliveries for the season 1916–1917 (1st July 1916 to 30th June 1917) and for the season 1917–1918 to date (30th April) were as follows :

	1916–17	1917–18.
	lbs.	lbs.
Zanzibar	7,305,165	2,226,686
Pemba	10,602,200	7,896,671
Total	17,907,365	10,123,357

For the remaining 2 months of the present season about 300,000 lbs. to 360,000 lbs. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasila (35 lbs.) during the season ranged from Rs.12·25 to Rs.27·56 for Zanzibar cloves and from Rs.10·37 to Rs.27·25 for Pemba cloves.

The high price reached during the current season is attributed to prosperity in India and a continued demand there for the product, with steadily decreasing supplies. A substantial fall below the present level of prices is anticipated as soon as the new season's crop comes on the market.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks in importance next to cloves. It is estimated that there are about 48,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular plantings of coconuts and, in the majority of cases, considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

The quality of the copra compares unfavourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The faults are remediable and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was in 1917, 6,583 tons, valued at Rs.2,992,219, as compared with 5,472 tons, valued at Rs.1,652,611 in 1916. Prices ranged between Rs.128 and Rs.464 a ton.

Rubber.—The export of this product is mainly derived from *Landolphia Kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. Nothing was exported in 1917.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905 to 83,331 lbs., valued at Rs.20,055 in 1917, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasila (35 lbs.) ranged between Rs.6 and Rs.12·25.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca-nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, nutmeg, vanilla, and cinnamon. Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pine-apples, and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government Gardens: the Victoria Gardens, situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic plants, flowering trees, and shrubs; a garden two miles distant from the town within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marahubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs, and other flowering plants, and indigenous water-lilies and is also used for purposes of coconut planting; and a third garden situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown, for purposes of experiment, such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used as trial plots for various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The Island of Zanzibar contains 371,371 acres, of which about 187,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 227,500 acres, of which 56,000 acres, are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine, and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mahommedan Law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for holy and other purposes and called Wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present insecure and care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 12 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £78 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at 8 to 15 rupees a tree, equivalent to £25 to £48 per acre, according to the soil and its proximity to the port. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There are a number of plantations in the hands of the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture, with an area of about 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 are in Zanzibar Island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former Island and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar.

(*e*) Shipping.

There was a further fall in the number and tonnage of ocean-going vessels, from 108 vessels of 439,735 gross tonnage to 76 vessels of 351,844 gross tonnage.

The figures of dhows cleared show unimportant variations from those of dhows entered, but the total tonnage handled increased somewhat.

The Government possesses two steamers, "Cupid" and "Khalifa," which maintain a regular weekly connection with Pemba and carry the clove pickers to and from Pemba during the season.

III.—EDUCATION.

COLONIAL OFFICE NOTE.—The section of the Report dealing with Education has not been received from the Protectorate. For information on the subject, see the Report for 1916 (Colonial Annual Reports, No. 925).

IV.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) *Hospitals.*

The Government hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Prison Infirmary, the Hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, and dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka, and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni.

The European Hospital was opened in April, 1913, and provides first class accommodation for 5 Europeans and second class for 10, together with 2 maternity rooms, first and second class. 504 cases were treated during the year, principally sick and wounded officers and men of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, as compared with 532 in 1916.

The Native Hospital was built in 1896, and then consisted of a single building of one storey with 3 wards and 21 beds. In 1900 an outside block of 4 rooms was built for subordinates in the Government service. In 1907 an upper storey to both these blocks and a nurses' home and operating room were added. In 1915 an X-ray room and 2 separate isolation rooms, male and female, were added. There are in all 60 beds. During the year 1,038 in-patients and 7,475 out-patients were treated, as compared with 1,122 and 7,324 respectively in 1916.

The dispensary at Mkokotoni has 6 beds attached; 35 in-patients, and 2,406 out-patients were treated during the year, as against 45 and 1,744 respectively in 1916. The dispensary at Chwaka has 2 beds attached. 9 in-patients and 680 out-patients were treated during 1917, as compared with 15 and 653 respectively in the previous year.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni contains 50 beds. 126 patients and 85 contacts were admitted during the year, as compared with 57 and 27 respectively in 1916. There were 17 deaths, against 11 in the previous year.

There is one Government Hospital in Pemba, at Chake Chake, with an accommodation of 25 beds, and dispensaries at Mkoani with 6 beds attached and at Weti with 12 beds attached. In all 378 in-patients and 7,260 out-patients were treated during the year, as compared with 417 and 8,346 respectively in 1916. A dispensary is being erected at Weti with accommodation for in-patients, 3 wards for subordinates, and quarters for the dispenser.

(*b*) *Lunatic Asylum.*

The lunatics temporarily accommodated at the Old Barracks, were during the year transferred to the newly built Lunatic Asylum adjoining the Kilimani Prison. At the end of 1916 there were 4 inmates; 11 were admitted in 1917, 1 was discharged, and 2 died, leaving 8 at the end of the year.

(*c*) *Leper Settlements.*

The number of lepers in the two Islands amounts probably to about 450, of whom 107 are segregated in one settlement in Zanzibar, which is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health, and 177 in three settlements in Pemba, while the remainder are at large.

(*d*) *Poor-House.*

There is a Poor-House in Zanzibar, which is practically a home for the incurable. It is subsidised by the Government and administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health. The number of patients at the beginning of 1917 was 55, the number admitted during the year 99, the number discharged 28, and the number who died 64. The large roll of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the institution takes in many cases in the last stages of disease.

(*e*) *Savings Bank.*

The Post Office Savings Bank, which was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn at any time is a quarter of a rupee. The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed Rs.300 and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed Rs.1,500. All deposits are repayable on demand, repayment being guaranteed by the Government. The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 1,181, the amount of deposits during the year £6,100, the amount of withdrawals £5,699 and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December, £7,567. Invested funds amount to £5,000.

V.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) POLICE.

The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the police was 3,190, the number of persons arrested 2,587, and the number of arrested persons convicted 2,109, as compared with 2,186, 2,478, and 2,055 respectively in 1916.

The establishment of the Force in 1917 was 552.

(*b*) PRISONS.

There is one Central Prison and two District Prisons in Zanzibar and two District Prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,512, of whom 171 were confined for civil offences. The numbers for 1916 were 1,452 and 108 respectively.

The daily average of prisoners was 160, as compared with 148 in 1916. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average for the year was ·08.

The prison discipline was satisfactory.

The prison industries consist of net and rope making, firewood splitting, tin-smithing, and tailoring. The matting and rope are manufactured from the raw product, which is obtained free of charge from plantations. Samples of these articles were sent to the Imperial Institute for report and the opinion expressed by a firm of rope-makers consulted by the Institute was that rope and matting of similar quality would command a ready sale in England.

(c) Criminal Statistics.

The total number of convictions in all Courts in 1917 was 1,852, as against 1,969 in 1916, showing a decrease of 117.

The total number of persons tried under the Magistrates Jurisdiction Decree (other than summary cases) was 173, of whom 116 were convicted of offences as follows:—

Homicide	—
Other Offences	11
Offences against property	60
Miscellaneous	45
	116

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

The population of the Protectorate, according to the census taken in 1910, was 196,733.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 113,624, of whom 42,991 were adult males, 49,210 adult females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,109, of whom 28,463 were adult males, 31,894 adult females, and 22,752 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 34,822.

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar and 219 in Pemba.

The birth-rate (births registered) for the year 1917 was 21·0, as against 19·08 per 1,000 in 1916.

Measures are being taken to ensure more accurate registration of births and it is considered probable, when the registration of all births is secured, that it will be found that the births equal or even exceed the deaths, contrary to opinions based on the figures now available.

(b) Public Health.

Prevalence of disease.—The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year and the health of the community has been fair.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—23 cases were notified during the year. Of these cases, 15 occurred among the King's African Rifles recruits from the mainland, three were removed from a troop-ship which arrived from Madagascar, two were reported from Weti, having contracted the disease from a discharged porter from the mainland, who, though himself a contact, did not develop the disease. Of 3 cases reported in Zanzibar town 1 had returned from Nairobi within a month of taking ill. The probable place of origin of the remaining two cases was not established. All the cases reported died with the exception of 2 remaining under treatment at the Infectious Diseases Hospital on the 31st of December.

Dysentery.—11 deaths were certified as due to this disease. 5 of these gave a history of having recently arrived from German East Africa.

Malaria.—31 deaths from this disease were so certified by qualified Medical Practitioners. 3 of these had recently arrived from German East Africa and 1 had been removed from a ship in the harbour.

Blackwater Fever.—4 deaths were certified as due to this disease. 3 of these developed the disease shortly after their arrival from German East Africa.

Small-pox.—7 cases of small-pox occurred of which 2 died. All the cases were imported from Bombay—4 per s.s. "Karoa," 3 per s.s. "Pundua." All were isolated with immediate contacts at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Tuberculosis.—41 deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis. 4 of these had recently arrived from abroad.

Plague.—No case of this disease occurred. The systematic collection of rats in the town was carried on as in past years. 13,647 were examined microscopically, with negative results.

(*c*) Sanitation.

The water supply of the town flows by gravitation in pipes from springs some 3 to 4 miles from the town. The water is of exceptional purity but the distribution, owing to the lack of fall, leaves much to be desired, it being impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The amount of water that reaches the town is estimated at 400,000 gallons in 24 hours, that is to say about 11 to 12 gallons per head per day. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account the supply is seen to be quite inadequate, and steps are in progress to supplement it from another source. The wells in the town serve as a supplementary supply in case of fire and for religious purposes. The water from these wells is quite unfit for drinking.

The routine inspection of premises in the town resulted in the detection and abatement of 624 general nuisances and 616 mosquito nuisances. Systematic weekly inspection of all cesspools which are capable of inspection and the application of oil to the contents has had beneficial results.

Town scavenging forms an important branch of the work of the Public Health Department, an average of 114 cart-loads of refuse being removed daily.

The more important out-stations in Zanzibar have small sanitary organisations of their own, while the stations at Pemba are administered on the Zanzibar model.

VII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A further sum of £20,000, making in all £50,000, was paid to His Majesty's Government as a contribution towards the expenses of the War, and £6,500, in addition to the £5,900 already given, was raised by public subscription and entertainment and remitted to the British Red Cross Society.

An additional sum of £20,000 was invested in War Loans.

The Convalescent Home for Officers of His Majesty's Services engaged in the mainland operations, was maintained throughout the year at the Government's expense.

The principal public works executed during the year were the reconstruction of the Public Works Stores and Workshops, an infirmary for the Central Prison, drainage of swamps and the construction of a new road bridge at Bububu.

Trade was active during the year, a large business being done in supplies for both Services. Prospects for the year 1918 are good.

R. H. Crofton.
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
941	Cyprus	1916-1917
942	Grenada	,,
943	Jamaica	,,
944	Somaliland	,,
945	Swaziland	,,
946	Nigeria	1916
947	Basutoland	1916–1917
948	Gold Coast	1916
949	Ashanti	,,
950	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1916–1917
951	Barbados	,,
952	Leeward Islands	,,
953	St. Vincent	,,
954	Uganda	,,
955	Nyasaland	,,
956	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1916
957	British Honduras	,,
958	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1916–1917
959	Cayman Islands..	,,
960	Bermuda	1916
961	Mauritius	,,
962	Ashanti	1917
963	Falkland Islands	,,
964	Seychelles	,,
965	Weihaiwei	,,
966	Fiji	,,
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	,,
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
971	Ceylon	,,
972	Hong Kong	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908-9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1000.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 973.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

September, 1919.

LONDON:
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No. 1000.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR 1918.*

I.—FINANCIAL.

(*a*) *General Revenue and Expenditure.*

The revenue amounted to £387,371, an increase of nearly £90,000 over 1917, which was itself a record. The increase is attributable principally to the large clove crop and to the high price of cloves. The expenditure for the year was £271,874.

(*b*) *Taxation and Currency.*

There were no changes in taxation and currency during the year.

(*c*) *Assets and Liabilities.*

Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1917...	£376,409
Surplus 1918.	115,498
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1918 ..	£491,907
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate ..	£200,000

(*d*) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British Public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1918, was £54,570, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government securities.

II.—TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

(*a*) Imports and Exports.

The value of imports increased from £1,760,094 to £2,366,390, and of exports from £1,848,792 to £2,133,597. These are the largest figures ever recorded. They are accounted for by the large clove crop, inflated values, and general activity of trade.

* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843: [Cd. 7622–34].

(C581) Wt.1/153. 1,000 & 90.. 9.19. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/14.

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(*b*) Mines, Manufactures and Fisheries.

(1) *Mines.*

There are no mines in the Protectorate.

(2) *Manufactures.*

Pottery.—Formerly all the earthen vessels employed for the storage or carriage of water were imported from India. In latter years potters have settled in the town of Zanzibar and in several villages in the south of the island and manufacture these vessels, as well as flower-pots, etc. The earthenware cooking pots which are used so much by natives and Indians have always been and are still being made only by Swahilis.

Coir Fibre and Rope.—This industry is carried on exclusively by women in all the villages along the coast of Zanzibar where coconuts grow. The actual rope-making done in the villages is confined to thin strands, which are sent to the town and there made up into thick rope. All the rope employed by dhows is made from fibre grown locally. The difficulty in the past has been the insufficiency of coco-nut trees along the littoral, but during recent years the natives have realized this and planted a large number of new trees. Coir fibre, rope, and matting is manufactured in the Central Prison in Zanzibar to a fairly large extent.

Soap.—The manufacture of this commodity was started in Zanzibar about fourteen years ago. Previously all the blue and brown mottled soap used for washing clothes was imported from Marseilles and Hamburg. There are now two factories, turning out each about 60,000 lbs. of soap a month, which is not only used locally, but exported to Madagascar and to the mainland.

Oil.—Apart from the above two factories which express their own coconut oil for making soap, there are four other smaller oil mills in which coconut and sim sim oil is expressed. In former times the oil was expressed by primitive native presses worked by camels; there are only two of these mills still in existence.

Jewellery.—There are about 25 or 30 Indian goldsmiths and silver-smiths, mostly from Cutch, who are employed in making native jewellery, coffee-pots, sword handles, and many other curios. There are in addition three firms of Cingalese jewellers, who manufacture and deal in European jewellery and do a large trade with passengers in transit. They also manufacture a small quanity of ebony, tortoise shell, and ivory articles.

Mats.—The rougher sort called *majamvi* are manufactured by Shihiri Arabs, the raw material being imported from Muscat and other parts of Arabia. The finer quality of coloured mats called *mikeka* are made solely by Wahadimu (aborigines) women who inhabit the south and east coast of the island. The export trade is considerable and is likely to increase.

(3) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *ngalawa* or dug-outs with outriggers, which generally go out in one rising tide and return with the next. Hooks and lines and various types of nets of fine local workmanship

are used. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various centres inland or to the town of Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fishermen mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar. They have brought with them their wn dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting outo the more indolent native.

(c) Agricultural Industries and Botanical Gardens.

(1) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—It is estimated that there are in both the islands about 52,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 4,700,000 trees in bearing; the large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians, who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to remain on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shopkeeper, merchant, or money-lender to that of farmer.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lb. The largest crop on record is that of the season 1911–1912,* yielding 28,000,000 lb., of which Pemba contributed 20,000,000 lb. The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old, owned and managed by Europeans, is 8 lb. per tree. Ninetyeight trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs.8–8–0 to Rs.45–9–0 per frasila (35 lb.).

The Government levies a duty of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported. For the season 1917–1918 (1st July 1917 to 30th June 1918) deliveries to the end of March were from Zanzibar 7,919,650 lbs. and from Pemba 17,061,329 lb.

For the remaining three months of the season about 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 lb. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasila (35 lb.) ranged from Rs.9 to Rs.4·59 for Zanzibar cloves and Rs.8.8 to Rs.35 for Pemba cloves.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks in importance next to that of cloves. It is estimated that there are about 48,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular coconut plantings, and, in the majority of cases, considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

*This has now been surpassed by the 1918–1919 crop, which has yielded nearly 29,000,000 lb.

The quality of the copra compares unfavourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader, neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The former generally smoke-dries over a fire, a blackened and inferior product resulting. The latter often sun-dries his kernels in dirty places and sells the copra half-dried with a view to deriving an advantage from the greater weight. These faults are remediable, and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was, in 1918, 3,182 tons, valued at Rs.12,40,065, as compared with 6,583 tons, valued at Rs.29,92,219, in 1917. Prices ranged between Rs.201 and Rs.217 a ton.

Rubber.—This product is mainly derived from *Landolphia kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. Nothing was exported in 1918. The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lb. in 1905 to 117,040 lb., valued at Rs.39,285, in 1918; the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasila (35 lb.) ranged between Rs.5½ and Rs.8¼.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption, such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, arecanut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, nutmeg, vanilla, and cinnamon. Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pineapples, and bananas.

(2) *Botanical Gardens.*

There are at present three Government gardens: the Victoria Gardens, situated in the town, which contain a small collection of exotic plants, flowering trees, and shrubs: a garden two miles distant from the town, within the walled enclosure of the ruined Marahubi Palace, which contains the usual palms, shrubs and other flowering plants and indigenous waterlilies, and is also used for coconut planting; and a third garden situated two miles from the town on a plantation known as Migombani, where are grown, for purposes of experiment, such exotic plants, both economic and ornamental, as are presented to the Agricultural Department by the Departments of other countries. This last garden is also used as trail plots for various economic plants collected by the Department.

(*d*) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The island of Zanzibar contains 371,371 acres, of which about 187,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 227,500 acres, of which 56,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine, and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

The system of tenure is founded on Mohammedan Law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of freehold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for religious, charitable and other purposes, and called Wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present insecure and care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties. No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 12 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £78 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at 8 to 15 rupees a tree, equivalent to £25 to £48 per acre, according to the soil and its proximity to the port. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

The Government owns a number of plantations. Their area is approximately 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 acres are in Zanzibar island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area 1,400 acres are under coconuts in the former island, and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar.

(*e*) Shipping.

For 1918 the total shipping entered was 4,584, of 378,395 gross tonnage, as compared with 4,819, with 465,185 gross tonnage, in 1917.

The Government possesses two steamers, the "Cupid" and the "Khalifa," which in normal times maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, and carry the clove-pickers to and from Pemba during the season. The "Khalifa" has recently been running up to Mombasa, Lamu and Kismayu, returning to Zanzibar with cattle from the last named place. The "Cupid" has kept up monthly communication between Zanzibar and Mafia, the southern island of the group.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Thirteen Decrees were promulgated during the year, of which the most important were:—

"The External Probates Decree, 1918," making provision for the re-sealing in Zanzibar of a Probate or Letters of Administration granted elsewhere.

"The Plantation Preservation Decree, 1918," establishing a body of rangers for duties in connexion with the plantations.

"The Official Trustee Decree, 1918," constituting the office of Official Trustee and setting forth the duties and liabilities of that officer.

IV.—EDUCATION.

(*a*) *Primary Education.*

European.—There are no European children of a school age in the Protectorate.

Native.—The course of instruction given in the Government Schools, which are attended mainly by Mohammedans, extends over seven years. During the first three years instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary geography is given in Swahili. During the subsequent four years all instruction is given either in English or Arabic, and includes reading, composition, dictation, and grammar, in those two languages; translation, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene, and English and Arabic caligraphy.

The elementary course is designed to render fit for industrial pursuits those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government Schools Certificate. This certificate is awarded on the results of an examination held annually, and is regarded as a qualification for clerical employment. Education in Government Schools is voluntary and free.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa conducts the High School in the town, which has a roll of 79. There is also a Night School conducted in the same building, with a roll of 45. To the day High School all nationalities are admitted and pupils are prepared for the College of Preceptors Examination.

(*b*) *Secondary Education.*

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(*c*) *Industrial, Technical and Agricultural Schools.*

In the Government schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits, and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course. The industries taught are those of the carpenter, wheelwright, tailor, and printer. The development of the Government Industrial Schools continues satisfactorily and there is reason to hope that the native artisan will become a more considerable factor in the skilled labour market in the course of the next few years. The question of the foundation of an agricultural class in connexion with the Government schools is under consideration. A few of the missions conduct small industrial schools.

Indian Schools.—No change has yet been made in the working of the Indian Schools.

V.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) *Hospitals.*

The Government Hospitals in Zanzibar are the European Hospital, the Native Hospital, the Prison Infirmary; the Hospital at Ziwani for the men of the King's African Rifles and their families, Dispensaries at Mkokotoni and Chwaka and the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Gulioni. For particulars of these hospitals and of the Lunatic Asylum, Leper Settlements, and Poor House, see the Report for 1917. (Colonial Annual Reports, No. 973.)

(*b*) *Quarantine Station.*

The Quarantine Station is situated on Prison Island, which lies three miles distant north-west of the town. It serves also as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which contributes half the cost of upkeep.

During the year 1,476 people were quarantined and 1,125 men, mostly crews of ships, were accommodated waiting to join ships.

(*c*) *Animal Quarantine Park.*

The station is situated on a sandpit near Gulioni, to the north of the town; at high water it is surrounded by the sea. During 1918 8,371 animals were quarantined in the park, and a cattle dip was constructed for the systematic dipping of all animals arriving from foreign ports.

(*d*) *Savings Bank.*

The Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907 with a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population.

The interest payable is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. The number of depositors on 31st December was 1,221, the amounts of deposits during the year £6,912, the amount of withdrawals £6,429, and the total amount at credit of depositors on 31st December £8,175. Invested funds amount to £5,000.

VI.—JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) Police.

The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the Police was 2,495, the number of persons arrested 1774, and the number of arrested persons convicted 1,518, as compared with 3,190, 2,587, and 2,109, respectively, in 1917.

The establishment of the Force in 1918 was 534.

(*b*) Prisons.

There is one Central Prison in Zanzibar and two District Prisons in Pemba.

The total number of persons committed to prison was 1,462, of whom 95 were confined for civil offences. The numbers for 1917 were 1512 and 171 respectively.

The prison industries consist of mat and rope making, firewood splitting, tin-smithing, and tailoring. The matting and rope are manufactured from the raw product, which is obtained free of charge from the plantations. Samples of these articles were sent to the Imperial Institute for report and the opinion expressed by a firm of rope-makers consulted by the Institute was that rope and matting of similar quality would command a ready sale in England.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(*a*) POPULATION.

The population of the Protectorate according to the census taken in 1910 was 196,733.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 113,624, of whom 42,991 were adult males, 49,210 adult females, and 21,423 children, and that of Pemba 83,109, of whom 28,463 were adult males, 31,894 adult females, and 22,752 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 34,822.

The birth-rate (births registered) for the year 1918 was 19·4, per 1,000, as against 21·0 per 1,000 in 1917. Measures are being taken to insure more accurate registration of births and it is considered probable, when the registration of all births is secured, that it will be found that the births equal or even exceed the deaths, contrary to opinion based on the figures now available.

(*b*) PUBLIC HEALTH.

Prevalence of Disease.—The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year, except influenza, which made its appearance in October, and the health of the community has been fair. There were 44 deaths from tuberculosis, 26 from malaria, 6 from dysentery, 3 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and 2 from blackwater fever. There were no cases of plague. The systematic collection of rats in the town was carried on as in the past years: 15,960 were examined microscopically with negative results.

An outbreak of influenza occurred from October to December. Cases had occurred in British East Africa in October, following the arrival in Mombasa of two ships from Bombay on September 23rd and October 17th. Deaths had taken place on board *en voyage* on each of these ships.

On October 26th a circular was issued by the Medical Officer of Health of Zanzibar, requesting all local medical practitioners to notify suspicious cases. On November 7th a meeting of the medical practitioners of the town was held to decide on means to be adopted to check the spread of the disease, and a circular of instructions was issued.

On October 28th the death of an Ithnasheri Khoja from influenza symptoms and pneumonia was reported. By November 15th the deaths numbered 33. On November 17th the Medical Officer of Health himself succumbed after a week's illness. On November 18th all public meetings, processions, and entertainments were prohibited by a Decree, schools were closed and Church services reduced to a minimum. Free Dispensaries were established in the town and at stations in the island, and all headmen of villages were supplied with medicines and printed instructions in Kiswahili and Arabic for their administration. Inspectors were sent travelling throughout the island to report cases and progress of the disease. A central Soup Kitchen was established at the Health Office and there was systematic distribution of soup free to all needing ready nourishment. The different Indian communities in the town were induced to open their own Community Hospitals, and 4 were opened. In addition cases were treated at the Government Hospitals and at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The total number of deaths in both the islands was 1446.

(c) Sanitation.

The water supply of the town flows by gravitation in pipes from springs some 3 to 4 miles from the town. The water is of exceptional purity, but the distribution, owing to the lack of fall, leaves much to be desired, it being impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The amount of water that reaches the town is estimated at 400,000 gallons in 24 hours, that is to say, about 11 to 12 gallons per head per day. When the large amount of water consumed by shipping is taken into account the supply is seen to be quite inadequate and steps are in progress to supplement it from another source. The wells in the town serve as a supplementary supply in case of fire and for religious ablutional purposes. The water from these wells is quite unfit for drinking.

(d) Climate.

(1) *Rainfall.*

The total rainfall for the year was: in the town 56·50 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar north) 51·77, and in Pemba 70·17, as compared with 57·06 in the town, 74·46 in Mkokotoni, and 75·65 in Pemba during 1917. The wettest month was April with 11·55 inches, the driest August, when ·60 inch was recorded. The rainy seasons are well defined; the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the S.W. monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the N.E. monsoon.

(2) *Temperature.*

The average mean temperature was: for Zanzibar, maximum 84·7, minimum 75·5, as compared with 84·5 and 76·2 for 1917; and for Pemba, maximum 85·4, minimum 75·8, as compared with 85·4 and 76·4 for 1917.

(3) *Direction and Force of Wind.*

The prevailing wind was: from April to August, S.S.W.; from December to February, N.N.E.; and during the remaining months variable.

VIII.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., was appointed High Commissioner for Zanzibar in June. During his leave of absence in England, before taking up his appointment, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., British Resident, continued to act as High Commissioner.

A further sum of £20,000, making in all £70,000, was paid to His Majesty's Government as a contribution by the Zanzibar Protectorate towards the expenses of the War; and a sum of £7,000, making in all £19,500, was raised by public subscription and entertainment and remitted to the British Red Cross Society. An additional sum of £100,000 was invested in War Loans.

The principal public works executed during the year were the erection of a new lighthouse of skeleton steel fitted with an Aga Light on Pumgume Island, to the south of Zanzibar, the building of a hospital and prison at Weti, Pemba, and of new quarters for the Pemba magistrate at Chake Chake, Pemba.

An abnormally large clove crop was on the whole successfully gathered, in spite of the considerable disorganization of labour caused by the influenza epidemic during the last quarter of the year.

Trade was active throughout the year, the total value of exports and imports constituting a record; there was, however, considerable over-importation, especially of piece-goods, during the last six months of the year; merchants were consequently unable readily to dispose of stocks, and some of the smaller firms became pressed for funds.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
967	Solomon Islands	1917–1918
968	Grenada	"
969	Turks and Caicos Islands	1917
970	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
971	Ceylon	"
972	Hong Kong	"
973	Zanzibar	"
974	St. Helena	"
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	"
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	"
997	Basutoland	"
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1000.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

December, 1920.

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No. 1052.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1919.*

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 54 miles long by 15 broad and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by 10 broad and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with Conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, 1919.

His Highness the Sultan was made an honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire on the occasion of His Majesty's birthday in 1919.

Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., arrived in the East Africa Protectorate on the 31st of January and assumed the duties of High Commissioner for Zanzibar on that date. His Excellency visited this Protectorate in September. Early in November His Excellency proceeded to Europe on sick leave and Mr. J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., assumed the duties of Acting High Commissioner from that date until the return from leave of Major Pearce on the 3rd of December. Major Pearce, C.M.G., was absent on leave from the 5th of March and Mr. Sinclair acted as British Resident during his absence.

The end of the War left Zanzibar with a very depleted staff of European officials, but appointments have now been made to a number of the vacant posts, which it was not feasible to fill during the continuance of hostilities.

*Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843. [Cd. 7622-34.]

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Public Works completed during the year have included the construction of quarters for staff at the Agricultural station at Selem in Zanzibar, the building of clerks' quarters at Weti, the completion of the new prison and conversion of the old prison into Court offices at that Station. Two new bungalows, quarters for European officers, have been built at Chake Chake. Any more extensive programme of Public Works was rendered impossible by reason of the depleted staff of the Department. The scheme of Harbour improvements and extension of Customs accommodation, which has long been under consideration, was favourably reported upon by expert engineers lent by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and these works, entailing an expenditure of £253,000, will be put in hand during the course of 1920. The works when completed will give the Port of Zanzibar a sufficient length of wharfage protected from either monsoon to enable the simultaneous berthing of three ocean-going steamers. The scheme also includes the reclamation of some 20 acres of land adjacent to the very congested business quarter of the town and will permit of the expansion of that quarter and the extension of the present Customs premises.

Diesel engines burning oil fuel were installed in place of the steam set at the Government electric light and power station which supplies the town, and a very considerable saving on the cost of the production of current has resulted from the change.

The concentration and segregation in a single settlement of all the lepers at present segregated in three different areas in Pemba and another in Zanzibar has been under consideration for some years, and the recent acquisition by Government of Funzi Island, situate off the west coast of Pemba, will enable the carrying out of this scheme when it is possible to obtain further medical officers. A survey of the island has been made preparatory to the construction of quarters for the lepers and the supervising staff who will reside on the island.

A sum of Rs.45,000 has been raised by public subscription to provide for the erection of a permanent Peace Memorial, and to this sum the Zanzibar Government have added Rs.50,000. The memorial will take the form of a public hall, and will include a gymnasium and a scientific and educational museum. The necessary plans have been prepared, and constructional work will begin early in 1920.

The criminal statistics showed a slight increase in crime during 1919 compared with the previous year. The total number of persons against whom complaints were lodged with the Police was 2,614, as against 2,495, and the number of arrested persons convicted was 1,682 as compared with 1,518 in 1918.

Persons committed to prison during the year totalled 1,531, as compared with 1,462 in 1918, giving a daily average of prisoners in gaol of 172 as against 144 in 1918. The percentage of prisoners to population according to the daily average was ·087. The prison discipline was satisfactory.

In addition to prison labour supplied to Government Departments prisoners are employed on mat and rope making, tin smithing and tailoring, etc.

This Protectorate maintains a Quarantine Station, which also serves as a quarantine station for the East Africa Protectorate, which con-

tributes half the cost of upkeep. During the year, 597 persons were quarantined, as compared with 1,476 in 1918.

Imported stock is also quarantined before admission into the Protectorate and for this purpose a station has been established on a sand spit, which at high water is surrounded by the sea. During the year, 9,565 animals were segregated at this station.

A cattle dip which was constructed in 1918 was continuously used for the systematic dipping of all cattle arriving from foreign ports.

Investigations and recommendations re insect-borne and protozoal diseases in man and domestic stock have been undertaken.

East Coast Fever in cattle has received much attention, and the best methods of tick eradication have been submitted to the Veterinary section.

The mosquito fauna of the Protectorate has been studied. A list and a résumé of the life history of those known to convey disease to man has been submitted by the Public Health Department. Experiments as to the best method of destroying mosquito larvae have been undertaken.

Fish of various species (*Haplochilus playfairii*, *Tilapia natalensis* and *Fundulus guntheri*) have been introduced into wells, ponds, swamps and rivers.

Work on the prevalence of ordinary flies and palliative measures against them is in progress.

A large collection of molluscs has been made with a view to finding the intermediate host of *Schistisomum haematobium*.

A collection of helminths from man and domestic stock has been made and identified.

Specimens of all insects injurious to man and stock have been mounted and housed in the biological section for the use of medical officers and others interested.

Lists and collections of insects injurious to economic crops have been made and studied.

Various papers on biological subjects have been published.

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

(i) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1915	267,405	203,968
1916	281,162	280,203
1917	297,746	259,961
1918	387,371	271,874
1919	407,505	323,418

(ii) *Taxation.*

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in the existing taxation.

(iii) *Currency.*

Gold coins, whether coined at the Royal Mint in England or at any Mint established as a branch of that Mint, were during the year legal tender in payment or on account at the rate of 15 rupees to the £1.

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding 5 rupees.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to 1 rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on the 31st December, 1919, amounted to Rs.3,557,490. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 63 per cent., and of War Bonds and Colonial Government Securities to the approximate amount of 37 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) *Assets and Liabilities.*

Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1918	£491,907
Surplus, 1919	£84,087
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1919	£575,994
Loan to British East Africa Protectorate	£200,000

(v) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1919, was £59,098, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government securities.

IV.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

(i) Imports and Exports.

The value of imports decreased from £2,366,390 to £1,934,169, and that of exports increased from £2,133,597 to £2,444,011. The last figure constitutes a record. It is accounted for by the abundance of the 1918–19 clove crop, the high prices prevailing during the year, and the general activity of trade.

A feature of note during the year was the big increase which occurred in the quantity of copra exported from the Protectorate, which rose from 3,182 tons in 1918 to 14,177 tons during the year under review.

Owing to the lack of shipping facilities at mainland ports the distributing trade of Zanzibar has increased considerably in recent years. The average stock on hand in the transit warehouses during 1919 was £750,000.

(ii)—AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES.

Cloves.—This industry dates from 1818, and by 1860 an output of about 7,000,000 lbs. had been attained. In 1872 the plantations in Zanzibar were devastated by a hurricane and consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, however, escaped and the large plantations there are, therefore, much older, varying from 60 to 90 years.

It is estimated that there are in both the islands about 52,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 4,700,000 trees in bearing. The large plantations are chiefly owned by Arabs, a few by Indians. Many natives possess small plantations. The Arabs are heavily involved financially, their properties being mortgaged to Indians, who are, as a rule, in a position to foreclose, but prefer to allow the Arab to remain on in a more or less dependent position. The Arab has been unable to accommodate himself to the changed conditions of labour arising from the abolition of slavery in 1897, while the Indian prefers the business of shop-keeper, merchant or money-lender to that of farmer. The question of ownership is in a transition stage pending the formation of a new class of owner from the natives of the islands, or alternatively the introduction of white capital.

The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lbs. The largest crop on record is that of the season 1918–1919 which yielded nearly 29,000,000 lbs. The smallest crop recorded in recent years was in the season 1912–13, when only 4,750,000 lbs. were harvested, of which Pemba contributed more than 3,500,000 lbs.

The average yield per annum from a plantation of about 3,000 trees of about 60 years old, owned and managed by Europeans, is 8 lbs. per tree. Ninety-eight trees are planted to the acre.

The price varies according to the size of the crop. Marked fluctuations are due to outside causes. The price of recent years has varied from Rs. 8–8–0 to Rs. 45–9–0 per frasila (35 lbs.)

The Government levies a local tax of 25 per cent. on all cloves exported.

For the season 1918–19 (1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919), deliveries from Zanzibar were 9,074,528 lbs. and from Pemba 19,783,018 lbs. Deliveries for the first part of the 1919–20 season were, from Zanzibar, 2,902,712 lbs. and from Pemba, 5,203,676 lbs.

For the remaining four months of the season about 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 lbs. may be expected to come in from merchants' stores.

Prices per frasila (35 lbs.) during the season, ranged from Rs. 21–8–0 to Rs. 36–8–0 for Zanzibar cloves, and from Rs. 15–8–0 to Rs. 34–14–0 for Pemba cloves.

Copra.—Coconut cultivation ranks in importance next to that of cloves. It is estimated that there are about 48,000 acres under coconuts in the two islands. Only a few large plantations are systematically laid out, but most clove properties include irregular coconut plantings, and, in the majority of cases, considerable areas of undeveloped land suitable for coconuts. Many native villages are situated in the middle of coconut groves.

The quality of the article compares unfavourably with that of Cochin or Ceylon. Much is produced by the small grower or trader,

neither of whom possesses proper drying facilities. The former generally smoke-dries over a fire, a blackened and inferior product resulting. The latter often sun-dries his kernels in dirty places and sells the copra half-dried with a view to deriving an advantage from the greater weight. These faults are remediable, and copra produced on the Government plantations has been most favourably reported on by London brokers.

The coconut provides an important article of native food, and the tree itself is utilised in a number of ways in the manufacture of articles of daily use.

The export of copra produced in the Protectorate was, in 1919, 14,177 tons valued at Rs. 4,818,598, as compared with 3,182 tons valued at Rs. 1,240,065 in 1918. Prices ranged between Rs.160 and Rs.544 a ton.

Rubber.—This product is mainly derived from *Landolphia Kirkii*, of which a considerable quantity grows wild in a forest in Pemba. There were no exports in 1919.

The cultivation of Ceara, which was taken up by the Government in 1907, was not successful, and has been discontinued.

Chillies.—The export has declined from 500,000 lbs. in 1905, to 89,614 lbs. valued at Rs.31,224 in 1919, the reason being that the native classes which formerly cultivated chillies have turned their attention to cloves. The price per frasila (35 lbs.) ranged from Rs. 3–4–0 to Rs. 9–10–0.

Various.—Many crops are grown for local consumption such as rice, sugar (of which formerly there were large plantations), tobacco, areca nut, cassava, castor-oil, kapok, maize, nutmeg, vanilla and cinnamon. Tropical fruits flourish, especially oranges, mangoes, pineapples and bananas.

(iii) Land Grants and the General Value of Land.

The island of Zanzibar contains 371,371 acres, of which about 187,000 are scrub-land on coral outcrop. Pemba has an area of about 227,500 acres, of which 56,000 acres are scrub-land. Much of this scrub-land in both islands is, however, under intermittent cultivation by natives with maize, sorghum, setaria, eleusine, and pennisetum, and some of the beans.

No land was alienated by the Government during the year.

The system of tenure is founded on Mohammedan Law. Communal tenure exists in villages of the original natives, but the plantation area consists of free-hold properties interspersed with lands dedicated for religious, charitable and other purposes, and called Wakf lands.

Titles to land are at present insecure, and care needs to be exercised in the acquisition of properties.

Land is valued for agricultural purposes by the number and description of trees on it. For example, a mature and healthy clove plantation under normal conditions, with 98 trees per acre, is now valued at from 6 to 12 rupees a tree, equivalent to £39 to £78 per acre. A coconut plantation with 48 trees per acre is valued at 8 to 15 rupees a tree, equivalent to £25 to £48 per acre, according to the soil and its proximity to the port. A certain amount of vacant land is always included.

There is a number of plantations owned by the Government and under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Their area is approximately 16,000 acres, of which 13,000 acres are in Zanzibar island and 3,000 in Pemba. Of this area, 14,000 acres are under coconuts in the former island, and 350 acres under cloves in Pemba. These fine properties formerly belonged to the Sultans of Zanzibar.

(iv) Manufactures and Fisheries.

(*a*) *Manufactures.*

Pottery.—Formerly all the earthen vessels employed for the storage or carriage of water were imported from India. In latter years potters from India have settled in the town of Zanzibar and in several villages in the south of the island and manufacture these vessels, as well as flower pots, etc. The earthenware cooking pots which are used so much by natives and Indians have always been, and are still being, made only by Swahilis.

Coir Fibre and Rope.—This industry is carried on exclusively by women in all the villages along the the coast of Zanzibar where coconuts grow. The actual rope-making done in the villages is confined to thin strands which are sent to the town and there made up into thick rope. All the rope employed by dhows is made from fibre grown locally. The difficulty in the past has been the insufficiency of coconut trees along the littoral, but during recent years the natives have realized this and planted a large number of new trees. Coir fibre, rope and matting are manufactured in the Central Prison in Zanzibar to a fairly large extent.

Soap and Oil.—The manufacture of soap was started in Zanzibar about 15 years ago. Previously all the blue and brown mottled soap used for washing clothes was imported from Marseilles and Hamburg. There are now three factories turning out each about 60,000 lbs. of soap a month, which is not only used locally but exported to Madagascar and to the mainland. These factories also express their own oil. The oil is expressed also by primitive native presses worked by camels There are seven of these mills still in existence.

Jewellery.—There are about 55 Indian goldsmiths and silversmiths, mostly from Cutch, who are employed in making native jewellery, coffee pots, sword handles, and many other curios. There are in addition three firms of Cingalese jewellers who manufacture and deal in European jewellery and do a large trade with passengers in transit. They also manufacture a small quantity of ebony, tortoise shell and ivory articles.

Mats.—The rougher sort called *majamvi* are manufactured by Shihiri Arabs, the raw material being imported from Muscat and other parts of Arabia. The finer quality of coloured mats called *mikeka* are made solely by Wahadimu (aborigines) women who inhabit the South and East coast of the island. The export trade is considerable and is likely to increase.

(*b*) *Fisheries.*

Fishing is done by natives in *ngalawa* or dug-outs with outriggers, which generally go out in one rising tide and return with the next. Hooks and lines and various types of nets of fine local workmanship are used. Fishing traps in the shape of large baskets are also employed, and in many villages fishing stakes, which last for about six or eight months, are erected. Owing to the heavy monsoons the fisher-folk

from the northern parts generally migrate with their dug-outs to the south during the N.E. monsoon and *vice versa* during the S.E. monsoon. The fish caught by the villagers on the coast is usually smoked and sent to the various centres inland or to the town of Zanzibar.

Of late years a class of fisherman mostly from Diu (Portuguese India) have settled in Zanzibar. They have brought with them their own dug-outs. They are hard-working people and are fast cutting out the more indolent native.

(v) Savings Bank and Banking Facilities.

With a view to the encouragement of thrift amongst the native population, a Post Office Savings Bank was started in 1907. Branch offices have since been opened at all the sub-Post Offices at the district administrative headquarters in Zanzibar and Pemba. It opens deposit accounts with a sum of half a rupee, and the smallest sum that can be deposited or withdrawn is a quarter of a rupee (4 pence). The total amount that can be deposited in any one year may not exceed Rs.300 (£20), and the total amount that a depositor may have to his credit, excluding interest, may not exceed Rs.1,500 (£100). All deposits are repayable on demand and carry an interest of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The number of depositors on 31st December, 1919, was 1,817. The amount of deposits during the year totalled £7,970, that of withdrawals £7,899, and the total amount standing to the credit of depositors was £8,426. Invested funds amount to £5,000.

The National Bank of India, Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited are the only Banks having branches in Zanzibar.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Apart from emergency legislation and the publication of various Rules and Regulations, 19 Decrees were promulgated during the year, of which the most important were:—

"The General Indemnity Decree 1919" and "The General Indemnity (Amendment) Decree 1919" to indemnify the Resident and Naval, Military or Public Officers against all actions in respect of matters done as necessary for the suppression of hostilities or the public safety or welfare of the Protectorate, etc.

"The Repeal of War Legislation Decree 1919" empowering the Resident to repeal War Legislation by notice published in the Official Gazette.

"The Wild Animals Protection Decree 1919" prohibiting the killing or trapping of certain wild animals.

"The Estate Duty Decree 1919" providing for the payment of Estate Duty in lieu of ad valorem Court fees upon the property of deceased persons.

"The Liquor Licensing (Amendment) Decree 1919" establishing a Liquor Licensing Board and to amend the "Liquor Licensing Decree 1912."

"The Money-lenders (Amendment) Decree 1919" extending the provisions of the "Money-lenders Decree 1909" to certain specified transactions, and

"The Registration of Documents Decree 1919" consolidating the law as to the Registration of Documents.

VI.—EDUCATION.

(i) Primary Education.

European.—There are no European children of a school age in the Protectorate.

Natives.—The course of instruction given in the Government Schools, which are attended mainly by Mohammedans, extends over 7 years. During the first three years instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and elementary geography is given in Swahili. The Koran and elementary Arabic are also taught. During the subsequent four years, all instruction is given either in English or Arabic, and includes reading, composition, dictation, and grammar in those two languages; translation, arithmetic, geography, history, hygiene and English and Arabic caligraphy.

The elementary course is designed to prepare for industrial pursuits those boys whose abilities are not such as to warrant their continuing their studies with a view to obtaining the Government School Certificate. This certificate is awarded on the result of an examination held annually.

The syllabus of instruction for Government schools is not generally followed by the Community Schools in the town, and no one outside the Government schools has yet entered for the Certificate examination. Candidates for this examination are selected from the senior pupils in the Central School. The certificate is regarded as a qualification for clerical employment.

Education in Government Schools is voluntary and free. A limited number of Indians, in addition to subjects of the Protectorate and other Africans, are admitted.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa conducts the High School in the town, which has a roll of 98. All nationalities are admitted and the advanced pupils are prepared for the Mission Certificate Examination. In addition to the schools provided for the Mission children at different stations in Zanzibar and Pemba, schools for people of all nationalities are conducted by the Mission at different centres in the island of Zanzibar. They are attended almost entirely by adults.

The Sisters who are working in the Mission of the Society of the Holy Ghost conduct a mixed school at the Convent, which is attended by 94 children, chiefly Parsees and Goans. Teaching is in English.

Grants-in-Aid.—A scheme of grants-in-aid to schools not under European management was introduced in April 1916, the conditions of a grant including the adoption of Government standards of instruction, discipline and recreation, etc., and approved sanitary measures.

One school, the Euan Smith Madressa, has participated in the scheme.

(ii) Secondary Education..

No provision is made for secondary education in the Protectorate.

(iii) Industrial, Technical, and Agricultural Schools.

In the Government schools boys are encouraged to take up industrial pursuits, and a certain number elect to do so when they have finished the vernacular course. The industries taught are those of the carpenter,

tailor, and printer. The number of apprentices under instruction during the year was :—joinery 15, tailoring 9, and printing 2.

A small allowance is made to apprentices during the course of their three years' apprenticeship.

The Society of the Holy Ghost has a native school at the headquarters of the Mission, where instruction is given in elementary subjects to ten boys, who are also taught the following industries :—carpentry, elementary forging, and mason work.

There are also twelve native girls who are trained in house work by the sisters of the Convent.

The Friends Industrial Mission in Pemba have three small schools. In the largest, elementary instruction is followed by a three years' course in carpentry the others are mainly devoted to the study of agriculture.

The development of the Government Industrial Schools continues satisfactorily, and the native artisan is becoming a useful factor in the skilled labour market.

Indian Schools.—No changes have yet been made in the working of the Indian schools.

VII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(i) Population.

The population of the Protectorate according to the census taken in 1910 was 196,733.

The population of the island of Zanzibar was 113,624, of whom 42,991 were adult males, 49,210 adult females, and 21,423 children; and that of Pemba, 83,109, of whom 28,463 were adult males, 31,894 adult females, and 22,752 children.

The population of the town of Zanzibar was 34,822.

The density of population is estimated at 175 per square mile in Zanzibar, and 219 in Pemba.

The birth-rate (births registered) for the year 1919 was 18·5, as against 19·4 per 1,000 in 1918.

(ii) Public Health.

Prevalence of Disease.—The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba have been free from any severe epidemic of disease during the year except a slight recurrence of influenza in October, and the health of the community has been fair.

There were 37 deaths from tuberculosis, 21 from malaria, 14 from dysentery, 2 from smallpox, and 1 from cerebro-spinal meningitis.

(iii) Sanitation.

The water supply of the town flows by gravitation in pipes from springs some 3 to 4 miles from the town. The water is of exceptional purity, but the distribution, owing to the lack of fall, leaves much to be desired, it being impossible to carry the supply to the higher parts of the town. The amount of water that reaches the town is estimated at 400,000 gallons in 24 hours, that is to say about 11 to 12 gallons a head per diem.

VIII.—CLIMATE.

The total rainfall for the year was in the town, 47·98 inches, in Mkokotoni (Zanzibar north) 55·76, and in Pemba 88·44, as compared with 56·30 in the town, 51·77 in Mkokotoni and 70·17 in Pemba, during 1918. The wettest month in Zanzibar town was November, with 11·81 inches of rain, and in the districts, April, with 16·29; the driest, January, when ·06 inch was recorded. The wettest month in Pemba was April, when 23·63 inches were recorded at Banani. The rainy seasons are well defined: the heavy rains occur in April and May previous to the setting in of the S.W. monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the N.E. monsoon.

The average mean temperature was, for Zanzibar, maximum 85·5, minimum 77·0, as compared with 84·7 and 7.55 for 1918, and for Pemba, maximum 86·2, minimum 77·4, as compared with 85·4 and 75·8 for 1918.

The prevailing wind was from January to February, N.N.E., from March to August, S.S.W. and from September to December, variable.

IX.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Railway.

A light railway, seven miles in length, starting from the Custom House in the town and running northwards to a place called Bububu near the coast, was built by an American Company. The undertaking was purchased by the Government in December, 1911, and has since been managed under Government control. It is proposed to extend the track through to Mkokotoni, situated twenty-three miles to the North of Zanzibar.

(ii) Shipping.

For 1919 the total number of ships entered was, 4,915, of 582,805 gross tonnage, as compared with 4,584, of 378,395 gross tonnage in 1918.

The Government possesses two steamers, the "Cupid" and the "Khalifa," which in normal times maintain regular weekly connection with Pemba, and carry the clove-pickers to and from Pemba during the season. Owing to the lack of coastal shipping facilities, both the steamers have been utilised alternately to run between the coast ports of the mainland, from Daressalaam and Kismayu, and have also kept communication with the island of Mafia, an occupied territory of German East Africa and administered temporarily by the British Resident in Zanzibar.

The steamers of Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain local service between Zanzibar, Mombasa, the Benadir ports and Aden.

The Union-Castle Steamship Company and the British India Steam Navigation Company maintain monthly services between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom alternately via the Cape and the Suez Canal; the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line, the Messageries Maritimes, the Portuguese Government and the Maritima Italiana also make Zanzibar a port of call for their ships on the East African lines.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamers also maintain a regular fortnightly service between Bombay, Zanzibar, and Durban, occasionally making Seychelles a port of call.

(iii) Roads.

There are about 75 miles of roads throughout the island of Zanzibar suitable for motor traffic.

The construction of a road in Pemba from Wesha to Chake Chake was started during the year. The distance separating the two places is about 4 miles.

(iv) Postal.

The total estimated number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 565,648, as compared with 665,580 in 1918.

Parcels.—Customs duty to the amount of £1,887 was collected on parcels received.

Mails.—260 vessels arrived and 245 departed with mails.

Money and Postal Orders.—Money Orders issued and paid were 114,387 and 88,098 respectively, as compared with 179,768 and 168,149 in 1918.

British Postal Orders to the value of £711 were sold, and to the value of £542 were cashed.

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on the Savings Bank investments, amounted to £5,353.

(v) Telegraph.

There are two Government wireless stations, one in Zanzibar and one in Pemba.

The Eastern and South African Telegraph Company maintain a large station from which is maintained a direct cable service between Europe and the East, via Aden or via Durban.

(vi) Telephone.

The Government maintains a telephone system in the town, which is connected with the District and Agricultural stations in the country.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:

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No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
1020	Swaziland	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	,,
1025	Cyprus	,,
1026	British Honduras	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	,,
1030	Nigeria	,,
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
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1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
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1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	,,
1051	Somaliland	1919–1920

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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No. 1091.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1920.

(For Report for 1919 see No. 1052.)

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No. 1091.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1920.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 54 miles long by about 15 broad and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by about 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France, and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

II.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, 1920.

His Highness the Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., paid his second official visit to Pemba since his accession in 1911, and was received with acclamation by all sections of the population of that Island.

During the first six months of the year the British Resident, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., acted as High Commissioner. Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., returned to Kenya Colony on the 2nd July, and resumed duty as High Commissioner.

NOTE.—Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843 [Cd. 7622-34.]

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The Administration has been severely handicapped by the transfer to other Dependencies of many of its senior and experienced administrative officers, but during 1920 appointments were made to most of the vacancies in the European staff of the Government which had remained vacant during the years of war, and at the end of the year only a few of the posts held by European officers remained unfilled.

With the exception of the new Harbour Works, the purpose of which was explained in last year's report, no Public Works of importance were undertaken during the year. A sum of £8,000 was expended on the maintenance of town and country roads, and £14,000 on various minor works including the maintenance of Government buildings.

The scheme of Harbour improvement was proceeded with during the year and up to the end of 1920 the sum of £110,000 has been expended. This includes the cost of materials on order and £15,000 actually spent on constructional work.

The building of the Peace Memorial to which reference was made in the Annual Report for 1919 was proceeded with during the year. The total sum available for this purpose amounts to Rs. 110,000, of which one half had been expended up to the end of the year.

Native cultivation and production of various staple foodstuffs for local consumption have continued to increase and large tracts of land which were formerly waste have been brought under cultivation. Native energies in this direction have been stimulated by the prevailing high prices of imported rice and other commodities consequent upon the prohibition of export of rice from India, but it is doubtful whether, when the cost of imported native foodstuffs returns to a more normal level, the native will find it advantageous to maintain these areas in cultivation.

With a view to the improvement of indigenous stock, a herd of Montgomery cattle specially selected by the Government of the Punjab was imported during the year and will be maintained at the expense of the Government for the benefit of local cattle owners.

During the year steps were taken to obtain analyses of the various waters in Zanzibar Island, the services of the Government Analyst of Kenya Colony being secured for this purpose. The reports showed that the source from which the town supply is obtained was free from all forms of contamination and that the quality of the water was excellent.

No census of the population of the Protectorate has been taken since the publication of the Annual General Report for 1919 (No. 1052), and no later statistics are available. The last Census (1910) showed that the population of Zanzibar and Pemba was 196,733, but it is now generally presumed to be considerably in excess of that figure.

With the exception of a slight epidemic of influenza of a mild type in November the Protectorate has been free from epidemic diseases during the year. Among the native and Indian population there were 41 deaths from tuberculosis, 16 from malaria, nine from dysentery, and one each from small-pox and cerebro-spinal meningitis. These statistics show no appreciable difference from those of the previous year.

Two Diesel engines were installed by Government in 1919, but the greatly increased consumption of electricity has made it advisable to add a third and more powerful engine. This engine has been placed on order and will be installed during the coming year.

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

(i) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916	281,162 ..	280,203
1917	297,746 ..	259,961
1918	387,371 ..	271,874
1919	407,505 ..	323,418
1920	330,212 ..	403,808

(ii) *Taxation.*

No new taxation was imposed during the year and no change of any importance was made in existing taxation.

(iii) *Currency.*

In consequence of the large importation of British sovereigns which had been brought into the Protectorate for speculative exchange purposes demonetization became necessary, and this step was taken without notice on 5th July. The sovereign had been legal tender in the Protectorate at the rate of Rs. 15 per £1 since 11th March, 1908.

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs. 3,557,490. The security

held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 68 per cent. and of War Bonds and Colonial Government Securities to the approximate amount of 32 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) *Assets and Liabilities.*

	£
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1919	575,994
Deficit, 1920	73,596
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1920	502,398
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate	200,000

(v) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British Public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, was £63,913, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government Securities.

IV.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

(i) *Imports and Exports.*

The total imports during the year (including manufactured goods from Europe, South Africa, America and raw materials from the mainland) amounted to Rs. 27,380,947, being a decrease on 1919 of Rs. 1,631,588 or 5·62 per cent., due to a decrease in the quantity of raw cotton imported for re-exportation and in the quantity of cotton piece-goods of which large stocks had accumulated in 1919.

The total exports, which include manufactured goods re-exported for distribution in neighbouring territories, re-exports of African produce collected from mainland ports and exports of cloves and other domestic produce amounted to Rs. 30,111,795, being a decrease of Rs. 6,548,373 or 17·83 per cent., which is accounted for by a late clove harvest, a decrease in the quantity of copra and a decrease in the quantity of raw cotton re-exported.

The principal countries trading with this Protectorate are India and Burma 27 per cent., Tanganyika 21 per cent., United Kingdom 15 per cent., Kenya Protectorate 10 per cent., and France 5 per cent.

The principal imports were cotton piece-goods Rs. 6,317,450, rice and grains Rs. 4,154,499, and copra Rs. 1,670,075.

The principal exports (including re-exports) were cotton piece-goods Rs. 6,995,517, cloves Rs. 5,858,377, and copra Rs. 5,354,338.

The average annual stock of goods in transit increased from Rs. 501,693 in 1915 to Rs. 11,266,217 in 1919, and in 1920 was valued at Rs. 8,704,399.

The trade between Protectorate Ports as indicated by the inward and outward returns for the port of Zanzibar amounted to Rs. 6,680,851 inward and Rs. 3,615,179 outward, being a decrease of 30 per cent. on 1919.

(ii) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—A history of this industry has been given in previous reports.

The estimate of the area under cloves, namely 52,000 acres, with some 4½ million trees was made some seven or eight years ago. Since then some plantations have been devastated by fire and disease; and the area and the stocks decrease annually.

No plantings of any extent were effected save by the Government on its own plantations. The patches which are planted up each year by natives in the Island of Pemba are insignificant.

The majority of plantation-owners are heavily involved in debt and an actuarial examination of their financial position would undoubtedly disclose the fact that the greater number are bankrupt.

The Indian money-lender, who lives in the town, does not as a rule foreclose, preferring to allow the Arab to remain on his plantation in a semi-dependent position.

This state of affairs militates against the quasi-owner taking any interest in his property, which consequently receives the minimum of cultivation and attention.

A striking sign of the lack of interest taken by Arabs in their plantation-estates is shown by the increasingly common custom of leasing the annual clove-crop. Several clove-plantations are taken under this system by one man, who collects such labour as he can and hurries his gang from plantation to plantation, stripping the trees of their branches so that the crop of each may be harvested in the shortest possible time.

As regards labour, the difficulties of cultivation labour have been largely overcome by the visits of mainlanders who are good weeders. The chief difficulty now is the payment of these men by the plantation-owner.

The question of labour for the harvest is always one which must engage the most earnest and sympathetic attention of the Government. The harvest labourers are very carefully looked after by the Government which sees that the men are directed to the plantations where the crop is ready, and that the men obtain proper pay, lodging and facilities for obtaining food.

Medical attention is given as soon as possible in all cases of reported sickness and accident.

The financial position of the plantation-owner, especially in Pemba, is reflected in the sales of land. In Pemba it is impossible to sell a plantation for more than a nominal sum.

In Zanzibar the conditions have improved.

The average clove-crop may be taken at 400,000 of frasilas (35 lb.) per annum.

The yearly figures vary between 175,000 and 775,000 frasilas.

The figures for the Season 1919 to 1920 (1st July to 30th June) are :—

Zanzibar	93,847
Pemba	168,703
Total	262,550

The figures for the year are :—

Zanzibar	102,207
Pemba	124,472
Total	226,679

The minimum price of Zanzibar cloves in 1920 was Rs. 12 a frasila, the maximum, Rs. 32·25.

The price of Pemba cloves varies between Re. 1 to Rs. 2 below the above figures.

Copra.—The copra industry is in a more promising position than the clove industry. Many land-owners are ready to plant coconuts; and the area under this tree increases yearly. The raising of the crop presents much less difficulty than in the case of cloves.

The copra exports for the year were 18,850,826 lb., valued at Rs. 3,652,874, of which Pemba was responsible for 5,887,784 lb., valued at Rs. 914,726.

The figures for copra exports include corpa imported from Mafia and Tanganyika Territory. Mafia copra is superior to Zanzibar copra and is imported for purposes of mixing.

Owing to this practice of bulking figures showing the actual amount of locally-grown copra exported are not available.

The maximum price of copra in 1920 was Rs. 7·50 per frasila, the minimum Rs. 3·50.

Chillies.—82,187 lb., valued at Rs. 27,813 were exported.

(iii) *Savings Bank and Banking Facilities.*

The National Bank of India, Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, are the only Banks having branches in Zanzibar.

There were 1,135 depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank at the end of 1920. During the year the sums deposited amounted to £7,127, and the withdrawals to £8,188. The total amount standing to credit of depositors was £7,540, of which £5,000 were invested.

V.—LEGISLATION.

Apart from the publication of the "The Treaty of Peace Order, 1919," and of various Proclamations, Rules and Regulations dealing with matters arising out of the cessation of a state of war, 15 Decrees were promulgated during the year of which only "The Customs (Amendment) Decree" and "The Control of Arms and Ammunition Decree" call for comment. As regards the former measure repeated shortages at destination on cargoes loaded at Zanzibar created the suspicion which afterwards proved to be correct that by collusion between merchants, tally clerks and ships' employees short shipments were being made. The shipping companies approached the Government with a view to the introduction of control to prevent these malpractices and at the same time intimated that if the Government could not see their way to adopting the proposal they would be compelled in their own interests to require that all cargo for shipment should be assembled and handed over to the steamship agents on shore instead of being presented at the ship's side as is now done. A scheme of this nature would have created an undesirable monopoly in lighterage. The amendments introduced in the above circumstances were based upon provisions contained in the East Africa Customs Ordinance, 1910. The Control of Arms and Ammunition Decree was promulgated with a view to consolidating the provisions of the Convention signed at Saint Germain-en-Laye in September, 1919, with the local law on the same subject.

VI.—EDUCATION.

A Commission representative of the various interests was appointed during the year to enquire into the general question of Education in the Protectorate. In the course of their enquiry the Commission examined witnesses representative of all communities and of all important interests. The Report of the Commission is now being considered by the Government.

No new schools were opened during the year and the general policy outlined in last year's report has been followed. The appointment of a European Headmaster to the Government Central School has had an appreciable effect on the attendance at the school and its general efficiency.

VII.—CLIMATE.

The average annual rainfall amounts approximately to 58 ins. in Zanzibar and 83 ins. in Pemba. In 1920 the rainfall was considerably below the average, 44 ins. being recorded in Zanzibar Town and 47 ins. at Mkokotoni in the North of the Island. In Pemba 69 ins. fell. The average mean temperature was, for Zanzibar, maximum 84·1, minimum 77·0, and for Pemba, maximum 85·8, minimum 77·0.

The climatic conditions in Zanzibar although exceedingly trying in the hot season which lasts from November to March are not necessarily unfavourable to Europeans, provided that periods of residence do not exceed two years without change to a cold climate.

VIII.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) *Shipping.*

The total number of ocean-going vessels that entered this port during the year 1920 was 172, with a gross tonnage of 926,753; compared with 104 ships, with a tonnage of 440,737 in 1919.

Coasting vessels entered, 163, gross tonnage 100,810; as compared with 97 ships, and 59,734 gross tons in 1919.

The total number of dhows entered during 1920 was 4,876 with a tonnage of 91,243 and cleared, 4,865, with a tonnage of 90,990; as compared with 4,714 dhows with a tonnage of 82,234 entered, and 4,751 dhows with a tonnage of 83,584 cleared in 1919.

The total number of vessels inclusive of dhows entered during 1920 was 5,200 and the total tonnage was 1,118,806.

A weekly service between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam, and also between Zanzibar, Pemba and Mombassa was maintained during 10 months of the year by the Government steamers "Cupid" and "Khalifa." Towards the end of the year this service was confined to Pemba ports to meet the demands of the clove harvest.

In 1920 passenger and cargo facilities between Zanzibar and Europe greatly improved.

A monthly service between Zanzibar and the United Kingdom, comprising sailings alternately via the Cape and via the Suez Canal, was maintained by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, resumed their pre-war monthly service from London to South-East Africa via Zanzibar. This company also ran a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line, of the Messageries Maritimes, of the Portuguese Government, of the Maritima Italiana, and of the Scandinavia East Africa Line made Zanzibar a port of call for their ships on the East Africa Lines.

The steamer "Lord Milner" owned by the Administration of the Tanganyika Territory inaugurated a coastal service between Mombasa, Zanzibar and all ports in the Tanganyika Territory.

Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers have provided a fortnightly service between Zanzibar and Kismayu, extended occasionally to the Benadir Ports and to Aden.

A small barque and four schooners have carried on a diminutive sugar trade between this Island and Mauritius.

(ii) *Roads.*

Work on the Chake Chake to Wesha Road, to which reference was made in the last Report, was discontinued pending consideration of a general scheme of road construction in Pemba. The present idea is to construct a main line of communication between north and south through the principal clove plantation areas and to link up this road with the principal ports whence produce is shipped. The preliminary survey is in progress. By these means it is hoped to overcome the difficulties of communication which have so handicapped Pemba growers and traders in the past. The importance of this scheme will be more readily understood when it is recalled that Pemba Island produces three quarters of the Protectorate's total output of cloves. It is anticipated moreover, that by improving the internal means of communication in that Island a remedy will be found for the present inferior quality of its produce when it reaches the Zanzibar market.

(iii) *Postal.*

The total estimated number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 637,729, compared with 565,648 in 1919. Foreign articles accounted for 534,401, compared with 458,122, inland articles 93,405, compared with 87,683, and transit articles 9,923, compared with 19,843. Undelivered articles amounted to 3,195 against 2,341 in the previous year, of which 1,544 were returned to Zanzibar and 1,651 to places abroad.

Customs duty amounting to £2,833 was collected on parcels. 336 vessels arrived and 284 departed with mails, the figures for the previous year being 260 and 245 respectively. The value of Money Orders issued was £86,504 against £114,387, and paid £55,157 against £88,098. The value of British Postal Orders sold was £556 and cashed £180. The revenue of the Post Office including interest on Savings Bank Investments amounted to £5,205.

(iv) *Telegraph.*

The erection of a new wireless telegraph station within the town area to replace the old station situated some miles from the town was begun early in November and will be brought into use in 1921. This new installation includes a single latticed steel mast 200 ft. in height, which will give an effective daylight range of 600 miles. This range will, under favourable conditions, be more than doubled at night.

JOHN H. SINCLAIR.
Chief Secretary to the Government.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

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1055	Malta	1919–1920
1056	Swaziland	,,
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	,,
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April–December 1919
1064	Nigeria	1919
1065	Sierra Leone	,,
1066	Gold Coast	,,
1067	Jamaica	1919–1920
1068	British Guiana	1919
1069	Trinidad and Tobago	,,
1070	British Honduras	,,
1071	Hong Kong	,,
1072	Barbados	1919–1920
1073	East Africa Protectorate	1918–1919
1074	Leeward Islands	1919–1920
1075	Nyasaland	,,
1076	Falkland Islands	1919
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	,,
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	,,
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	,,
1090	Sierra Leone	1920

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute.	Oil seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1125.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1921.

For Report for 1920 see No. 1091.

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No. 1125.

ZANZIBAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1921.

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 54 miles long by about 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by about 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France, and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular government was constituted with a British representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration on 1st January of the following year.

II.—General Observations, 1921.

The High Commissioner proceeded to England on duty in July and was absent from East Africa for a period of three months.

The British Resident, Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., assumed the duties of Acting High Commissioner from 9th July until he proceeded on leave on the 8th August.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E., became Acting High Commissioner and Acting British Resident on the 8th August. He retained the former office until the return of Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., on the 1st October, and continued to act as British Resident until the end of the year.

Note.—Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843 [Cd. 7622-34].

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Mr. Sinclair was appointed to the post of British Resident, which became vacant by the retirement of Major Pearce on 10th January, 1922.

Harbour Works.

Owing to a period of financial stringency which occurred at the end of 1920, work on the scheme of harbour improvement was suspended in December and all contracts and orders for material and equipment were cancelled. In April, 1921, it was finally decided to proceed with the scheme as originally evolved, and work was resumed. Although much valuable time had been lost and immediate progress was impeded in consequence of the cancellation of contracts and orders for material, the general fall in price which had occurred in the intervening period enabled orders to be renewed on favourable terms. A great deal was achieved during the remaining months of the year in the organisation of transport and the preparation of sites.

The following is a resumé of the work carried out in 1921 :—

(i) Work in connexion with the lay-out, erection of buildings, equipment and water supply of the construction yard at Saateni was completed.

(ii) Stone crushers and concrete mixers were erected at the construction yard, and a floor laid for the ferro-concrete piles.

(iii) Forty-eight 61-ft. reinforced ferro-concrete piles were made ready for removal as soon as required.

(iv) A seven-mile railway line linking up the Chukwani stone quarry with the existing line from Zanzibar to Bububu *via* Saateni was laid, and the necessary railway material comprising locomotives and wagons was brought into use.

(v) The old railway line was straightened in various places to make possible the transport of the ferro-concrete piles from Saateni to the site of the harbour works, and was re-sleepered with steel sleepers throughout.

(vi) Contracts for the quarrying of stone were entered into and although some difficulty was at first experienced in finding stone in sufficient quantities and of the required quality, this difficulty has in a measure been overcome, and a good face of rock of the requisite hardness is now being worked.

(vii) The construction of the rubble-retaining mound was started, and 830 cubic yards of stone were quarried at Chukwani and transported to the site of the harbour works.

(viii) Arrangements were concluded for the purchase of the suction-pump dredger " Pengum " from the Government of the Union of South Africa. Delivery of this vessel is expected early in 1922.

Water Supply.

A scheme for bringing water from springs at Bububu to supplement the existing supply from Chem Chem, estimated to cost £35,000, was prepared, and, after submission to a consulting Engineer in London, was approved by the Secretary of State. A report on the Geology of the watershed and the springs which it is proposed to tap was made by the Government Geologist of Uganda, whose services were lent by that Protectorate. This report was favourable to the scheme. It is proposed to undertake the construction of the necessary works next year.

Public Works.

Buildings and Works.—A sum of £6,123 was spent on the maintenance of existing buildings. The only new building of importance undertaken was a new Court House at Chake Chake in Pemba to provide accomodation for the magistrate's Court and certain other public officers. A sum of £2,930 was spent during 1921, and it is anticipated that the building will be completed in the early part of next year.

No other works of importance were undertaken, but various minor new works to the value of £13,478 were carried out, and a sum of £14,133 was spent on maintenance of minor works and services, exclusive of Buildings and Roads.

New Publications.

A handbook of the principal statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate from the year of the assumption of the Protectorate by Great Britain in 1893 to 1920 has been compiled and published by Mr. R. H. Crofton. (The Eastern Press Limited, 3 Chancery Lane, W.C.). The figures were derived from official sources and include Meteorology, Population, Production, Trade and Shipping, Price Movement and Finance.

Census.

Early in the year a Decree was promulgated to enable the taking, on 24th April, of a census of the non-native inhabitants of the Protectorate.

The following Table shows the number and nationality of the persons enumerated in 1921 compared with the figures of the previous census taken in 1910.

Description.	1910.	1921.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
Europeans, British	121	222	83·47	—
Other Europeans	109[1]	48	—	65·96
British Indians, Hindus and Mohammedans	8,058	12,588	56·22	—
Parsees	183	216	18·03	—
Other British Indians ...	—[2]	37	—	—
Cingalese	72	57	—	20·83
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, French Colonials and others ...	12	88	633·33	—
Portuguese Indians	440	869[3]	97·50	—
	8,995	14,125	57·17	—

[1] Includes 35 German subjects.
[2] No separate classification in 1910.
[3] Includes 747 Christians.

The only noteworthy feature of the census returns was the increase which was shown to have taken place during the last ten years in the number of British Indian inhabitants. That increase is primarily attributable to the absence of any form of restriction on Indian immigration into the Protectorate, and to the opportunities Zanzibar offers to the small Indian trader.

Peace Memorial.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of the Peace Memorial to which reference was made in last year's Annual Report, and this edifice will be open to the public during the coming year. The Memorial will form a valuable addition to the public buildings in Zanzibar Town, and will have as one of its principal features a scientific and general museum primarily intended for educational purposes. In addition, the building provides a spacious lecture hall wherein it is proposed that periodical lectures of a general educational character should be given for the benefit of Arabs, natives and Indians.

III. Government Finance.

(i) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1917	297,746	259,961
1918	387,371	271,874
1919	407,505	323,418
1920	330,212	403,808
1921	455,773	385,252

(ii) *Taxation.*

The principal new taxation imposed during the year was the increase in Customs Duties from 7½ to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and an increase of Rs.15 per gallon import duty on distilled liquors.

(iii) *Currency.*

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.39,74,490. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 56 per cent. and of Colonial and Indian Government Securities to the

approximate amount of 44 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) *Assets and Liabilities.*

	£
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1920	502,398
Surplus, 1920	70,521
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1921	572,919
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate	200,000

(v) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British Public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, was £68,989, which is invested in War Loan and Colonial Government Securities.

IV. Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

(i) *Imports and Exports.*

The total inward and outward trade of the Protectorate for the year 1921 amounted to 117,647 tons valued at Rs.6,46,96,995, being an increase on the previous year of 19.3 per cent. in weight and 12.5 per cent. in value.

The total imports (including goods declared for direct transshipment, bullion and specie and goods imported by Government) amounted to 72,611 tons valued at Rs.3,22,32,946 being an increase over 1920 of 12,835 tons or 21.5 per cent. in weight and Rs.48,51,999 or 17.7 per cent. in value. The principal items showing increases are cotton piece-goods, rice and grain, motor-spirit and petroleum, raw cotton and bullion and specie.

The total exports (including re-exports, direct transhipments and bullion and specie) amounted to 45,036 tons valued at Rs. 3,24,64,049 being an increase on 1920 of 6,193 tons or 15.9 per cent. in weight and Rs.23,52,254 or 7.8 per cent. in value. This increase is due to the much larger quantity of cloves harvested and exported during the year and to an increase in the quantity of motor-sp[illegible]d petroleum sent to mainland territories. The value of cott[illegible]e-goods showed a certain decrease, but this is due in a gr[illegible]asure to a fall in price and does not indicate that the trade is decreasing. A decrease in the export of bullion and specie is due to the fact that the figures for 1920 were exceptional.

The distribution of trade by countries shows little change. The five principal countries trading with the Protectorate account for 75 per cent. of the total trade, in the following proportions:— India and Burma, 26 per cent.; Tanganyika Territory, 19 per cent.; United Kingdom, 16 per cent.; Kenya Colony and Protectorate, 8 per cent.; and France 6 per cent., and are in the same order as in 1920.

The warehousing of goods for subsequent re-export is an important factor in the trade of the Protectorate, and it is satisfactory to note that in 1921 the heavy stocks accumulated during recent years have been considerably reduced and trade conditions are now much more healthy.

(ii) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—In order to encourage planting of clove trees Government has established nurseries at Machui and at Selem in the Mkokotoni district, containing respectively 18,000 and 20,000 plants. These seedlings will all be ready for planting out in the spring of 1922, and are to be distributed free to plantation owners making application for them.

For many years the Government has maintained nurseries of coconut palms, and has distributed them among plantation owners at prices which just cover the outlay.

For some years plantation owners in Pemba island have received assistance from Government by means of loans to enable them to gather their clove-crops. A sum of Rs.40,000 is set aside for this purpose and loans have been made free of interest for periods of three months. This practice has proved entirely successful, and there has been so little difficulty in securing a refund of these loans that it is now contemplated extending the system to Zanzibar and increasing considerably the amount of money to be distributed. This has been necessary owing to the higher cost of clove-picking which has almost doubled within the last ten years.

The scheme of road construction in Pemba will, when carried out, prove of the greatest assistance to the clove-industry there. It is a significant fact worthy of attention that, although there has been practically no planting of cloves for the last 20 years, during which period a large number of trees have died, particularly in Pemba, the production of cloves within the Protectorate has not shown any diminution. This can only be attributed to better picking and is no doubt brought about by the increased number of local natives and mainlanders who have become owners of small plantations within recent years. The condition of the plantations of the large Arab-owners has not changed.

Owing to increased immigration from the mainland the local rates of labour, except for clove-picking, have fallen considerably; and there is sufficient labour for purposes of cultivation.

The figures for the season's clove-crop 1920-21 taken from the 1st July to the 30th June were as follows:—

Zanzibar	231,381	Frasilas.
Pemba	316,194	,,
Total	547,575	

The average annual production in the four preceding seasons has been 474,500 frasilas.

The ruling price of cloves during the year 1921 was on an average better than the previous year; the maximum price being Rs.32.56 and the minimum price Rs.13.50 per frasila; and for Pemba cloves the maximum price during the year was Rs.31.56 per frasila and the minimum Rs.10.59. (One frasila equals 35 lb.).

Copra.—The exports of copra during the year 1921 were 15,551,200 lb. valued at about Rs.29,72,206. This total includes all the copra exported from Pemba, also a certain quantity from Mafia and Tanganyika Territory. The maximum price of copra during the year 1921 was Rs.6.62 and the minimum price Rs.3 per frasila of 35 lb.

The copra trade during the year was on the whole good, but was hampered for a short time owing to fall in the market price. There is no marked improvement in the quality of copra produced locally, and it is difficult to see how a uniform improvement can be obtained without artificial drying apparatus. This is especially the case when crops have been gathered during the damp seasons. At present there does not seem to be sufficient financial inducement to encourage people to make a better quality copra.

Chillies.—The export of chillies from Zanzibar in 1921 was 48,432 lb. valued at Rs.32,316.

V. Legislation.

The legislation enacted during the year was larger in volume and undoubtedly of a more important character than usual.

Apart from Decrees merely amending Decrees already in force, Decrees were enacted dealing with such important subjects as the provision of pensions for the widows and children of European Officers in the service of the Protectorate, the manufacture and sale of aerated waters, compulsory education of Zanzibar natives, the storage and landing of dangerous substances, gases and liquids, and the raising and maintenance of a local Reserve Force attached to the King's African Rifles.

Following upon similar legislation passed by the Imperial Parliament, provision was made for the enforcement in the Protectorate of maintenance orders made in England and Ireland, and of judgments passed in England, Scotland and Ireland.

Power was also conferred by Decree upon the British Resident to direct the Attorney-General to present an appeal to the High Court from an order of acquittal passed by any Court other than the High Court, thus following the precedents in such matters set by India and the neighbouring Dependencies.

An attempt was made to lessen the risk of danger to the town of Zanzibar from fire by restricting the storage of wood to certain areas.

A further Decree enacted with a view to lessening disputes among merchants prescribed certain formalities in connection with the sale of goods, the Decree being based upon corresponding provisions in the Sale of Goods Act, 1893.

An important Decree was also passed regulating the occupation and disposal of public land, prohibiting the disposal of land occupied by certain natives to any person other than a native as defined by the Decree, and limiting the power of alienation even in favour of another native to a transfer of native rights.

VI. Education.

The report of the Education Commission which sat in 1920 was submitted to the Secretary of State and the general outlines of its policy approved.

Plans were made and a site fixed for the building of a new Primary School, in which most of the Primary Education of Zanzibar town will eventually be carried on.

The following is a summary of the present educational activities in the island:—

Government Schools.

In Zanzibar there is a central school in which 350 Arab, Indian and African pupils receive elementary and primary education.

In connection with this school, apprenticeship courses of three years in carpentry and tailoring are carried on.

Outside Zanzibar town there are four district elementary schools, two in Zanzibar Island and two in Pemba Island.

In all these schools Arabic and the Koran are taught. There are no fees.

Government-aided.—The Euan Smith Madressa, founded in 1890 as an undenominational Indian school, now receives a large grant from the Government. It is well housed in a Government-owned building and education similar to that given in the Central School is provided. The average attendance is over 200. Fees are paid.

Indian Community Schools.—Various Indian communities run schools giving elementary, primary and religious instruction. The most important among these is the Aga Khan School.

The funds for these schools are collected by the communities.

Mission Schools.—Various Missions run small schools in Zanzibar and outside; technical instruction is generally given in these.

The Missions and certain Indian communities provide a certain amount of education for girls.

A training college for Mainland Mission Teachers is quartered close to Zanzibar at Kiungani.

Private Schools.—Small private schools run by Arabs and Indians also exist.

A Government examination called the Primary Certificate Examination is held each year before the beginning of the month of Ramadan.

Four pupils passed in 1921.

Recreation.—The large area of reclaimed ground at Mnazi Moja provides a unique recreation field for the school-boys and youth of Zanzibar generally. Full advantage is taken of this ground by all races and communities for football, cricket, hockey, etc.

Physical Drill.—Heat and lack of accommodation prevent much physical drill from being carried out, but more attention is being paid to this.

Boy Scout Movement.—Steps are being taken to extend this movement which is at present confined to a troop about 70 strong founded by the Universities Mission to Central Africa School.

VII. Communications.

(i) *Shipping.*

210 ocean-going vessels with a net tonnage of 627,409 entered the port of Zanzibar during the year 1921 as compared with 172 vessels with a net tonnage of 549,859 in the previous year.

The total number of coasting vessels entered was 199 with a net tonnage of 55,226, the figures for the preceding year being 163 and 46,899.

During the year 5,126 dhows with a tonnage of 95,056 entered the port, while 5,114 with a tonnage of 93,891 cleared during the same period. The respective figures for the previous year were: 4,876, tonnage 91,243, and 4,865, tonnage 90,990.

From the above statistics it will be seen that a total of 5,535 vessels including dhows, with an aggregate tonnage of 777,691, entered the port of Zanzibar during the year 1921, representing an increase of 335 vessels, and 89,690 tons. The increase in steamships is due to the more regular sailings which have been maintained by the various shipping companies trading on the East African coast, and the increase in dhow traffic is probably attributable to the general revival of trade and partly also to the retention by Zanzibar of the Indian rupee currency.

The Zanzibar Government steamers have continued to maintain regular weekly communication with Pemba ports and have in addition maintained a weekly service to Daressalaam and made occasional visits to Mombasa or Kilindini.

A new coasting steamship service was inaugurated during the year by the East India Steam Navigation Company with three small steamers. This service has been maintained regularly between the East coast ports from Kismayu in the North and Lindi in the South with Zanzibar as one of the ports of call on the round voyage.

The Holland East African Line has inaugurated and now maintains a service of steamers to East coast ports and Zanzibar, with occasional sailings from Europe via the Cape as well as via Suez.

Except for the two additions referred to above, there has been no alteration in the steamship services mentioned in the previous year's report.

(ii) *Roads.*

A sum of £11,150 was spent on maintaining existing roads and bridges, mostly in Zanzibar. There are no roads suitable for wheeled traffic at present in Pemba outside the towns of Chake Chake and Weti, but a general scheme has been decided upon and approved by the Secretary of State for the construction of about 75 miles of new roads at an estimated cost of £80,000. A preliminary survey was begun in January, and proceeded throughout the year. The preliminary location of the main road running from North to South, about 58 miles in length, connecting Mtangatwani, Weti, Chake Chake and Mkoani, was completed, and the detailed survey and setting out of the section from Weti to Chake Chake was begun, the acquisition of land along the route being dealt with at the same time.

Roughly speaking, the island of Pemba is divided longitudinally North and South by an irregular and ill-defined watershed. The Eastern half of the island slopes gradually and comparatively smoothly to the East Coast, with coral outcrops appearing as the sea is approached. The Western half appears to have originally formed a plateau which has become deeply eroded and dissected by numerous deep and winding valleys. The Southern half of the island is rougher and more difficult than the Northern half. It is on the Western side of the island that the plantations occur which the road is principally required to serve. In locating the main road from North to South the object aimed at has been to keep to the West, so as to tap the cultivated areas without getting into the difficult country characteristic of that side of the island. As far as possible the watershed has been followed, but, although this has to some extent been feasible in the Northern half of the island, the watershed is altogether too irregular to be of any use. The principal towns, namely Weti, Chake Chake and Mkoani, are situated on the West coast, and are the principal ports of call of the weekly service of Government steamers. The scheme includes the construction of short branch roads to Weti and Chake Chake, while Mkoani is the southern terminus of the main road.

(iii) *Postal.*

382 vessels arrived and 374 sailed with foreign mails during the year, the figures for the previous year being 336 and 284 respectively.

The total number of articles dealt with by the Post Office during the year was 749,552 as compared with 637,637 in 1920.

Foreign articles accounted for 620,727 compared with 534,401, inland articles 10,417 as compared with 93,405, and transit articles 27,408 compared with 9,923 in 1920. The increase in foreign articles was due to the resumption of the mail service with Germany. Undelivered articles amounted to 5,470 against 3,195 in the preceding year; 1,876 of these articles were returned to Zanzibar and 3,594 to places abroad.

Customs duty amounting to £3,283 was collected on parcels.

The value of Money Orders issued at the Protectorate Post Office amounted to £75,908 compared with £86,504 during the previous year. The total of Money Orders paid was £56,454 as against £55,157 in 1920.

British Postal Orders to the value of £591 were sold, and £496 were cashed in the Protectorate during the year.

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on Savings Bank investments, amounted to £8,202 for the year 1921, representing an increase of £3,000 over the previous year. This increase was principally due to the sales of stamps to philatelists in England and America, a slight alteration having been made in water-mark.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page.

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	,,
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	,,
1098	Nigeria	,,
1099	New Hebrides	,,
1100	Somaliland	,,
1101	Straits Settlements	,,
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	,,
1106	Seychelles	,,
1107	Ashanti	,,
1108	Hongkong	,,
1109	British Guiana	,,
1110	British Honduras	,,
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921
1114	Nigeria	1921
1115	Mauritius	1920
1116	Jamaica	1921
1117	Cyprus	,,
1118	Weihaiwei	,,
1119	Gold Coast	1920
1120	Gambia	,,
1121	Gambia	1921
1122	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	1920–1921
1123	British Guiana	1921
1124	Grenada	1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1163.

ZANZIBAR.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1125.)

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1923

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No. 1163.

ZANZIBAR.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1922.*

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 54 miles long by about 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by about 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration on 1st January of the following year.

II.—General Observations.

The High Commissioner for the Zanzibar Protectorate, Major-General Sir Edward Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., relinquished his appointment and proceeded to England at the end of August. His Excellency was succeeded by Sir Robert Coryndon, K.C.M.G., who assumed the duties of the High Commissioner on the 1st of September, 1922.

Mr. John H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E., succeeded Major F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., as British Resident in Zanzibar on the 10th of January, 1922.

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* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 343 [Cd. 7622-34].

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Mr. James Corbett Davis, C.M.G., acted as Chief Secretary until the 13th of June, 1922, when he proceeded on leave prior to retirement from the Service.

Mr. E. Costley-White, O.B.E., was appointed Chief Secretary on the 22nd of July, 1922, and assumed duty on the 2nd of August, 1922, on transfer from the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Mafia Island, which formed part of the former German East African Colony, was placed under the administrative control of the British Resident in Zanzibar in 1916, and continued to be administered by him until the 1st of November, 1922, when its administration was transferred to the Governor of Tanganyika Territory, of which territory it now forms an integral part under the Mandate.

During the year the services of Mr. H. V. Lanchester, an expert town planner, were secured to advise the Zanzibar Government on the best means to be adopted to deal with the congestion which results from the town of Zanzibar being built in so confined an area. Mr. Lanchester's report, which is being compiled in England, has not yet been received.

Agricultural and veterinary questions were also taken in hand in 1922. A Commission was appointed generally to enquire into and report upon the present state of agriculture in the Protectorate, and in particular to formulate a policy under the following heads :—

The clove, copra, live stock and other agricultural industries existing and potential;

Scientific research and experiment and the prevention and control of disease;

Agricultural education, adult and juvenile;

Indebtedness of the agricultural classes and the alienation of their property;

Co-operation;

Legislation;

The Government plantations;

The extent to which the recommendations of the Veterinary Adviser, as contained in his report, should be adopted.

The Veterinary Adviser's report was compiled by Mr. R. E. Montgomery, who visited the Protectorate to enquire into all matters appertaining to veterinary science.

III.—Government Finance.

(i) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1918	387,371	271,874
1919	407,505	323,418
1920	330,212	403,808
1921	455,773	385,252
1922	426,418	508,789

(ii) *Taxation.*

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) *Currency.*

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.44,16,490. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 52 per cent. and of Colonial and Indian Government Securities to the approximate amount of 48 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) *Assets and Liabilities.*

	£
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1921 ...	572,919
Deficit, 1922	82,371
Balance of Assets on 31st December, 1922 ...	490,548
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ...	200,000

(v) *Public Debt.*

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures which were issued to the British Public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. Two-and-a-third per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £75,514, which is principally invested in Colonial Government Securities.

IV.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

(i) *Imports and Exports.*

The total foreign trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year ended 31st December, 1922, amounted to 124,211 tons

weight, valued at Rs.5,88,19,524, being an increase on the previous year of 5·58 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 9 per cent. in value. The quantity of merchandise handled in 1922 constitutes a record since 1902, when the total trade was estimated at 130,255 tons weight.

The total imports (including goods transhipped direct, goods warehoused for transhipment, bullion and specie and goods imported by the Government) amounted to 76,655 tons weight, valued at Rs.2,84,04,180, being an increase of 5·6 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 11·9 per cent. in value. The decrease in value is principally due to a decrease of Rs.27,80,859 in the value of specie imported, which reduces the percentage of decrease to 3·2 per cent. Excluding specie, the ton-value of imports decreased from Rs.392 in 1921 to Rs.357 in 1922.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles imported during the last three years.

Article.	1920. Rs.	1921. Rs.	1922. Rs.
Cotton Piece Goods	63,17,450	67,77,098	69,24,044
Rice and Grain	41,54,499	47,38,677	48,56,974
Copra	16,70,075	16,98,240	15,86,242
Tobacco, European (including Cigars and Cigarettes) ...	11,26,310	4,65,093	6,05,272
Ghee	8,44,036	4,56,650	6,40,091
Miscellaneous Food, Drink and Tobacco	8,42,455	3,49,213	4,35,388
Sugar	7,86,773	12,86,198	9,48,283
Motor Spirit and Petroleum	7,39,529	17,00,321	12,26,067
Hardware	6,47,179	1,32,281	89,143

The total exports (including re-exports, goods transhipped direct, goods warehoused for transhipment and bullion and specie) amounted to 47,556 tons weight, valued at Rs.3,04,15,344, being an increase of 5·6 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 6·3 per cent. in value. The ton-value of exports decreased from Rs.721 in 1921 to Rs. 639 in 1922.

The following table shows the increases and decreases in the values of the principal articles exported during the last three years :—

Article.	1920. Rs.	1921. Rs.	1922. Rs.
Cotton Piece Goods	69,95,517	51,23,212	50,94,356
Cloves	58,58,377	114,83,330	114,64,056
Copra	53,54,338	54,79,624	40,93,089
Motor Spirit and Petroleum	7,37,997	12,93,796	7,91,067
Rice and Grain	6,12,980	10,20,490	11,02,013
Ivory	5,85,323	8,80,619	11,70,626
Tobacco, European (including Cigars and Cigarettes) ...	5,81,660	3,36,229	2,59,370
Clove Stems	5,46,036	7,69,753	3,59,841
Hides and Skins	4,43,953	1,08,284	1,44,129

The balance of trade continues to be in favour of the Protectorate, and in 1922 amounted to Rs.20,11,164 compared with Rs.2,31,103 in 1921. During the years 1900 to 1920 the average balance in favour amounted to Rs.2,37,688. These figures do not represent the true position owing to the fact that re-exported goods are usually declared at the same value as at importation, so that if actual re-export values were declared the balance in favour would be increased to the extent of exporter's profits. The increase in the balance for 1922 is abnormal and may be attributed to the exceptionally large shipments of cloves made during the last three months of the year, settlement for which has not yet been effected.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	Imports therefrom. Rs.	Exports thereto. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Percentage of Total Trade. 1922.	1921.
India and Burma	81,88,487	67,96,857	1,49,85,344	25·47	25·97
Tanganyika Territory	51,13,291	65,43,137	1,16,56,428	19·82	19·38
United Kingdom..	49,45,217	35,61,534	85,06,751	14·46	15·88
Kenya	30,01,975	18,04,801	48,06,776	8·17	8·35
France	1,46,484	34,15,674	35,62,158	6·06	5·53
United States of America ..	7,86,104	21,32,450	29,18,554	4·96	4·13
Other Countries of British Empire	5,15,792	9,84,435	15,00,227	2·55	1·50
Germany ..	4,35,814	9,78,734	14,14,548	2·40	3·36

It is worthy of note that the trade with the United Kingdom has slightly decreased in proportion to the increases of other countries. The export trade to Germany shows a decrease chiefly in copra, cloves and clove stems. Imports from Germany increased from Rs.1,86,997 to Rs.4,35,814.

Transit Warehousing.

The following table shows the transit warehouse trade for the last four years :—

Year.	Receipts. Value, Rs.	Deliveries. Value, Rs.	Average Stock Held. Value, Rs.
1919	89,32,194	94,85,097	112,66,217
1920	66,58,379	84,02,339	87,04,399
1921	55,82,593	87,98,708	74,85,690
1922	39,83,870	64,39,708	27,66,579

The stock of warehoused goods has been greatly reduced during the year. All the 1919 stocks have been disposed of and more normal conditions prevail. Since the imposition of a higher rent tariff for goods cleared ex-warehouse for home consumption the tendency has been to confine the use of the warehouse system to goods for subsequent exportation, for which purpose it was originally intended.

Trade Prospects.—The year under review has been a fortunate one for Zanzibar. The 1921 forecast has been realized, but until there is a greater measure of prosperity on the mainland it is unlikely that there will be further expansion.

(ii) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—A census of the clove trees, plantations, etc., taken during the year under the provisions of the Agricultural Returns Decree showed that there are 1,184,430 bearing clove trees in Zanzibar Island, and 1,947,937 in Pemba. Of the total of 3,132,367 the Zanzibar Government owns 131,414. The returns showed the number of separate plantations to be 32,535, which are the property of 18,280 different owners.

The quantity of cloves delivered for the season from the 1st July, 1921, to 30th June, 1922, amounted to 266,801 frasilas of 35 lb., of which 200,982 frasilas were from Pemba. Deliveries during the year 1922 amounted to 566,261 frasilas of which 432,835 frasilas came from Pemba. The average quantity delivered during the ten seasons ending 30th June, 1922, amounted to 495,408 frasilas.

The average price for the 1922 season was Rs.26.08 per frasila: Zanzibar cloves averaging Rs.26.70 and Pemba cloves Rs.25.46. The highest price realized during the same period was Rs.31.94 for Zanzibar cloves and Rs.32.50 for Pemba, and the lowest price Rs.22 and Rs.16 respectively.

In past years it has been the practice for Government to grant loans free of interest to plantation owners in Pemba to assist them in harvesting their clove crops. This concession was extended in 1922 to those in Zanzibar Island. Rs.43,960 was advanced in Zanzibar and Rs.52,448 in Pemba.

The scheme evolved to assist the owners of clove plantations by the payment to them of rebates based upon the number of bearing clove trees in their possession was introduced in 1922. Many owners in Zanzibar Island declined to accept the rebate as a protest against the action of the Government in selecting this form of assistance as an alternative to a reduction in the 25 per cent. duty on cloves, and, whereas Pemba owners received Rs.121,384, only Rs.34,382 were paid to plantation owners in Zanzibar.

Copra.—The Protectorate trade in copra consists in the local production of between 7,000 and 8,000 tons, which is bulked with about 5,000 tons of imported copra from the Tanganyika Territory and Mafia in order to produce a fair marketable quality for exportation. Owing to this practice exporters find it difficult accurately to declare the origin of the copra to be exported, and local production can therefore be estimated only, but a fairly good approximation can be arrived at by deducting the quantity imported from exports and re-exports.

During 1922 the quantity imported amounted to 106,627 cwts., valued at Rs.15,86,242, a slight increase in quantity, but a decrease in value of about Rs.1,00,000 on 1921. The quantity declared for export and re-export amounted to 253,464 cwts., valued at Rs.40,93,089, as compared with 259,650 cwts., valued at Rs.54,79,624 in 1921. It may therefore be assumed that the quantity produced locally in 1922 amounted to 146,837 cwts., valued at Rs.25,06,847, as compared with 157,221 cwts., valued at Rs.37,81,384, showing a slight reduction in quantity and a considerable reduction in value due to a general fall in the market price of raw products.

The price fluctuated between Rs.3.56 and Rs.5.06 per frasila, while the average price during the year amounted to Rs.4.43, equal to £18 18s. per ton.

Chillies.—A further increase took place in 1922 in the quantity of chillies exported, which amounted to 79,072 lb., valued at Rs.46,322, as compared with 48,432 lb., valued at Rs.32,316 the previous year.

V.—Legislation.

Legislation for 1922 showed a considerable increase over that passed during any of the last seven years, both in volume and importance.

Agricultural matters received considerable attention. Dealers in produce were required to be licensed and occupiers of land required periodically to furnish returns of their activities. Stringent measures were also instituted for the cleaning of plantations, and for their protection from insect and parasite attacks, while wilful damage to clove trees was made punishable.

The liquor licensing laws were amended by the imposition of the obligation upon importers to obtain a permit and upon licensees to keep a register of purchases and sales. This has proved to be a far-reaching measure and has resulted in a considerable diminution of liquor imports. The sale or possession of liquor by any but " exempted persons " (a carefully defined category) was also prohibited in place of the former unsatisfactory prohibitions.

A consolidating Police Decree was promulgated relating to organization, discipline, powers and duties, together with certain important innovations concerning the distribution of property on decease.

The hands of Administrative Officers were considerably strengthened by empowering them to order the attendance before them of any native in their districts, and to issue extensive orders to further the maintenance of peace and of public health in the district.

The temporary regulations governing rentals of smaller tenements and the relation between landlords and tenants were repealed, and a Decree, based to a considerable extent on the

recent English rental legislation, fixed a standard rent and regulated conditions of ejectment and other incidents of tenancy.

Compulsory registration of marriage and divorce among Mahommedans was instituted and provision made for the appointment of Marriage Officers to operate the Decree.

The substantive criminal law of the Protectorate was augmented by the imposition of a punishment of two years' imprisonment for the unwarranted possession of any imitation of a currency note. Criminal procedure was amended by further regulating the conditions and incidents of appeals. Dealings in legal tender other than at face value also were penalized, this measure being found necessary to prevent the making of "corners" in the limited supply of copper currency in the Protectorate.

The existing prohibitions upon the entry of former enemy aliens into, and their acquisition of land in, the Protectorate were further prolonged. Imperial legislation was represented by the application to the Protectorate of the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council and the adaptation of the Official Secrets Act.

VI.—Education.

Government Schools.

There has been no change in the number of schools during 1922, but the number of pupils on the roll of the Central School shows a small increase over 1921 and now amounts to 372.

Classes for the instruction of teachers in the Central School have been continued throughout the year and have resulted in an improvement in method.

Structural alterations in the Central School have been carried out during the year resulting in an increase of accommodation and in an improvement in the lighting and ventilation of the classrooms.

There has been a marked improvement in physical education, and regular inter-class competitions have been carried out in the Primary School, in which great interest was evinced by the pupils.

Considerable attention has been given to games and fairly strong football and cricket teams are in existence which play regularly.

Instruction in scouting has been commenced and the nucleus of a school troop has been formed. The boys show a gratifying keenness in this branch of the school's activities.

Since his arrival, in October, the Normal Master has been working in the Central School in an advisory capacity towards the teachers, and has also been conducting classes for them.

A Commercial Master was appointed on December 30th.

The carpentry and tailoring courses continue to be well attended and good work has been done during the year.

Gardening has also been begun on a small scale and the boys take a keen interest in cultivating two small plots within the school premises.

Indian Schools.

1. *The Sir Euan Smith Madressa.*—This school, with an average daily attendance of 248 during 1922, has for some years received a grant-in-aid from the Government. During 1922 arrangements were made with the Committee whereby the Government are to take over financial control of the school from January 1st, 1923, and make good the annual deficit, should there be one, on the running of the school. The income of the Madressa is made up in part by the pupil's fees and the interest on the school's investments. These sources of revenue have not in recent years sufficed for the growing needs of the school, and the work has been seriously handicapped by the inability of the Committee to procure an adequate supply of qualified teachers.

During the year the IVth Primary Class of the Madressa was transferred to the Government Central School and amalgamated with the IVth Primary Class there. The intention is to transfer the whole of the Primary Classes of the Madressa to the new Government Primary School when that school is ready and thus allow the Madressa to function as a large Indian elementary school. The admission of Indians to the Government Central School ceased as soon as the IVth Primary Class of the Madressa was transferred there.

2. *Indian Community Schools.*—The Bohora School has been transferred to the old Mission High School buildings, where extensive alterations have been made and accommodation for a number of boarders provided.

Steps have been taken with a view to a possible unification of the curricula of the various Indian schools. The representatives of these schools agreed that the syllabus of the Bombay Presidency Education Authority would form a suitable standard to adopt. Until a supply of trained teachers has been secured from the proposed Government Normal College, little can be accomplished towards this end.

The managers of the various Indian schools were invited to send members of their teaching staffs to the Physical Education Class held for teachers in the Government School. Apart from the staff of the Sir Euan Smith Madressa, the attendance of Indian teachers was not very good. There is room for much improvement in the physique of Indian boys in Zanzibar.

Mission Schools.—The various missionary organizations working in the Protectorate maintain small schools, both in Zanzibar and Pemba, where boarders and day pupils are taken.

Attention is given by all these societies to industrial education, carpentry and masonry. At the schools of the Friends' Industrial Mission in Pemba a certain amount of instruction is given in agriculture.

The Universities Mission to Central Africa have a small Training College for mainland mission teachers at Kiungani.

Female Education.—Four of the Indian Communities conduct girls' schools, the largest of these being the Aga Khan School, with an average attendance of 250. The remaining three Indian girls' schools are much smaller. All the missionary societies also have small girls' schools where domestic economy, basket making, sewing and embroidery and the making of coconut oil are taught.

Evening Classes.—Progress has been made in evening class work during 1922.

The Police class was continued throughout the year with a very satisfactory attendance and good results.

From June onwards a class has been carried on at the Public Health Office for the African office boys attached to that office and to the office of the Economic Biologist. The attendance has been well maintained, the boys are keen, and the results attained have been very encouraging. The object of these classes is to teach the menial staff to read and write Swahili, to master the four simple rules in arithmetic, and to learn such English terms as may be useful to them in their work.

A further evening class was started privately during 1922 by Dr. Spurrier, C.M.G., O.B.E. Simple instruction is given in Swahili reading and writing, while the highest section of the class is taught the simple elements of arithmetic.

Advisory Council of Education.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission of 1920, an Advisory Council of Education has been formed. This body, representative of local opinion as it is, promises to be of invaluable assistance to the Director of Education in settling difficult problems where varying local interests are apt to conflict, and further, in helping to prevent misunderstandings by giving the sections of the community represented by them accurate information as to the educational activities of the Government.

VII.—Communications.

(i) *Shipping.*

During the year 1922 the number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar was 262, with a total net registered tonnage of 777,357, showing an increase over the previous year of 52 vessels or 149,948 tons.

252 coasting vessels, having a total tonnage of 55,047, passed through the port, or 53 vessels more than in 1921. These increases are undoubtedly due to the gradual revival of trade with Europe and India and to the development of the East African coastal trade.

The total number of dhows entered was 4,772, with an aggregate of 93,040 tons, showing a decrease of 354 vessels or 2,016 tons on the figures for 1921. This would appear to be due to the augmented service of coasting steamers. In September, 1922, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, placed a 2,000 ton motor vessel on the coast for service between Kismayu and Mikindani.

During the year the Messageries Maritimes improved their service between Madagascar and Marseilles by the addition to their fleet of a number of ex-German steamers and the institution of a fortnightly instead of a monthly service as formerly.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, have maintained between them a monthly service of cargo and passenger steamers to London. A regular service to Naples and Genoa has been maintained by the Marittima Italiana line.

The steamers of the Portuguese Government service have been withdrawn.

(ii) *Roads and Bridges.*

A sum of £5,690 was expended on maintenance of district roads, and a sum of £17,920 on new works. In Zanzibar the principal items were special repairs and improvements of roads in Zanzibar Town chiefly consisting in tar painting and some tar macadamizing £1,785. On the North road two old bridges were replaced by new ones of 25 feet span of reinforced concrete with new approaches forming diversions of the existing road which was dangerously curved at these points: the cost of this work was £2,040. A new bridge of 25 feet span, with masonry abutments decked with timber on steel joists, was constructed at Kinyasini at a cost of £540. In Pemba the final location, detail survey and clearing of the main road from Weti to Chake Chake was continued. The total length of this section is about 24 miles. The survey is complete and plotted for 20 miles starting from Weti, and 9 miles have been cleared (from mile 8½ to 17½). In July this work was stopped in order to survey and start the construction of the road from Chake Chake to Wesha, four miles long. A contract for the earthwork was let and by the end of the year more than half the earthwork, which is very heavy, was completed. The total expenditure during the

year amounted to about £12,500 of which the principal items were :—

	£
Tools and plant, including steam rollers, stone breakers and light tramway material and trucks	6,900
Corrugated Iron Culverts (Armco)	1,450
Earthwork, Chake Chake—Wesha Road	2,160
Surveys and Supervision	1,990
	£12,500

(iii) *Postal.*

During the year under review 511 vessels arrived and 488 sailed with mails as compared with 382 and 374 respectively for the preceding year.

The following gives a comparison of articles dealt with in 1921 and 1922, showing an increase of 15,773 during the year under review :—

	1922.	1921.
Foreign	654,773	620,727
Inland	96,411	101,417
Transit	14,141	27,408
Total	765,325	749,552

The total number of packages received from, or returned to, places abroad was 4,745 as compared with 5,470 in 1921.

Transactions in Money and Postal Orders were :—

	Issued. £	Paid. £
Money Orders	149,333	130,591
Postal Orders	728	1,420

The revenue of the Post Office, including interest on Savings Bank investments, amounted to £6,404, which was £1,800 less than in 1921. The decrease is explained by reduction in postal rates and less demand from philatelists.

VIII.—Public Works.

Maintenance of the various recurrent services cost £20,520.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £138,270, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	15,210
Roads, Bridges and Communications	17,920
Water Supply and Drainage	27,980
Harbour Works	69,120
Surveys	1,680
Miscellaneous Minor Works	6,360
	£138,270

Water Supply, Drainage and Sanitation.—A sum of £1,130 was spent on maintenance. The new scheme for bringing water from the Bububu springs into Zanzibar, approved at the end of 1921, was put in hand. By the end of the year the heavy earthwork on the pipe line and the diversion of the stream, which included a small masonry dam, had been completed; the concrete tanks at the spring were well in hand and 17,200 out of 20,775 feet of the 18-inch main from Bububu had been laid, including the three stream crossings. The exceptionally heavy rains during the last three months of the year were also a serious handicap. The cast iron pipes were obtained in England. The 8-inch pipes are the new Stanton de Lavand cast iron pipes cast by a centrifugal process which possess several important advantages and cost no more than the ordinary cast iron pipe. This process has not yet been applied to the casting of pipes so large as 18 inch, the four miles of 18-inch cast iron pipes are, therefore, the ordinary vertically cast pipes. The cost of the latter f.o.b in England was £7 19*s.* 9*d.* per ton, which was about the lowest price which the market reached. The amount allowed for the scheme is £35,000.

Harbour Works.—The pile driver, cranes and other heavy plant, ordered from England in 1921 on resumption of the scheme, arrived during the first six months of the year and have given every satisfaction. The sand pump dredger "Penguin," which was purchased from the South African Government at a cost of £20,500 delivered at Zanzibar, arrived in February. The contractor who undertook the quarrying of stone at Chukwani for the rubble retaining bank, which encircles the reclamation area, failed at the outset, and the work was undertaken departmentally in February. Good progress has been made, and 23,700 cubic yards have been quarried and placed in position forming 1,824 linear feet of the bank. The quarry is 7¾ miles from the harbour site and the stone is carried by the light railway constructed for the purpose. The first ferro-concrete pile was driven on July 24th, and pile driving has continued satisfactorily from that date: 411 ferro-concrete piles have been cast, of which 155 have been driven. Progress has been made in the casting of ferro-concrete beams ready to be placed in position in the wharf and some have already been placed in position together with the ferro-concrete diagonal bracing of the first few bays of the wharf. Dredging was begun at the end of the year and some difficulty was occasioned by the occurrence of irregular patches of loose boulders in sizes ranging up to 12 inches in diameter. These do not appear to be of local origin, and, as this area was hitherto the recognized anchorage for dhows in this port, it is possible that they are accumulations of surplus ballast dumped during a long period of time. This will delay the dredging operations, but it is hoped that the area affected will be limited and that the difficulty will shortly be overcome.

Surveys.—The cadastral survey of Zanzibar Town was begun in June on the arrival of the newly-engaged surveyors. The expenditure to the end of the year was £1,680.

Miscellaneous Minor Works.—Fifty different items, each costing less than £500, were completed at a total cost of £6,360.

General.—All works were delayed by the exceptional rains and shortage of labour, due to the heavy clove harvest, during the last three months of the year.

IX.—METEOROLOGICAL.

There are nine meteorological record stations in the Protectorate, of which six are in Zanzibar Island and three in Pemba. Those in Zanzibar recorded the rainfall during the year 1922 as follows :—

Zanzibar Town	54·05	inches.
Chwaka	19·05	,,
Mkokotoni	60·20	,,
Selem	58·76	,,
Kidichi	59·85	,,
Koani	77·74	,,

Chwaka is situated on the east of the Island, while Mkokotoni is on the north, both about 20 miles distant from Zanzibar Town. Selem, Kidichi and Koani are agricultural stations midway between the above, and contain some of the finest clove plantations as well as the Government experimental stations and nurseries.

The average rainfall for the past 10 years for Zanzibar Town was 52·03, Chwaka 39·34 and Mkokotoni 60·87, and for the past three years for Selem was 50·90, Kidichi 46·46 and Koani 63·52, the low average for these otherwise fertile centres being due to the abnormally dry weather of 1920.

In the Island of Pemba there is as a rule a copious rainfall. The recording stations at Banani, Weti and Kigomachi registered for the year 1922 respectively, 66·93, 104·72 and 62·17, the average for the past 10 years being respectively 71·58, 69·17 and 64·05.

E. COSTLEY-WHITE,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

Colonial Reports, Etc.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year*
1129	St. Helena	1921
1130	Fiji	,,
1131	Basutoland	1921–1922
1132	Bermuda	1921
1133	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1921–1922
1134	Barbados	,,
1135	Trinidad and Tobago	1921
1136	British Honduras	,,
1137	Ceylon	,,
1138	Swaziland	,,
1139	Hongkong	,,
1140	Straits Settlements	,,
1141	St. Lucia	,,
1142	Ashanti	,,
1143	Jamaica	,,
1144	Falkland Islands	1920
1145	Bahamas	1921–1922
1146	Seychelles	1921
1147	Turks and Caicos Islands	,,
1148	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1921–1922
1149	Mauritius	1921
1150	Sierra Leone	,,
1151	Uganda	,,
1152	Somaliland	,,
1153	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	(April–December) ,,
1154	Gold Coast	,,
1155	Nigeria	1922
1156	Nyasaland	1921
1157	Falkland Islands	,,
1158	Weihaiwei	1922
1159	Cyprus	,,
1160	Gambia	,,
1161	New Hebrides	1921 and 1922
1162	Nyasaland	1922

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1209.

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REPORT FOR 1923.

(For Report for 1922 see No. 1163.)

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No. 1209.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1923.*

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 54 miles long by about 15 broad, and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 30 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 40 miles long by about 10 broad, and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration on 1st July of the following year.

II.—General Observations.

His Excellency the High Commissioner for Zanzibar, Sir Robert Coryndon, K.C.M.G., was absent on duty in England from the 29th of March to the 2nd of September. During His Excellency's absence Mr. J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident, acted as High Commissioner.

Mr. J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident, proceeded on leave of absence prior to retirement from the Colonial Service, on the 28th of September.

* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843 [Cd. 7622-34].

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Mr. E. Costley-White, O.B.E., Chief Secretary, acted as British Resident from the 28th of September to the end of the year, Mr. R. H. Crofton acting as Chief Secretary.

The Report on Town Planning by Mr. H. V. Lanchester was submitted during the year and is now receiving the consideration of the Secretary of State.

The Commission on Agriculture, appointed in 1922, submitted reports during the year which are also under consideration.

Arrangements have been completed for the segregation of lepers on an islet situated near the island of Pemba. During the year the inmates of the Leper Asylum in Zanzibar were transferred to their new home, where 180 lepers are now housed and looked after by Government. In this connexion arrangements are being made to employ a European Lady Superintendent who has volunteered to work among the lepers.

After consultation with the various local bodies the Zanzibar Government agreed to participate in the British Empire Exhibition, 1924. A representative local committee was appointed to carry out this decision, and Dr. F. Charlesworth was nominated to represent this Protectorate on the East African Group Committee in London.

Since the year 1906 the local garrison has been supplied by the King's African Rifles with headquarters at Nairobi and latterly in Tanganyika Territory. This arrangement was discontinued during the year and the garrison duties were taken over by the Police force. A large percentage of the Police is drawn from mainland natives formerly belonging to the King's African Rifles and, as such, trained to military duties. On the withdrawal of the military garrison, the lines were transferred to the Police force and a proportion of the men are now quartered there with a superintending European Police Officer in residence.

A local Boy Scouts Association was formed in Zanzibar during the year, and at a public meeting held under the presidency of the Acting British Resident, Mr. Costley-White, O.B.E., an Executive Committee was appointed.

During the year the Conservator of Forests in the Tanganyika Territory, whose services were kindly lent by that Administration, visited Zanzibar to enquire into the possibility of utilising timber grown locally for building purposes. After inspection of the various forests he submitted a full report which showed that the only area in which trees are to be found at present, and where local timber could be grown, is the Ngezi forest in the island of Pemba. The report indicated that the only trees growing in sufficient numbers sufficient to furnish a supply of timber were " Njoho " and " Ngulele," neither of which is recognised

botanically. Tests made from samples taken of these timbers, however, proved both to be too light and weak and of a texture unsuitable for building purposes. Zanzibar must, therefore, continue to depend on external sources for its supplies of timber for structural purposes.

Retirements from the Protectorate Service during the year included Dr. L. A. Andrade, C.M.G., Senior Commissioner, Mr. F. C. McClellan, C.B.E., Director of Agriculture, and Captain F. S. Bardo, Port Officer.

III.—Government Finance.

(i) *Revenue and Expenditure.*

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1919	407,505	323,418
1920	330,212	403,808
1921	455,773	385,252
1922	426,418	508,789
1923	589,000	483,000

(ii) *Taxation.*

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) *Currency.*

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.46,04,440. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 53 per cent. and of Colonial and Indian Government securities to the approximate amount of 47 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) *Assets and Liabilities.*

	£
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1922	490,548
Surplus, 1923	106,000
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1923	596,548
Loan to the Government of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate	200,000

(v) *Public Debt.*

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. Two and a third per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenue to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £81,402, which is principally invested in Colonial Government Securities.

IV.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

(i) *Imports and Exports.*

During the year ended 31st December, 1923, the foreign trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to 125,709 tons weight, valued at Rs.6,33,50,945, representing an increase on the previous year of 1·21 per cent. in weight and of 7·70 per cent. in value.

The total imports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted to 82,612 tons weight, valued at Rs.2,91,44,767, being an increase of 7·77 per cent. in weight, and of 2·61 per cent. in value.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, re-exports and bullion and specie) amounted to 43,097 tons weight, valued at Rs.3,42,06,178, being a decrease of 10·35 per cent. in weight, and an increase of 12·46 per cent. in value.

The increased value of exports was due almost entirely to the heavy shipments of cloves throughout the year and to the high average price which, in spite of the abnormal crop, this commodity continued to command. The decrease in the quantity of goods exported is accounted for by a distinct falling-off in the re-export trade, so that the increase of imports inferred a very large domestic consumption consequent on the prosperity resulting from the success of the clove harvest.

The balance of trade as shown by the excess of exports and re-exports for the year over imports amounted to Rs.50,61,411, as compared with Rs.20,11,164 in 1922. This satisfactory result, which was achieved in spite of a reduction of distributing business, was due to the exceptionally successful clove harvest of last season (July, 1922—June, 1923).

The following figures show the balance of trade represented by the difference between total imports and total exports for the last five years :—

Year.	Exports. Rs.	Imports. Rs.	Excess of Exports over Imports. Rs.	Percentage.
1919	3,66,60,168	2,90,12,535	76,47,633	26·36
1920	3,01,11,795	2,73,80,947	27,30,848	9·97
1921	3,24,64,049	3,22,32,946	2,31,103	0·71
1922	3,04,15,344	2,84,04,180	20,11,164	7·08
1923	3,42,06,178	2,91,44,767	50,61,411	17·36

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	Imports therefrom. Rs.	Exports thereto. Rs.	Total. Rs.	Percentage of Total Trade. 1923.	1922.
United Kingdom..	61,64,287	80,72,463	1,42,36,750	22·47	14·46
India and Burma..	73,17,178	62,50,229	1,35,67,407	21·42	25·47
Tanganyika Territory	47,31,273	57,17,361	1,04,48,634	16·49	19·82
France	1,50,114	43,06,517	44,56,631	7·03	6·06
Kenya Colony ..	21,75,701	17,58,523	39,34,224	6·21	8·17
United States of America ..	4,76,436	24,98,843	29,75,279	4·70	4·96
Holland	15,34,600	9,59,664	24,94,264	3·94	2·22
Germany	8,50,482	11,93,892	20,44,374	3·23	2·40
Japan	10,81,348	1,20,803	12,02,151	1·90	2·14

Trade Prospects.—It is difficult to offer any forecast of the trade prospects for the present year as it is not yet possible to estimate with any degree of assurance the deliveries to be expected during the clove season commencing in July next, or to anticipate the probable trend of prices in this commodity. The year, however, must witness a considerable reduction of both export and import business, especially as large stocks are now held in the country, and as no immediate probability of expansion in the collecting and distributing trade is discernible.

(ii) *Agricultural Industries.*

Cloves.—The quantity of cloves delivered during the season beginning the 1st July, 1922, and ending 30th June, 1923, amounted to 981,915 fraslas of 35 lb. each. Of this amount 690,498 fraslas came from Pemba. The past harvest was the heaviest on record, the previous heaviest one having been in 1918–19.

The average quantity of cloves delivered at the Customs during the last nineteen seasons amounted to 523,166 fraslas.

The price of cloves during the season has been on the whole good. The maximum price for Zanzibar cloves was Rs.31.56 per frasla, and for Pemba cloves Rs.30 per frasla, and the lowest price for Zanzibar, Rs.13, and for Pemba, Rs.10 per frasla.

The Government scheme for the distribution of 5 per cent. of the clove duty as a rebate to owners of bearing clove trees, which was first introduced in 1922, is still in operation. During the first year the plantation owners were somewhat reluctant to accept this form of Government assistance. The latter part of this year, however, has seen a complete change in the attitude of plantation owners, who now realise that the Government is making a great effort to assist them. During 1923 there has been no refusal to accept the rebate either in Zanzibar or Pemba, and those who did not take the money in 1922 have been ready enough to take it both for 1923 and 1922. In Pemba, particularly in the Weti district, there is already a marked improvement

in the state of the plantations, and it is quite evident that a considerable amount of the money received under the rebate system has been spent on the cultivation of these plantations. This fact is also apparent from the increased number of labourers from the mainland who have come across and found work in both islands. The amount of money actually paid out in rebate amounted to Rs.3,18,889 in Pemba and Rs.1,99,256 in Zanzibar.

In addition to this, the Government has in operation a bonus to encourage the planting of young clove trees. Plantation owners who can show young clove trees of one year old, planted to the satisfaction of the Inspectors of the Agricultural Department, are entitled to receive one rupee for every such tree. The first payments under this scheme were made in 1923. They amounted in the two islands to Rs.25,000.

Copra.—During the year the copra market has remained fairly steady. The total amount of copra exported was 21,038,864 lb.; but this includes copra imported into Zanzibar from Mafia and the mainland, which is mixed with the Zanzibar product to form the exported article. The highest recorded price during the year was Rs.6.12c per frasla and the lowest price Rs.3.75c per frasla.

Chillies.—The amount of chillies exported during the year was 35,520 lb. This is a decrease on the figures for the previous year.

V.—Legislation.

Legislation of 1923 was again well beyond the average in volume and included some of the most important measures ever promulgated in the history of the Protectorate.

First, it should be mentioned that the entire legislation existing on 28th February, 1922, had been revised, amending enactments consolidated with principal enactments, and obsolete or redundant legislation excluded from the revision. The legislation thus remaining in this revised form was embodied in a publication denominated the Revised Edition of the Laws, 1922, and was given legal effect by a promulgating and sanctioning enactment.

The jurisdiction of the Sultan was vested in a Court known as the Zanzibar Court and a number of Courts subordinate thereto, and the powers and personnel of these Courts was closely approximated to the British Courts, thus practically removing a serious anomaly in the administration of justice in the Protectorate. The assimilation was perfected by a provision enabling appeals from the Sultan's Courts to be preferred to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

An innovation in criminal procedure was introduced by an enactment enabling the Attorney-General, on the instructions

of the British Resident, to appeal against an acquittal, and the conditions governing the procedure in criminal appeals were at the same time revised.

The question of the sale and possession of liquor again received attention, and the British Resident was enabled to extend the definition of " exempted persons " (enacted last year) to any person who could adduce satisfactory medical evidence that the use of liquor was necessary for his health. Provision was also made for the revocation of the privilege of exemption on proof of abuse.

Measures were introduced giving power, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, to compel natives to work for the Government on certain specified classes of works of public utility, with careful qualifications for the benefit of natives unfit to work or who could show that they had been fully occupied in work for a definite period.

A long delayed enactment dealing with immigration was introduced excluding persons from falling within the category of " prohibited immigrant," a widely drawn definition, including paupers, lunatics, diseased persons, criminals and political undesirables.

Police officers on duty received protection from interference or molestation. This provision was made to cover instances of any interference not punishable under any existing law relating to the police or public servants in general.

It was found necessary to extend the provisions of existing legislation relating to cruelty to animals, as numerous cases had occurred of pain or discomfort caused on board ship to cattle, sheep and goats brought into the Protectorate by sea. Another measure of great importance relating to animals was also enacted in consequence of the disclosure through an alarm of cattle disease that no control existed over the importation of animals and very little provision to deal with the prevention of infection and isolation of infected animals. The new enactment was very widely drawn and put into operation almost at once in consequence of an outbreak of rinderpest in Pemba.

The position of the Government telephone service and that of the Government railway service were regularised by enactments legalising their activities, as their prior relations with the public had depended upon sufferance merely. Certain dishonest dealings with electric energy supplied to the public by the Government Electricity Department, and fraudulent tampering with Government meters, delinquencies not satisfactorily reached by the existing criminal law, brought about an enactment declaring the dishonest abstraction of energy to be theft and punishing fraudulent tampering with, and malicious injuries to, meters and other electric plant.

The problem of the maintenance of main roads in the Protectorate also received attention. Most of these roads run

through privately-owned lands and were probably constructed originally by some informal arrangement with the owners of the lands. The Government, however, had maintained the roads for many years, and, in order to enable their proper upkeep by the Public Works Department, an enactment empowered the Department to enter on adjoining lands, cut channels and lay down pipes for drainage, and cut down trees or other vegetation injuring the surface of the road; at the same time, distance restrictions were placed upon the planting of trees on land adjoining any road maintained by the Government.

The discovery of the importation of quantities of spent cloves, obviously intended for purposes of adulteration, led to an amendment of the Customs law prohibiting the importation of any article intended to be used in the adulteration of native produce.

The practice of medicine, surgery and dentistry was regulated by an enactment prohibiting practice for remuneration by any but persons registered or specially licensed, with liberal privileges to practitioners of native or Indian therapeutics.

Other enactments dealt with fugitive offenders, licensing of dogs, authorisation of finger-print records and the formation of a European volunteer rifle corps.

VI.—Education.

Government Schools.

During 1923 two new schools, the Teachers' Training School and the Commercial School, were opened under the charge of well-qualified English masters.

Owing partly to the synchronising of the opening of the two schools and partly to the fact that the teaching career is not attractive to Zanzibaris, the number of applicants for admission to the former proved disappointing. Five, however, of the seven pupils on the roll have signed agreements to become teachers either in Government or in Community schools at the end of the course. Of these, three show good promise.

The Commercial School proved rather more popular. It started with twenty pupils, of whom two are Arabs, the remainder Indians. The numbers have dwindled to fourteen owing chiefly to the fact that parents find it necessary to send their sons to India on business.

The conditions for entrance to both of these classes were perforce made somewhat easy, and the masters are handicapped by the initial low standard of the pupils' attainments. Progress, however, has been made in all the subjects taught and, in addition, the pupils have keenly taken up the management of their own sports.

The Government Central School continues under the same organisation, again showing an increase in the number of pupils, the number on the roll for December being 416, as compared with 372 for December, 1922.

The European headmaster, towards the end of the year, was transferred to general inspectional work, combined with individual tuition for members of the existing staff, and the school was put under the charge of an Indian master.

Scouting has been actively carried on under the Normal Master, who is a trained Scoutmaster. A Local Association has been formed. In connexion with this school, four patrols have been trained, organised and sworn in, according to Scout customs. Ostentation has been avoided and much useful scout-work, especially in first aid, tracking, and swimming, has been carried out. There is naturally great initial enthusiasm for such a pastime as scouting. The test of success will be whether or not the boys trained show enthusiasm later and become keen Scoutmasters themselves.

Cricket and football are being maintained, and in physical training most of the staff are now capable of instructing their pupils according to recent methods.

The numbers of apprentices in the carpentry and tailoring shops have increased, but the need of a European Instructor is felt.

Indian Schools.

The Sir Euan Smith Madressa (undenominational), which is still the only State-aided school, is shown by the inspection reports to have done good work throughout the year, especially in Arithmetic and English.

The highest classes of this and of the Government Central School remain in amalgamation.

The headmaster and secretary are specially to be congratulated on the good work performed, as a considerable decline in numbers took place for a period in the middle of the year, when several masters seceded and helped to form a National School. The numbers fell to 193 in August, and average attendance was 207·97 for the year, as compared with 248 for 1922. The School, however, has now recovered its normal complement of pupils.

With regard to the Community Schools which, like all schools in Zanzibar, suffer from the want of trained staffs, there is a growing desire for improvement and for Government inspection under a system of grants-in-aid which may enable the managers to secure better teachers. Proposals for revised conditions for grants-in-aid are under consideration.

The Community Schools, as well as the Sir Euan Smith Madressa, showed a decrease in attendance, which was due to the opening of the New Indian National School in May. This

school has an average attendance of 123·7, is undenominational, and up to now has supported itself partly by fees and partly by subscriptions raised at nationalist meetings.

Mission Schools.

A few additions and some changes of location have taken place in the case of district schools run by the Missions and a considerable increase is seen in the total number of pupils attending.

Female Education.

Apart from Mission activities, the only education for females is carried on by the Indian Communities. In the two largest Girls' Schools the average daily attendance has decreased as compared with 1922.

A new Hindoo Girls' School with forty-eight pupils was started during 1923.

Evening Classes.

These continue as in 1922. Good work has been done and the attendance at Dr. Spurrier's classes has been excellent. Throughout the year he has received from the Government the assistance of two paid teachers from the Central School.

VII.—Communications.

(i) *Shipping.*

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1923 was 276, representing a total net registered tonnage of 859,941, an increase over the previous year of fourteen vessels or 82,584 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year 1923 was 205, with a total net registered tonnage of 56,806, compared with 252 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 55,047 in the year 1922.

During the year 1923 5,042 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 95,864, compared with 4,772 dhows of 93,040 tons which entered in 1922.

A monthly service to and from London has been maintained by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., and the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

A new steamer has been placed on the latter's Bombay—Durban Service which calls at Zanzibar fortnightly.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison line call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar calling at Zanzibar has been maintained by the Messageries Maritimes.

The service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa, formerly run by the Marittima Italiana, is now organised by the Italia Societa di Navigazione.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company maintain a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland—East Africa Line.

A bi-monthly service of passenger steamers to Southampton and Hamburg is run by the Deutsche Ost Afrika Line.

(ii) *Roads and Bridges.*

A sum of £4,322 was expended on the maintenance of district roads in Zanzibar islands and £2,730 on the maintenance of roads in Zanzibar Town. Besides this, in Zanzibar, £2,426 was spent in constructing three more bridges on the North Road of steel concrete. In Pemba work was continued on the road from Chake-Chake to Wesha, the earth work being completed as far as was possible until the construction of the bridges by the end of April. Work on the new roads in Pemba proceeded satisfactorily. The expenditure during the year was £17,760.

(iii) *Postal.*

During the year under report 488 vessels arrived and 480 sailed with mails, while those for the previous year were 511 and 488 respectively.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1922 and 1923 is given below, showing an increase of 139,703 for the year under review :—

	1922	1923
Foreign	654,773	780,290
Inland	96,411	100,189
Transit	14,141	24,549
Total	765,325	905,028

VIII.—Public Works.

Maintenance of the various recurrent services amounted to £25,078.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £107,015, made up as follows :—

	£
New Buildings	27,491
Roads and Bridges	20,425
Water Supply and Drainage	9,871
Harbour Works	39,764
Surveys	2,149
Miscellaneous Minor Works	6,348
Acquisition of Land, etc.	967
	£107,015

Buildings.—The sum of £4,707 was spent in maintenance of buildings. The most important new buildings constructed were the following :—

	£
New Schools—One block almost completed ; Central Hall half completed ; spent to date	8,725
Estimated total	30,000
European Hospital completed. Total cost ..	7,856
Dairy Scheme—Three stables with outbuildings, etc., completed ; spent to date..	5,635
Estimated total cost of scheme ..	12,000
House for Senior European Official begun—	
Spent to date	1,010
Estimated total cost	3,333
Abattoir completed—Total cost	2,657

Water Supply.—The cost of maintenance of the supplies in Zanzibar, Weti and Chake-Chake was £628. The construction of the new water supply for Zanzibar from Bububu was completed and formally opened by His Highness the Sultan on the 6th July at a total cost of £35,000. This spring yields a minimum quantity in dry weather of one million gallons a day, as compared with half that quantity from Chem Chem, the original source of supply. In addition to supplying the town, the stand pipes have been fitted on the main and these supply as many villages as possible between Bububu and the town. The distribution system in the town has also been extended. In Pemba new pumping plant has been installed at Chake-Chake to meet the heavier demand for water, and the Chake-Chake plant has been re-erected at Weti to replace the old plant there which had broken down. The cost of this work was £305. A small refrigerating plant for the supply of ice for medical purposes was installed at Chake-Chake at a cost of £396.

Harbour Works.—Some difficulties were met with in connexion with the dredging and the pile driving. Those in connexion with dredging proved to be serious, and the dredger " Penguin " was found to be unsuitable for the work. A tender for carrying out the dredging was obtained from Messrs. Pauling and Co. ; this was too high to be considered and enquiries as to the cost of dredgers of a suitable type were instituted. With regard to the pile driving, a " soft spot " was met with and much time was lost owing to the necessity of building up the piles *in situ* as they were driven. This difficulty has now been overcome and the ground now reached is firm and of good bearing power. In spite of this difficulty the progress of the wharf, piling, bracing and decking was satisfactory.

Surveys.—The cadastral survey of Zanzibar Town was continued during the year at a cost of £2,050, bringing the total cost to date up to £3,673. All the energies of the Survey Staff are being devoted in the first place to the survey of Zanzibar, which is of urgent importance, and the topographical survey of Zanzibar island will not be dealt with until its completion.

IX.—METEOROLOGY.

During the year 1923 the rainfall at the various recording stations was as follows :—

ZANZIBAR.

Zanzibar Town..	57·35 inches.
Mkokotoni	54·17 ,,
Selem	58·92 ,,
Kidichi	48·29 ,,
Koani	60·57 ,,

PEMBA.

Banani	76·32 inches.
Weti	66·25 ,,
Kigomasha	60·18 ,,

During the past ten years the average annual rainfall for Zanzibar Town was 52·46 inches, and for Mkokotoni, which is situated on the west coast, twenty-three miles north of Zanzibar Town, 57·54 inches.

The average annual rainfall covering the last ten years for the Pemba stations has been :—

Banani	72·08 inches.
Weti	73·54 ,,
Kigomasha	60·57 ,,

E. COSTLEY-WHITE,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1178	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1922–1923
1179	Mauritius	1922
1180	Swaziland	,,
1181	British Honduras	,,
1182	Uganda	,,
1183	Federated Malay States	,,
1184	Unfederated Malay States	,,
1185	State of Brunei	,,
1186	Straits Settlements	,,
1187	Falkland Islands	,,
1188	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
1189	British Solomon Islands Protectorate	1922–1923
1190	Jamaica	1922
1191	Seychelles	,,
1192	Bahamas	1922–1923
1193	Somaliland	1922
1194	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1922–1923
1195	Leeward Islands	,,
1196	Turks and Caicos Islands	1922
1197	Nigeria	1923
1198	Weihaiwei	,,
1199	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1922–1923
1200	Ashanti	,,
1201	Gambia	1923
1202	Bahamas	1923–1924
1203	Hongkong	1922
1204	Nyasaland	1923
1205	Cayman Islands	1922
1206	Cyprus	1923
1207	Gold Coast	1922–1923
1208	Trinidad and Tobago	1923

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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REPORT FOR 1924.

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No. 1254.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1924.*

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of some 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration on 1st July of the following year.

II.—General Observations.

Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., assumed the functions of British Resident in Zanzibar on 24th January.

Mr. E. Costley-White proceeded on leave of absence on 10th April and Mr. C. D. Wallis, M.B.E., acted as Chief Secretary until 5th September, when Mr. J. T. Gilbert assumed the duties until the return from leave of Mr. R. H. Crofton on 17th October.

His Majesty's battle cruisers "Hood" and "Repulse" of the Special Service Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Field, K.C.B., C.M.G., arrived at Zanzibar on 12th January. The Squadron was accorded an enthusiastic reception by all classes of the community and people from the

* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843 [Cd. 7622-34].

(19001) Wt.8286/639 500 8/25 Harrow G.94 A 2

most distant villages travelled to Zanzibar to see the largest warship in the world. A Naval Brigade, some 1,000 strong, of sailors and marines from the cruisers, marched through the town ending at the Bet-el-Ajaib (Government offices), where His Highness the Sultan took the salute at the head of the steps.

After a memorable visit, the Squadron left on 17th January, being led out to sea by His Highness the Sultan on board H.H.S. " Khalifa."

His Excellency the High Commissioner, Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., paid an official visit to Zanzibar in July, arriving on the 8th and returning to Kenya from Pemba on the 18th.

Zanzibar participated in the British Empire Exhibition, and in the court allotted to the Protectorate a display was staged which gave a comprehensive idea of the natural resources of the Protectorate, its history and the life of the inhabitants. The principal features of the court were a panorama of one of the Government shambas (plantations) with a drying ground in front on which cloves were laid out on mats. Coconuts and the produce of the coconut palm and the other agricultural products of the Protectorate were also shown.

The life and industries of the people were thrown into relief by a large exhibit of articles in wood, matting work, iron and pottery ; of native clothes, games and musical instruments, and of the magic which is prevalent in the Protectorate.

Life-size portraits of His Highness the Sultan, and of one of his predecessors, Seyyid Barghash (1870–1888), were hung in the Court, and the history, architecture and industries of Zanzibar and Pemba were illustrated by a comprehensive series of photographs. Over the three doors the red flag of Zanzibar, crossed with those of Persia, Portugal and Great Britain, respectively, symbolized the country's association at various periods with those powers.

The Local Committee published a book, containing the results of much original research, not hitherto published, together with a comprehensive bibliography entitled, " Zanzibar : An Account of its People, Industries and History."

In August a census of the native population was taken and revealed a total Arab and native population of 202,665, as compared with 188,212 in 1910.

These figures, taken in conjunction with the non-native census carried out in 1921, 14,125 against 8,987 in 1910, give a total population of 216,790 compared with 197,179 in 1910.

Mr. F. C. Linfield, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Calder, two of the members of the East Africa Commission appointed by the Colonial

Office, visited Zanzibar on 26th September, returning to Dar-es-Salaam on the 28th. During their short stay the Commissioners received deputations from the Chamber of Commerce, the Arab Association and the Indian National Association, and visited various institutions and places of interest.

The Peace Memorial building was completed during the year and is now in course of organization as a museum, with five principal sections representing Natural History and Geology, Historical, Agriculture, Native Industries, and Public Health.

Retirements from the Government service during the year included Mr. J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident; Captain G. E. Smith, Commandant of Police; Dr. J. S. de Souza, Senior Medical Officer; and Dr. H. Waller, temporary Medical Officer.

III.—Government Finance.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. Thousands. £	*Expenditure. Thousands.* £
1920	330	404
1921	456	385
1922	426	509
1923	589	480
1924	493	452

(ii) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) Currency.

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.48,54,000. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 60 per cent. and of Colonial and Indian Government securities to the approximate amount of 40 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

	Thousands. £
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1923 ..	599
Surplus, 1924	41
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1924 ..	640
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ..	200

(v) PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. Two-and-a-third per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenues to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £87,568, which is principally invested in Colonial Government securities.

IV.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

(i) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

During the year under review, the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 124,220 tons weight, valued at Rs.6,01,20,000, representing a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in weight and 5·1 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including trans-shipment goods, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted to 81,815 tons weight valued at Rs.2,96,43,000, being a decrease of 1 per cent. in weight and an increase of 1·7 per cent. in value, as compared with 1923.

The total exports (including trans-shipment goods, re-exports and bullion and specie) amounted to 42,405 tons weight, valued at Rs.3,04,77,000, being a decrease of 1·6 per cent. in weight and 10·9 per cent. in value.

The reduction in exports is accounted for by a decrease in the quantity and value of cloves exported during the year.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports (excluding silver coin) for the year 1924 is Rs.29,92,083 as against Rs.50,61,411 for 1923.

The following figures show the balance of trade represented by the difference between imports and exports for the quinquennial period 1920–1924.

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	
1920 ..	3,01,12	2,73,81	27,31	9·97
1921 ..	3,24,64	3,22,33	2,31	0·71
1922 ..	3,04,15	2,84,04	20,11	7·08
1923 ..	3,42,06	2,91,45	50,61	17·36
1924* ..	2,91,11	2,61,19	29,92	11·45

* Figures for 1924 are exclusive of silver coins.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	1923.	1924.
India and Burma	1,08,96	79,25	1,88,21	21·42	31·30
Tanganyika Territory.	36,86	51,95	88,81	16·49	14·77
United Kingdom	51,55	32,37	83,92	22·47	13·95
France	2,25	48,47	50,73	7·03	8·43
United States of America.	5,47	23,91	29,39	4·70	4·88
Kenya Colony ..	11,06	14,93	25,99	6·21	4·32
Holland	9,56	7,30	16,86	3·94	2·80
Germany ..	7,56	8,46	16,02	3·23	2·66
Japan	13,32	91	14,23	1·90	2·36
Italy	1,29	12,01	13,30	1·70	2·21
Java	13,22	—	13,22	1·90	2·19

Note.—The percentages of trade with India and Burma, Kenya Colony, and Tanganyika Territory, have been affected by stricter insistence during 1924 on the correct declaration of the country of origin.

Trade Prospects.

Owing to the influence of the clove harvest on trade, it is impossible to give a dependable forecast of this year's trade prospects, but given an average crop there is no reason to anticipate any considerable change in the trade of 1925 from that of the year under review.

(ii) Agricultural Industries.

The question of working expenses on clove and coconut plantations received some attention, and in the island of Zanzibar plantation owners came to an agreement about rates of pay for piecework weeding. The new rates, although very high compared with those ruling on the mainland, have resulted in a quite considerable reduction in working expenses. The Government plantations were the first to apply the new scales and the Arabs have loyally supported the arrangement. A few difficulties arose with labour at first, but as objectors were promptly replaced, the movement soon came to an end. The position at present is that labourers can earn twice the pay they receive on the mainland for approximately half the amount of work. As the islands are dependent upon the free immigration of labour from the mainland, it is inevitable that rates of pay must be higher in Zanzibar in order to attract labourers to these shores.

Cloves.

The season of harvesting was on the whole very satisfactory. The early prognostication of a six lakh crop (600,000 fraslas) proved to be rather on the under side though exact figures are not available. It is probable that the crop exceeded seven lakhs. The picking was unusually well done and labour moved freely from district to district as the season advanced. Free passages on the Government steamers were given to bona fide pickers and this undoubtedly helped very greatly. The rates of pay advanced from six pice to ten pice a pishi (6½ lb.) in Zanzibar, whilst in Pemba it was not uncommon to find sixteen pice a pishi together with a ration of rice being given.

It is difficult to see how many owners make a profit from clove growing in Pemba when their high rates of pay for weeding and harvesting and heavy transport expenses are considered, together with the fact that Pemba cloves are commonly about a rupee per frasla below the price of Zanzibar cloves. The condition of many of the plantations in Pemba reflects this unprofitableness.

Compared with the previous season—July, 1923, to June, 1924—and with the average of the past twenty seasons, the season under review was a good one as will be seen from the following figures :—

1923–1924	311,794	fraslas.
1924–1925 .. .. .. over	700,000	,,
Average of 20 years	512,597	,,

Prices were good, particularly in the first half of the year, when Rs.25–26 ruled for Zanzibar cloves. When the new cloves came in there was a drop to Rs.20–21. The average for the whole year was Rs.23 per frasla.

One of the principal activities of the Department of Agriculture was the collection of statistics relative to the number of clove trees and coconut palms on the plantations of the two islands, and registration of these particulars. The bonus on clove trees (a rebate on the clove duty) was made on the basis of this registration and a sum of Rs.3,71,674 was distributed. It is certain that a number of plantation owners have not yet registered their clove trees and are therefore losing the bonus of Rs.1·50 per ten trees which Government is paying. Late returns are still being received, particularly in Pemba, and it will be some time before the registration is complete.

The average age of the clove trees in the Protectorate—particularly in Pemba—is much higher than it should be owing to the failure systematically to replant. There are not sufficient young trees to maintain indefinitely the present output of cloves. The really suitable land in both islands has long ago been put under cloves and regeneration of these areas is therefore the only means

of maintaining the supply. So far, filling in the gaps caused by deaths, is the only method in operation. The trees being normally planted at an average distance of 21 ft. apart, the gapping system is not entirely satisfactory, as the young trees are too overshadowed by the old ones, and have a tendency to become lanky in consequence. A bonus amounting to Rs.3 per tree, given in instalments over six years, is paid to plantation owners who raise young trees under approved conditions, each tree being inspected and sealed on three occasions during the period. During 1924 the number of one-year-old plants approved for bonus and sealed amounted to 23,247, and the amount given in bonus in respect of these and the previous year's plantings amounted to Rs.47,159.

Copra.

The export of copra during the year reached the record figure of 988,393 fraslas, the average for the previous ten years being 534,191 fraslas and the previous record being 907,329 fraslas in 1919, when the restoration of shipping facilities enabled a large hold-over to be exported.

The quality of copra produced in the islands is generally poor. The climate makes sun-drying difficult, if not impossible, during several months of the year and the fire-drying practised is of the crudest description.

The Department of Agriculture has instituted a copra factory at Mtoni, about four miles out of town, for demonstration purposes. The copra here is made from the nuts on the adjacent Government plantations, which carry about 22,000 palms. The price realised at the sales in town has been several annas per frasla above local prices, but it is probable that a greater premium would be obtained overseas for the quality produced. The local market will only improve when the general quality of copra has been raised.

V.—Legislation.

Of the twenty decrees which received His Highness' signature during 1924, seven were new enactments, whilst the remaining thirteen amended previous legislation.

There was no legislation during 1924 of an entirely new description, but existing laws have been elaborated and brought more into line with the latter-day requirements of the Protectorate.

VI.—Education.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

Post-Primary.

The Teachers Training School and the Commercial School, both inaugurated in 1923, continued their work throughout 1924.

To the former, new students are admitted each year: the number of admissions in 1924 was seven. An Indian graduate was added to the staff.

A certain amount of teaching practice is included in the syllabus for the second year and will be continued throughout the third and final year of study. Trips to the country for the purpose of studying the causes of tropical diseases were arranged, the object being to equip native teachers with a practical knowledge of preventive measures so that they may be in a position to render assistance in future campaigns against disease.

At the Commercial School, 18 students (16 Indians, 2 Arabs) were in attendance at the close of the year. The course ends in March, 1925, when it is estimated that eight students will be available for Government service if required. The progress of the students, as a whole, has been remarkably good and a thorough grounding in business principles and in office practice including typewriting, care of the typewriter, and shorthand, has been given. It is hoped that these locally-trained youths will make their mark in the official and commercial life of the Protectorate.

Primary and Elementary.

In the Government Central School the chief feature of 1924 has been the addition of infant classes and the enrolment of pupils at an early age. The progress of these classes is most encouraging.

The number of district schools has been increased from four to seven and, wherever possible, teaching in agriculture has been added to the syllabus. The three new schools were opened in the latter portion of the year.

Attendance at all the schools was maintained at a very satisfactory level.

Vocational Training.

The technical department of the Central School has been taken over by the new European Superintendent of Industries and is in course of reorganization and extension. The classes are housed in new and commodious sheds.

Indian Schools.

(1) The state-aided Sir Euan Smith Madressa not only recovered from the set-back of 1923, but established a record in the number on roll (416). This was due to the facts that the National School dropped out of existence and that the Memon School transferred its pupils to the Madressa.

(2) The attendance at the chief community schools has increased.

An application for a grant-in-aid was made by the Shia Ismailia Aga Khan community and negotiations were in progress at the close of the year.

Mission Schools.

There have been many changes in the district schools under the missions and marked activity has been shown in the district work of the Society of the Holy Ghost.

Female Education.

This continues as before. It is confined to Indian schools and the missions.

Evening Classes.

The Police, Health Office and Dr. Spurrier's evening classes continued to do good work, though attendance at the first-mentioned was low owing to the exigencies of the police service, which necessitated constant changes in the location of its personnel.

Boy Scouts.

Two camps were held for the members of the school troop, and the spirit shown by the boys both at camp and in their ordinary scout work was excellent. Their help at fires in the native quarter was prompt and valuable.

Phelps-Stokes Education Commission to East Africa.

A short visit was paid by Dr. Jesse Jones, Mr. Shantz, Mr. Dougall and Dr. Aggrey, while Mr. Vischer (of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee) made a longer stay and prosecuted a detailed enquiry into educational conditions.

VII.—Communications.

SHIPPING.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1924 was 283, representing a total net registered tonnage of 930,628, an increase over the previous year of seven vessels or 70,687 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year 1924 was 173, with a total net registered tonnage of 46,743, compared with 205 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 56,806, in the year 1923.

During the year 1924, 5,041 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 91,253, compared with 5,042 dhows of 95,864 tons which entered in 1923.

A monthly service to and from London has been maintained jointly by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar has been maintained by the Messageries Maritimes.

A three-weekly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa has been maintained by the Italia Societa di Navigazione.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland East African Line.

A monthly service of passenger steamers to Southampton and Hamburg is kept up by the Deutsche-Ost-Afrika Line.

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company's m.v. " Dumra " runs a coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu and Mikindani.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a regular weekly service to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers carry on a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

(ii) Roads and Bridges.

A sum of £7,243 was expended on the maintenance of roads and bridges in the Protectorate.

The construction of a new steel lattice girder bridge, estimated to cost £4,500, was commenced over Kipange River, to replace the present suspension bridge. The bridge will carry a live load of 12 tons. The expenditure up to 31st December was £2,270.

Three thousand nine hundred and ninety linear feet of new road was constructed in Zanzibar town at a cost of £1,983.

In Pemba the road contractor threw up his contract on 31st May. The work has since been carried on departmentally. Construction from Chake Chake to Wesha was continued.

(iii) Postal.

During the year 1924, 436 vessels arrived and 466 sailed with mails, compared with 488 and 480 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1923 and 1924 is given below and shows an increase of 47,903 for the year under review :—

	1923.	1924.
Foreign	780,290	825,412
Inland	100,189	101,733
Transit	24,549	25,786
Total	905,028	952,931

VIII.—Public Works.

Maintenance of various recurrent services cost £26,574.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £92,954 made up as follows :—

	£
New buildings	30,045
Roads and bridges	25,471
Water supply and drainage	1,118
Harbour works	25,945
Surveys	1,854
Miscellaneous minor works	6,213
Acquisition of land	2,308
Total	£92,954

The sum of £6,164 was spent on the maintenance of buildings. The most important new buildings constructed were :—

New Schools—	£
Central Hall completed and second block of class rooms half completed ..	8,074
House for European official—completed ..	2,534
Reorganization of Police Lines at Ziwani (1 block serjeant-major's quarters, 1 block for 22 and 3 blocks for 16 askaris) —completed, and one latrine	6,079
Oil storage godown at Mtoni—completed	2,241
Residency dining room and reconstruction	2,024
Peace Memorial—completed	998
Alterations to old European Hospital, to provide 3 flats for officials	3,226

Water Supply.

The cost of maintenance of the supplies in Zanzibar, Weti and Chake Chake was £1,000. Revenue obtained from the Zanzibar supply amounted to £2,392.

The supplies continue satisfactory. Pollution occurred in the Bububu supply after the heavy rains in April. Measures were taken to rectify this and provision has been made to take any further measures that may be necessary.

Surveys.

The cadastral survey of Zanzibar town was continued and fair progress made. £1,416 was spent under this head, bringing up the total to £5,080.

Progress was delayed chiefly through shortage of staff due to leave and resignation, and to other urgent surveys being undertaken for land acquisition in Pemba and Zanzibar.

Four hundred and forty-two pounds was expended on the topographical survey of Zanzibar, the expenses being chiefly incurred by the Senior Surveyor, who visited the mainland for the purpose of linking up the survey with that of the mainland.

The Harbour Works.

In January, owing to the submission of supplementary estimates involving heavy additional expenditure, it became necessary to reconsider the original scheme in the light of the productive capacity, trade and financial resources of the Protectorate and in the light of the work already done. Pile-driving on the wharf at a length of 800 ft. was accordingly stopped, work generally was brought to a standstill and the whole position was reported to the Secretary of State for expert advice. In March, Messrs. Coode, Fitzmaurice, Wilson and Mitchell, of Westminster, were appointed Consulting Engineers. In November, Mr. Mitchell, a partner in the firm, visited Zanzibar and after prolonged inspection of the works and consultation with all the interests concerned submitted a report in which the principal recommendations were :—

(1) That the whole length (800 ft.) of the western face of the wharf should be available for lighters at all states of the tide.

(2) That there should be sufficient space on the reclaimed area for normal harbour operations.

(3) That there should be facilities for dhow landing and that in the case of coastwise dhow cargo this should be distinct from the facilities for foreign cargo.

(4) That there should be an area, contiguous to, but distinct from, the Customs area, on which warehouses can be built for leasing to merchants. This area should be so sited that it may be easily extended as the demand for warehouse accommodation increases.

These proposals, which involved additional expenditure amounting to £182,000, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State and work was begun forthwith. The total cost of completion and equipment of wharf and reclamation is now estimated at approximately £400,000.

IX.—Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are taken at six different stations in Zanzibar Island and at three stations in Pemba. Only rain records are, however, taken at the stations other than Zanzibar Town and Banani in Pemba.

The rainfall at the various recording stations was as follows :—

Zanzibar.

	Inches.
Zanzibar Town	53·05
Mkokotoni	66·22
Selem	58·80
Kidichi	60·46
Koani	82·67
Chwaka	51·85

Pemba.

Banani	75·16
Weti	92·08
Kigomasha	67·14

The rainy seasons in Zanzibar are well defined; the heavy rains occur in April, previous to the setting in of the south-west monsoon, the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon, but throughout the year there are light rains in the islands. In the town of Zanzibar, in 1924, it rained on 146 days and in Banani in Pemba on 199 days. The maximum rainfall on any one day during the year was in Zanzibar Town, of 2·83 in. on 13th April, and at Banani 2·78 in. on 15th March; the highest record for any one month was in Zanzibar Town, 15·65 inches in April, and at Banani, 19·43 inches in the same month.

The mean and absolute minimum and maximum temperature at the two recording stations were as follows :—

	Mean.		Absolute.	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
Zanzibar Town	76·6	84·9	69·3	91·7
Banani ..	77·0	86·1	70·0	92·0

E. COSTLEY-WHITE,

Chief Secretary to the Government.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

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92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

REPORT FOR 1925.

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No. 1312.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1925.*

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements) and having an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and recognized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration on the 1st July of the following year.

II.—General Observations.

Sir Robert Coryndon, High Commissioner for Zanzibar, died on the 10th February. The news of his death was received with the greatest regret, and expressions of sympathy were conveyed to Lady Coryndon by His Highness the Sultan, the Members of the Protectorate Council, the Officials of the Government and the general public of Zanzibar.

On the death of Sir Robert Coryndon, Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident, assumed the functions of Acting High Commissioner.

* Maps will be found in the Report for 1914, No. 843 [Cd. 7622-34].

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The Report of the East Africa Commission* which visited Zanzibar in September, 1924, was published in June. Its principal recommendations affecting Zanzibar were the abolition of the office of High Commissioner and the creation of Executive and Legislative Councils in place of the Protectorate Council. Effect to the former proposal was given on the 5th September, and during the year measures were in course of elaboration for the establishment of the new constitution.

As a step towards the restoration of native political organisation, District Courts were by law constituted, with the Arab District Officers, or Akidas, as Presidents, and a bench of native headmen (Masheha) and prominent local Arabs and Indians. These Courts have a limited criminal jurisdiction over both His Highness's and foreign subjects and may settle disputes by arbitration. It is reported that this step has aroused considerable interest and satisfaction among the population concerned.

His Highness the Sultan paid a state visit to Pemba in July and was received with enthusiasm by all sections of the population.

His Highness the Aga Khan paid a visit to his followers in February.

A geological survey of the Protectorate was carried out during the year by Mr. G. M. Stockley.

On Armistice Day the Peace Memorial Museum was formally opened by His Highness the Sultan in the presence of a large gathering of people representative of all sections of the community. The British Resident in an introductory speech named the building Bet-el-Amani (the House of Peace) and summarised the threefold purpose of the institution, namely, to serve as a permanent memorial of the Peace, to commemorate those who gave their lives in the Great War, and to be used as a public educational museum. It has been organised in five sections representing Public Health, Agriculture, Native Industries, History and Ethnology, and Natural History and Geology, and has proved an object of great interest to residents and visitors.

III.—Government Finance.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. Thousands. £	*Expenditure. Thousands.* £
1921	456	385
1922	426	509
1923	589	480
1924	493	452
1925	578	543

* Cmd. 2387.

(ii) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) Currency.

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.37,91,000. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 60 per cent. and of Colonial and Indian Government securities to the approximate amount of 40 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) Assets and Liabilities.

	Thousands. £
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1924 ..	640
Surplus, 1925	35
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1925 ..	675
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ..	200

(v) Public Debt.

The Public Debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. Two-and-a-third per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenues to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £94,121, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government securities.

IV.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

(i) Imports and Exports.

During 1925, the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 126,000 tons, valued at Rs.5,79,54,618, being an increase of 1·6 per cent. in weight, and a decrease of 3·61 in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly transhipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to Rs.2,75,10,223, and weighed 80,000 tons, this being a decrease of 7·2 per cent. in value and of 2·4 per cent. in weight, as compared with 1924.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports) amounted to 46,000 tons weight, valued at Rs.3,04,44,395, being an increase of 9·5 per cent. in weight, and a decrease of 0·11 per cent. in value as compared with 1924.

Balance of Trade.

The following statement shows the value of imports into, and exports from, the Protectorate during the year under review :

	Rupees.
Total imports	2,75,10,223
Value of Government imports ..	8,64,625
Total trade imports	2,66,45,598
Domestic exports and re-exports ..	3,04,44,395
Excess of exports and re-exports over trade imports	37,98,797

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1921–1925 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage*
	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	
1921 ..	3,24,64	3,22,33	2,31	0·71
1922 ..	3,04,15	2,84,04	20,11	7·08
1923 ..	3,42,06	2,91,45	50,61	17·36
1924* ..	2,91,11	2,61,19	29,92	11·45
1925* ..	2,86,89	2,72,70	14,18	5·20

* Figures for 1924 and 1925 are exclusive of silver specie.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	Rs.000s.	1924.	1925.
India and Burma	84,25	82,51	1,66,77	31·30	28·77
United Kingdom	67,46	41,03	1,08,49	13·95	18·72
Tanganyika Territory.	35,68	45,43	81,11	15·80	14·00
France	2,60	51,31	53,90	8·43	9·30
United States of America.	3,86	28,68	32,54	4·88	5·62
Kenya Colony ..	7,06	11,96	19,02	4·32	3·28
Italian East Africa	7,55	5,52	13,07	1·80	2·25
Germany ..	7,97	4,54	12,51	2·66	2·12
Italy	2,60	9,64	12,24	2·21	2·11
Java	8,59	—	8,59	2·19	1·48
Japan	7,84	33	8,17	2·36	1·41
Union of South Africa.	60	1,77	2,37	0·28	0·42

Trade Prospects.

Following the abnormal shipments of cloves during the year under review a considerable decline in export business must be looked for in 1926. Reduced clove exports may be counter-balanced by an increase in the price of clove produce, but it is safe to anticipate that, compared with 1925, the present year will witness a general restriction of trade.

(ii) Agricultural Industries.

Cloves.

The clove crop was of average size, amounting approximately to between five and six lakhs of fraslas. The harvesting season was unsatisfactory; there was only one picking and the cloves ripened almost simultaneously throughout the two Islands. The period available for picking was thus much shorter than usual, with the result that the pickers were unable to follow the ripening crop. Added to these troubles the weather was extremely bad and cloves which were picked could not be dried. Instead of the usual four days they remained as much as a fortnight on the drying floors, most of the time exposed to rain. An inferior quality of cloves was the result. Many more cloves were left on the trees, the pickers being unable to work in the heavy rains.

Prices ruled lower than in the previous year, ranging from Rs.15 to Rs.18½ per frasla.

The amount of bonus paid on bearing trees, at the rate of Rs.15 per every 100, amounted to Rs.4,75,000 for the two Islands. In the previous year it was Rs.3,72,000, the difference being due chiefly to more complete registration which proceeded steadily throughout the year. Also there were a number of plantation owners who decided to come into the bonus scheme and were paid in respect of 1924 as well.

The amount paid out in bonus on young clove trees amounted to Rs.26,000. A fair amount of second sealing has been done in Zanzibar, but not much in Pemba owing to shortage of staff. These young trees were sealed and inspected first in 1922 when the system of bonus was introduced.

Copra.

The amount of domestic copra exported from the Protectorate during the year was 12,500 tons, which constituted a record. The Department of Agriculture has, since 1912, steadily pursued a policy of planting up suitable Government plantations, especially in Zanzibar. During the same period much private planting has also been done, especially in this Island. It appears that

these plantings are now progressively affecting the volume of domestic exports which, during the last five years, were as follows :—

	Tons. Thousands.
1921	7·9
1922	7·3
1923	9·4
1924	10·2
1925	12·5

The copra factory of the Department at Mtoni is working satisfactorily. A superior article is produced, and a price always above the ordinary market price is obtained for the product. It is, however, all used locally in the manufacture of oil for cooking purposes.

During the first year of working, profits were slightly above the price which obtained previously for the sale of nuts. This result is satisfactory seeing that for the greater part of the time the work was entirely experimental and the running cost therefore high.

V.—Legislation.

Of the thirty-nine Decrees enacted during the year, twenty-seven were short amending enactments introducing little of general interest beyond improvement in administrative machinery.

The more important legislation is dealt with hereunder :—

The Equitable Mortgages Decree provides for the creation of security by the deposit of Title Deeds, and was passed as a result of representation of the local banks in order to bring the Protectorate law into line with that in force in neighbouring countries.

The Medical Practitioners' Decree amends the Principal Decree of 1923 by the introduction of provisions compelling the notification of a death in any case attended by a practitioner, and also the furnishing of particulars of any operation performed on a deceased person, within 28 days of death.

The Mines and Minerals Decree introduces for the first time provisions for regulating the development of mines and prospecting and working of minerals.

The Lethal Weapons Decree was passed with a view to proscribing all dangerous weapons in order to reduce, as far as possible, homicide and serious hurt in faction fights, of which there was an outbreak amongst the visitors from Somaliland, Arabia and the Persian Gulf during the period of the North-East Monsoon.

The Vehicles and Traffic Decree repeals certain sections of the Urban and Rural Districts Regulation Decree and consolidates and brings up to date the law relating to the control and licensing of vehicles (including motor-cars) and the regulation of traffic.

The Master and Native Servants Decree is an adaptation of the Master and Servants Ordinance, 1910 (Kenya), introduced for the purpose of consolidating the law on the subject.

The Town Planning Decree was passed to enable Government to carry out improvements in the town of Zanzibar in accordance with recommendations made by Mr. Lanchester in a report submitted in 1923.

The Land Drainage Decree enacts provisions supplementary to the Public Health Decree for the compulsory draining of lands in connection with anti-malarial measures.

The Administrator-General's Decree repeals previous law and introduces new provisions for the appointment and duties of the Administrator-General.

The Native Christian Divorce Decree is complementary to the Zanzibar Marriage Decree and provides for and regulates matrimonial causes among Christian natives.

The British Resident's (Assignment of Powers and Duties) Decree enacts provisions for the purpose of assigning to the British Resident certain powers and duties previously vested in the High Commissioner.

The Native Seamen Engagement Decree regulates the engagement of native seamen in ocean-going vessels.

VI.—Education.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.

Six fresh first-year students were admitted to the Teachers' Training School in May, 1925, when the new school-year began.

The third and second-year classes contained six students and five students respectively, making with the new class a total of seventeen students under training.

At the same time the second course was inaugurated in the Commercial School and twenty students were enrolled.

The scouting movement continued to prove attractive to these young men, most of whom are enthusiastic scouts.

The first Commercial Course ended in March, 1925, and was followed by the examination for the Diploma and Certificate. Eighteen students entered, of whom six were awarded the Diploma and eleven the Certificate.

Seven of the successful candidates were absorbed into the Government Clerical Service. The remainder were attracted by commercial careers and all have found good posts.

Primary and Elementary.

There has been no increase in the number of pupils under Primary instruction and there is only one Primary School. The average daily attendance at this school throughout 1925 was 112·2.

There is also only one Government Elementary School in the town of Zanzibar. There were nearly 200 boys in attendance thereat in 1925.

During 1925 two new district schools were opened, and the Mangapwani district school, which had been closed in 1921, was re-opened, bringing the total number of district schools up to 10. Three per cent. of the estimated native population of school age is in attendance at Government Schools.

Vocational Training.

The most notable feature of 1925 was the establishment of a metal-work course, to which two boys were admitted. An Indian Instructor was appointed to teach this class.

The Industrial School now offers courses of training in carpentry, tailoring, bootmaking and metal-work, and there were, in all, between 40 and 50 apprentices under instruction.

Work and discipline have both improved under the regime of a European Superintendent.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Sheha Imami Ismailia Aga Khan Boys' School was admitted to the grant-in-aid scheme during the year.

The Sir Euan Smith Madressa, which is the only other Indian school enjoying the advantage of a Government grant-in-aid, had a prosperous year with over 400 pupils on the roll.

About 70 per cent. of the Indian boys under instruction in the town are in attendance at the two boys' schools which receive Government grants.

There are no Indian schools outside the town and only a very small number of Indians have been admitted to Government district schools.

MISSION SCHOOLS.

The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Friends' Industrial Mission and the Society of the Holy Ghost carry out a limited educational programme.

In 1925 there were, in all, nineteen mission boys' schools with an aggregate of 150 pupils, and twelve girls' schools with 170 pupils.

The Society of the Holy Ghost conducts fifteen of the nineteen boys' schools and eight of the twelve girls' schools. In these they had 88 boys and 124 girls. In both cases the large majority were in their town schools and most of the pupils were Goans and Parsees.

A small grant was made to enable the Society of the Holy Ghost to build, staff and supervise a number of new district schools in which only secular instruction was to be given during school hours, but the Mission has been unable, up to the end of the year, to enrol any pupils.

All three Missions also conduct adult schools, where instruction is usually given in the evenings. The vast majority of the pupils are mainland natives (generally Wanyamwezi) employed on the

plantations. Of such pupils the Society of the Holy Ghost has 300 in twelve schools, the Universities' Mission has 90 pupils and the Friends' Industrial Mission, 40. The object of these schools appear to be primarily religious.

Evening Classes.

Adult evening classes for illiterates were continued throughout 1925. In all, about 120 men have been under instruction in these classes during the year.

Evening courses were held to prepare 4th Grade Government Clerks for the Confirmation and Promotion Examinations.

There were, in all, 63 4th Grade Clerks in attendance throughout the year, of whom ten qualified for confirmation and four for promotion.

Boy Scouts.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Scoutmaster the activities of the Troop were somewhat restricted, but the Assistant Scoutmaster, a young Arab teacher, carried on with commendable enthusiasm.

There is a good deal of keenness for scouting among the pupils, and vacancies in the Troop are quickly filled.

VII.—Communications.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1925 was 308, representing a total gross registered tonnage of 1,778,724 tons, an increase over the previous year of 25 vessels, or 170,237 gross registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year 1925 was 210, with a total gross registered tonnage of 99,293 tons, compared with 173 vessels, with a gross registered tonnage of 104,986 tons in the year 1924.

During the year 1925, 5,049 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 89,024, compared with 5,041 of 91,253 tons which entered in 1924.

The Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British Indian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintained a monthly service to and from London, alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar has been maintained by the Messageries Maritimes.

A three-weekly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa has been maintained by the Italia Societa di Navigazione.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

A monthly service of passenger steamers to Southampton and Hamburg is kept up by the Deutsche-Ost-Afrika Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. "Dumra" runs a coasting service from Zanzibar to Lamu and Mikindani.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintain a regular weekly service to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers carry on a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

(ii) Roads and Bridges.

A sum of £10,235 was expended on the maintenance of roads and bridges in the Protectorate.

In both Islands an extensive programme of road construction was undertaken. In Zanzibar the section Mahonda to Kinyasini, a distance of 4·26 miles, was surveyed and aligned in February and March. Construction commenced in April and by the end of the year 77 chains were metalled and completed, the remaining 148 chains being cleared of all trees and earth road formed. Temporary bridges were erected where necessary. The survey of the section Mkwajuni to Kinyasini, a distance of 4·72 miles, was completed in June and work commenced in July. All trees were cut and an earth road formed by the end of the year. Temporary bridges were erected where necessary. This road was linked up with the Mahonda-Kinyasini section and thus provided a thoroughfare from Mahonda to Mkokotoni through Kinyasini, Mkwajuni and Chaani districts.

The section Kidimni to Ndagaa, a distance of 5·21 miles, after some work had been done by the Senior Commissioner, was handed over to the Public Works Department. A survey and alignment was carried out, but active construction did not commence till July. By the end of the year, nineteen chains of metalled road were completed, the remaining 256 chains being cleared of all trees and used as an earth road.

The section Dunga to Bweni, a distance of 1·36 miles, was aligned and work commenced in August. Thirty-five chains of road were metalled and completed by the end of the year, the remaining 37 chains being cleared and used as an earth road.

In Pemba an earth road 32 feet wide and approximately 18 miles in length was made between Mkanjuni (Chake-Chake) and Kisiwani, a village about half a mile north of Taif Hill, Weti, thus linking up the towns Weti and Chake-Chake. The earth road from Chake to Mkanjuni was metalled during the year, the distance being 43·20 chains.

An earth road was started from Mwembeduka in the Mkoani District towards Kengeja.

Metalling on the Mkoani-Mwembeduka road was commenced at Mwembeduka in August and at Mkoani in October. The total distance metalled was 34 chains.

(iii) POSTAL.

During the year 1925, 429 vessels arrived and 479 sailed with mails, compared with 436 and 466 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1924 and 1925 is given below and shows an increase of 70,764 for the year under review :—

	1924.	1925.
Foreign	812,478	874,230
Inland	101,733	110,340
Transit	25,786	26,191
Total	939,997	1,010,761

VIII.—Public Works.

Maintenance of various recurrent services cost £29,041.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £137,877 made up as follows :—

	£
New buildings	40,569
Roads and bridges	34,980
Water supply and drainage	4,715
Harbour works	36,505
Surveys	1,812
Miscellaneous minor works	6,916
Acquisition of land	3,327
Town planning	9,053
Total	£137,877

The sum of £6,384 was spent on the maintenance of buildings.

The most important new buildings constructed were :—

	£
Central school—second block of classrooms completed	1,621
Quarters for clerks in Pemba	3,676
Leper Settlement on Funzi Island ..	2,430
New school at Chake Chake with workshop for carpentry	990
Block of flats on Vuga Road	2,145
Reorganization of Police Lines at Ziwani ..	12,618
Quarters for Prison Warders at Kilimani ..	3,439
Clove sheds, Pemba	5,219
	£32,138

Water Supply.

The cost of maintenance of the supplies in Zanzibar, Weti and Chake Chake was £663. Revenue obtained from the Zanzibar supply amounted to £2,561.

Surveys.

The cadastral survey of Zanzibar town was continued and fair progress made. £1,812 was spent under this head, bringing up the total to £6,892.

Progress was delayed chiefly through shortage of staff due to leave, and to other urgent surveys being undertaken for land acquisition in Pemba and Zanzibar.

Harbour Works.

Work was carried on during the year in accordance with the programme proposed by the Consulting Engineers as a result of Mr. Mitchell's visit of inspection in November, 1924. Fair progress was made, and average unit costs over the year's working were kept within the estimated rates. The total estimated cost of completion and equipment of wharf and reclamation remains at approximately £400,000.

IX.—Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are taken at six different stations in Zanzibar, and at two in Pemba. The raingauge at Kigomacha (Pemba) was put out of action during the year and some time elapsed before a new gauge could be fixed.

The rainfall at the various recording stations was as follows :—

Zanzibar.

	Inches.
Zanzibar Town	65·68
Mkokotoni	74·87
Selem	79·28
Kidichi	90·29
Koani	85·98
Chwaka	59·65

Pemba.

Banani	63·66
Weti	65·45

The rainfall during the year was somewhat abnormal in that, with the exception of Chwaka, all the Zanzibar stations recorded more than those in Pemba. The rainfall in Zanzibar Island was exceptionally heavy.

In Zanzibar Town rain fell on 123 days, and at Banani in Pemba on 179 days. The maximum rainfall in Zanzibar on any one day was 6·2 inches on the 13th December, and at Banani 3·1 inches on the 7th July. The greatest amount of rain recorded during any one month was 12·87 inches in December, in Zanzibar, and 10·65 inches at Banani, in April.

R. CROFTON,

Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

The Secretariat,
Zanzibar,
30*th June*, 1926.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1346.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

REPORT FOR 1926.

For Reports for 1924 and 1925 see Nos. 1254 and 1312, respectively (Price 6d. each).

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No. 1346.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1926.

I.—Geographical and Historical.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements) and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements) and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognised by France and Germany, and they were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganised the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year.

II.—General Observations.

The most important event of the year was the constitution of Executive and Legislative Councils for the Protectorate, under authority of the Zanzibar Councils Decree, 1926.

The first meeting of the Executive Council was held on the 2nd March and was presided over by His Highness the Sultan.

The first session of the Legislative Council was inaugurated, with ceremony, by His Highness on the 5th of March, and in the course of a speech His Highness said :—

> " We are anxious that Our subjects and the other residents in Our dominions should be more closely associated with, and should be given a greater share in, the Government of Our country than has hitherto been the case. We have accordingly informed His Majesty's Government that it is Our wish that a Legislative Council should be established; and We think that in the future this event will be regarded as one of the most important that has occurred in the history of Zanzibar."

The British Resident, in his presidential address, communicated the following message from the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

> " I shall be glad if you will inform His Highness the Sultan that I view with much appreciation his decision to grant the people of his dominions an opportunity of taking part in the conduct of their affairs, in accordance with modern constitutional practice. The enactment of the Councils Decree marks a definite advance in the development of Zanzibar, and I shall follow the proceedings of the Councils with interest. I am confident that under His Highness's directions, and with your guidance, the experiment will be justified by its effect on the general welfare of the Protectorate " ;

and in welcoming the Members to the first session said :—

> " The occasion is one of great interest to all the inhabitants of this Protectorate, and I am confident that you would wish me to preface my remarks with an expression of our gratitude to His Highness the Sultan for authorising the establishment of this Honourable Council, and to His Majesty the King Emperor and to His Majesty's Government for the constitutional provisions which make that establishment possible. This Council has now been called into being and is entrusted, subject to His Highness's assent, with the power to make laws to provide for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and generally for the peace, order, and good government of His Highness's dominions and of all His Highness's subjects therein."

The first Conference of East African Governors, which marks an epoch in the history of British Administration in East Africa, assembled at Nairobi in January. The members of the Conference were : the Governor of Kenya (Chairman), the Governors of Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the British Resident of Zanzibar, and the Civil Secretary of the Sudan Government. Many subjects of common interest to the territories represented were discussed and various resolutions with a view to the inauguration of common action were passed.

The Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance was made public in August. Its chief recommendations were that the ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but that gold should not circulate as money ; that the necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involved the establishment of a central banking system ; and that the stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1*s*. 6*d*.

The health of the Protectorate as a whole was satisfactory during the year, with the exception of Zanzibar Town, where the death-rate was unusually high owing to considerable sickness among the native population, chiefly due to febrile (probably malaria), intestinal, and respiratory complaints. Smallpox broke out in September. By the end of the year, 52 cases with 22 deaths had been reported. There were also eight cases of typhoid fever, with one death.

Mr. A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (now Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.) was absent on leave from the 10th March to the 1st October, during which period Mr. E. Costley-White, O.B.E., acted as British Resident. Mr. R. H. Crofton acted as Chief Secretary until the 10th August, when he proceeded on leave. Mr. J. T. Gilbert acted as Chief Secretary from that date until the 1st October.

III.—Government Finance.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. Thousands.	*Expenditure. Thousands.*
	£	£
1922	426	509
1923	589	480
1924	493	452
1925	578	543
1926	449	650

(ii) Taxation.

The import duties on spirits were increased from Rs.15 to Rs.25 per gallon of proof spirit; on wines from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to rates varying between Rs.2 and Rs.6 per gallon; and on beer from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* to Rs. 1.25 per gallon.

(iii) Currency.

The silver rupee of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate.

All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5.

Seyyidieh copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee.

There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500. The value of notes in circulation on 31st December amounted to Rs.30,37,440. The security held against the issue consists of cash to the approximate sum of 60 per

cent., and of Colonial and Indian Government securities to the approximate amount of 40 per cent. of the value of notes in circulation.

(iv) Assets and Liabilities.

	Thousands. £
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1925 ...	675
Deficit, 1926	200
Balance of assets on 31st December 1926 ...	475
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate	200

(v) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. 2½ per cent. of the nominal value of the issue is appropriated annually from general revenues to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December was £100,976, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government securities.

IV —Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture, and Industry.

(i) Imports and Exports.

During 1926 the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 121,000 tons, valued at Rs.4 82,91,533, being a decrease of 3.9 per cent. in weight, and 18.43 in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly transhipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to Rs.2,45,03,269 and weighed 77,000 tons, this being a decrease of 10.93 per cent. in value and of 3.8 per cent. in weight as compared with 1925.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports) amounted to 44,000 tons weight, valued at Rs.2,37,88,264, being a decrease of 4.3 per cent. in weight and 21.86 per cent. in value as compared with 1925.

Balance of Trade.

The following statement shows the value of imports into, and exports from, the Protectorate during the year under review :—

	Rupees.
Total imports	2,33,25,545
Value of Government imports	11,77,724
Total trade imports	2,45,03,269
Domestic exports and re-exports	2,37,88,264
Excess of exports and re-exports over trade imports	7,15,005

The following table shows the balance of trade, as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1922–1926: —

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1922 ...	3,04,15	2,84,04	20,11	7·08
1923 ...	3,42,06	2,91,45	50,61	17·36
*1924 ...	2,91;11	2,61,19	29,92	11·45
*1925 ...	2,86,89	2,72,70	14,18	5·20
*1926 ...	2,37,12	2,44,65	7,53	3·07

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*1925.*	*1926.*
India & Burma	73,02	32,33	1,05,35	28·77	21·82
United Kingdom ...	51,59	16,21	67,80	18·72	14·04
Tanganyika Territory ...	34,81	46,98	81,79	14·00	16·94
France	3,14	52,62	55,76	9·30	11·55
United States of America	11,20	25,70	36,90	5·62	7·64
Kenya Colony	6,01	6,88	12,89	3·28	2·67
Italian East Africa ...	6,62	2,91	9,53	2·25	1·97
Germany	4,47	7,41	11,88	2·12	2·46
Italy	2,30	6,14	8,45	2·11	1·75
Java	6,39	6,93	13,32	2·02	2·76
Japan	7,51	1,15	8,67	1·41	1·80

Trade Prospects.

In reviewing the trade prospects for 1926 a general restriction of business was foreshadowed, following the heavy export and import transactions effected during the preceding year. The normal reaction from this cause has been accentuated both by the fall in clove prices and by the lateness of the clove harvest. Signs are not wanting that the clove industry, as represented both by producers and dealers, is making a substantial effort to adapt itself to the lower price-level which has been imposed upon it. During the coming year, moreover, the industry will enjoy the compensation of an output considerably in excess of average dimensions. The expectation appears to be justified that a moderate recovery in all branches of trade will be realised in 1927.

(ii) Agricultural Industries.

Cloves.

The amount of cloves harvested was small, being just over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of frasilas. The picking of the main crop of the 1925-26 season came largely in 1925, and the July (Masika) harvest was light. The December (Mvule) crop was late in 1926, so that the bulk will come into the 1927 returns, but the weather was good and the cloves harvested in December were of excellent quality.

* Figures for 1924, 1925, and 1926 are exclusive of silver specie.

Prices reached a lower figure than in 1925, the range being Rs.12 to Rs.19½, the latter figure being reached only in the early part of the year.

The bonus paid on bearing trees, at the rate of Rs.15 per 100 trees, amounted to Rs. 4,51,000 for Zanzibar and Pemba, as compared with Rs. 4,75,000 for 1925. The decrease is due mainly to the fact that several bonuses for 1924 were paid in 1925.

The bonus paid on young trees amounted to Rs.47,000, compared with Rs.26,000 in 1925.

Copra.

Another record was established in the export of domestic copra, the tonnage being 12,800, as against 12,500 in 1925. The figures for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. Thousands.
1922	7 3
1923	9.4
1924	10.2
1925	12.5
1926	12.8

The success of the copra factory at Mtoni made the extension of the experiment desirable, and at the end of the year three more factories were in course of erection.

V.—Legislation.

Of the twenty Decrees enacted during the year, five were short amending enactments.

The more important legislation is described below :—

The Zanzibar Councils Decree (No. 1) marks an important stage in the political progress of the Protectorate. It provides for the setting-up of Executive and Legislative Councils and supplies the fundamental law of the Constitution.

The Carriage of Goods by Sea Decree (No. 3) follows generally the wording of the Imperial Act.

The Reformatories Decree (No. 4) provides for the training and rehabilitation in reformatory schools of juvenile offenders.

The Mnazi Moja Decree (No. 5) was passed to regularize the boundaries and control of the sports ground, known as the Mnazi Moja, which has been dedicated to the public use.

The Land (Perpetual Succession) Decree (No. 9) provides facilities for dealings in, and perpetual succession to, land on the part of associations established for religious, charitable, recreative, and other similar purposes.

The Leprosy Decree (No. 13) regularizes the procedure in connection with the segregation and detention of persons suffering from leprosy.

The Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) Decree (No. 14) was enacted to give effect in the Protectorate to the provisions of the Protocol on arbitration clauses in commercial agreements to which the Protectorate has adhered.

The Apprentices Decree (No. 15) introduces provisions relating to apprenticeships and provides necessary procedure for settling disputes.

The Customs Management Decree (No. 16) provides for the management and regulation of the Customs, and, as far as was practicable, establishes uniformity with practice existing in the neighbouring territories.

The Customs Preventive Force Decree (No. 18) was enacted for the purpose of providing for the constitution, regulation, and control of the preventive force recently constituted.

VI.—Education.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.

From the Teachers' Training School, with its three-year course, the first set of trained teachers, six in number, proceeded to take up practical work, five in Government posts and one in a grant-in-aid school. Ten new pupils were admitted to the School, making a total of twenty-one students in training.

The roll of the two-year course at the Commercial School remained at twenty (seventeen Indians and three Arabs). The course finishes early in 1927. Eight of the pupils of the first course, which finished in 1925, are now in Government service.

Primary and Elementary.

There were 110 pupils on roll at the Primary School. In the town Elementary School there were 225 pupils, and in the eleven district schools 562. Of the estimated Arab and African population of school age, 3.8 per cent. are in attendance at Government schools. Gardening and instruction in village handicrafts is a feature in the curriculum of the district schools.

Vocational Training.

In Zanzibar town there were, at the end of the year, forty apprentices under instruction in carpentry, tailoring, bootmaking and metal-work; and at Chake-Chake, in Pemba, there were seven carpenter apprentices.

During the year an Apprentices Decree was passed, and all apprentices are now legally indentured.

Police School.

In place of evening classes there are now day classes at the barracks, with separate instruction for recruits, for illiterate and semi-literate members of the force, and for bandsmen.

Indian Schools.

There are twelve Indian schools in town, with a total roll of 1,048 boys and 634 girls. In addition, 125 boys and 64 girls receive education in Government or Missior schools, making a total of 1,871 pupils out of a total population of about 13,800 Indians resident in the Protectorate.

The two largest boys' schools receive grants-in-aid, and a girls' school is expected to qualify for a grant in 1927.

Mission Schools.

Under the three Missions operating in the Protectorate, there are seven boys' schools and six girls' schools, with totals of 170 boys and 144 girls in attendance. Of these, 117 boys and 109 girls are Arab or African.

Each Mission also maintains adult schools, with a total attendance of 424 students.

The grant given in 1925 to the Society of the Holy Ghost, to enable twelve district adult evening schools to be thrown open in the mornings for the secular instruction of Moslem children, was discontinued, the parents having refused to allow their sons to attend.

Evening Classes.

The adult evening classes conducted by the Government continue to be well attended by Africans of all occupations.

The classes for clerks were continued until December. Seven candidates passed the promotion examination and thirteen the confirmation examination.

Boy Scouts.

Boy scouting continues to be active. Three successful holiday camps were held. The character-forming influence of the scout work is very valuable. Morse signalling has been taken up, and a Rover section is being organized.

VII.—Communications.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1926 was 351, representing a total gross registered tonnage of 2,128,621, an increase over the previous year of 43 vessels, or 349,897 gross registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 228, with a total gross registered tonnage of 106,208 tons, compared with 210 vessels, with a gross registered tonnage of 99,293, in the year 1925.

During the year, 4,863 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 87,696, compared with 5,049, of 89,024 tons, in 1925.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A three-weekly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is kept up by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on its Holland-East Africa Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. " Dumra " maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Mikindani.

The Zanzibar Government steamers do regular weekly trips to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers carry on a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg, via the Cape, and Hamburg, via Suez, one steamer each way, is kept up by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua, via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The Prince and Ellerman Line of steamers maintain a service (irregular) from the United States (New York) to Zanzibar.

The British India Steam Navigation Company carry on a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban, via Zanzibar.

(ii) Roads and Bridges.

A sum of £10,068 was expended on the maintenance of roads and bridges in the Protectorate.

In continuation of the extensive road programme undertaken in 1925, the section from Mahonda to Kinyasini, a distance of 4.26 miles, which was aligned in February, 1925, was completed as a metalled road by the end of July, 1926.

The labour was then transferred to the Kinyasini-Mkwajuni section. This section, 4.72 miles in length, was completed as a metalled road by the end of October.

The Kidimni-Ndagaa section, 5.21 miles, begun by the Administration in January and handed over to the Public Works Department in May, 1925, was completed as a metalled road in July, 1926.

The Dunga-Bweni section, in length 1.36 miles, which was aligned in August, 1925, and then started, was finished as a metalled road in February, 1926. A further reconnaissance as far as Mchangani was carried out in April, a distance of 4.66 miles from the end of the metalled portion at Bweni, after which the line was cleared, stumped, and formed as an earth-road to Uzini, a distance of 3.5 miles, by the Administration. On completion, the Public Works Department took over the work and extended the metalled portion a further half-mile, making a total of 1.9 miles of macadamised road from Dunga.

The Mwera-Mdo section, a distance of 4.2 miles northwards from mile 6 on the Chwaka Road, was surveyed and aligned in February. In May the route was cleared and stumped and temporary bridges were constructed over both the Kianga swamps. Actual construction began in October, and by the end of the year 37 chains of earth formation had been completed, of which 10 chains were metalled.

The Mfenesini-Mangapwani section, 7.3 miles in length, was surveyed and aligned in September, and by the end of the year 83 chains had been cleared and stumped and 46 chains of earth formation completed. This road bifurcates near Mangapwani and proceeds to Msufini.

Gulioni-Darajani Road. The embankment constructed by the Harbour Works from Gulioni to Darajani, a distance of 25 chains, was handed over to the Public Works Department for completion in October. Work began in December, and 14 chains of soling had been laid and rolled by the end of the year.

Pemba.

The existing earth-road from Kisiwani, on the Weti-Matangatwani section, to Chake-Chake was re-graded and improved and 3.56 miles of metalling completed on the soft portions of the road.

The metalling and re-alignment of the Mwembeduka section was completed with the exception of 39 chains of surfacing.

From Mwembeduka to Kengeja, a distance of 3.98 miles, an earth-road was formed, thereby providing through communication between Mkoani and Kengeja.

The section from Limbani to Mzambaraoni was begun as an earth-road and a distance of 17.3 chains completed. This route will shorten communication between Weti and Chake-Chake by 5 miles.

(iii) Postal.

During the year 1926, 442 vessels arrived and 443 sailed with mails, compared with 429 and 479 respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1925 and 1926 is given below and shows an increase of 298,635 for the year under review :—

	1925.	1926.
Letter mail :—		
Foreign	874,230	1,075,530
Inland	110,340	206,527
Transit	26,191	28,337
Parcel mail :—		...
Foreign	13,377	12,379
Totals	1,024,138	1,322,773

VIII.—Public Works.

Maintenance of various recurrent services cost £29,763.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £185,565, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	34,682
Roads and bridges...	8,288
Water supply and drainage	6,856
Harbour works	42,067
Miscellaneous works	7,621
Acquisition of land	9,243
Anti-malarial drainage	1,828
New road construction, Zanzibar	26,605
New road construction, Pemba	41,201
New road (Gulioni-Darajani)	7,174
Total	£185,565

The sum of £5,935 was spent on the maintenance of buildings.

The most important buildings constructed were :—

	£
Leper Settlement at Funzi Island	2,973
One block of flats in the Vuga road	6,382
Nursing Sister's bungalow at Weti	1,318
Court for Weti	1,074
Shed for goats and sheep	1,218
District school at Mwera	1,032
Court-house, Mkoani	990
Converting quarters into two flats	1,127
Quarters for twelve clerks	1,989
Reorganisation of Police Lines, Zanzibar ...	1,698
Quarters for police constables in districts ...	1,162
Total	£20,963

Water Supply.

The cost of maintenance of the supplies in Zanzibar, Weti, and Chake-Chake was £804. The revenue obtained from trade connections and water supplied to shipping was £2,197.

Surveys.

The cadastral survey of Zanzibar town was continued and is fast approaching completion. £1,933 was spent during the year, bringing the total to £7,183. Other work undertaken included the survey of the three townships of Weti, Chake-Chake, and Mkoani in Pemba.

Harbour Works.

Work was carried on during the year in accordance with the programme proposed by the consulting engineers as a result of Mr. Mitchell's visit of inspection in November, 1924. Fair progress was made, and progressive unit costs were kept within the estimated rates. The total estimated cost of completion and equipment of wharf and reclamation remains at approximately £400,000.

IX.—Meteorology.

Meteorological observations are taken at six stations in Zanzibar and at four in Pemba.

The rainfall recorded was as follows :—

	Inches.
ZANZIBAR.	
Zanzibar town	41.67
Mkokotoni	53.20
Selem	63.11
Kidichi	84.64
Koani	71.09
Chwaka	44.10
PEMBA.	
Banani	57.15
Weti	61.37
Mkoani	71.50
Fufuni	69.16

In Zanzibar town, rain fell on 88 days, and at Banani, Pemba, on 150 days. The maximum rainfall on any one day in Zanzibar was 3.27 inches on the 8th of November, and at Banani 4.68 inches on the 29th of April. The month of greatest rainfall in Zanzibar was November (10.26 inches), and in Pemba, April (19.04 inches).

R. CROFTON.
Acting Chief Secretary to the Government.

THE SECRETARIAT,
ZANZIBAR.
12th July, 1927.

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REPORT FOR 1927.

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1927.

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History and Geography.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control

of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year, when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were constituted. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Languages.

The principal languages employed are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujarati, and Cutchi.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was in 1927 fixed by the Government of India at 1s. 6d. gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceding Rs.5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations, Re.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.	*lb.*
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla :	
For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	180
For groundnuts without husks	285

Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice : subdivided into ½ kibabas and ¼ kibabas.

I.—GENERAL.

In July, 1927, a Commission was appointed by His Majesty's Government to report, after inquiry in East Africa, on the possibility of instituting some form of closer union between the British dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa. The Commission was composed of the Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton Young, G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. (Chairman), Sir George Schuster, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Financial Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies), Sir Reginald Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and Mr. J. H. Oldham, with Mr. H. F. Downie of the Colonial Office as Secretary. The Commission visited Zanzibar early in 1928. It is not anticipated that it will report until the latter part of the year.

The policy of road development begun in 1924 was continued throughout the year. Particulars are given under the section "Communications." In his address to the Legislative Council on the Budget for 1928, the British Resident said :—

> "I am more than ever convinced of the supreme importance of road construction in this Protectorate. Quite apart from the direct benefit of improved transport facilities, there is the still more valuable reaction on the minds and habits of the people of the country districts. I feel sure that Honourable Members will agree that the vitalizing effect of the new roads upon the people, and notably upon the inhabitants of Pemba, has already been remarkable. I also feel that the provision of roads has the added justification of discharging a moral debt to the agricultural classes, who have contributed in the past several millions of pounds to the revenue without receiving anything approaching an adequate return."

On the 28th October, an important change was effected in the incidence of taxation by the enactment of a decree raising import duties from 10 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The object of the measure was to broaden the basis of taxation and to lighten by means of an increased bonus the burden borne for so long by the producers of cloves.

A Bill to authorize the levy of stamp duties was introduced in Council on the same date and subsequently passed. It was not, however, brought into force during the year.

At the same meeting it was announced that as a further measure of assistance to the clove industry the Government hoped to substitute payment of the clove duty in cash for payment in kind.

Mr. E. Costley-White, O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in February. Mr. R. H. Crofton acted as Chief Secretary until the end of the year, and succeeded Mr. Costley-White when the latter retired on the 31st January, 1928.

II.—FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. £000s.	*Expenditure.* £000s.
1923	589	480
1924	493	452
1925	578	543
1926	449	650
1927	540	606

(ii) Taxation.

Import duties generally were increased from 10 to 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on the 28th October.

(iii) Assets and Liabilities.

	Thousands. £
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1926... ...	475
Difference on conversion of rupee assets at 13⅓ to the £	42
	517
Deficit, 1927	66
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1927 ...	451
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate	200

(iv) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899. Two and one-third per cent. of the nominal value of the issue has been appropriated annually from general revenues to a sinking fund for the extinction of the debt which is repayable in 1931. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on the 31st December, 1927, was £97,534, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government securities. As this sum, with interest, is already sufficient to meet the Bonds at the date of redemption, a Decree was enacted in August, 1927, providing for the cessation of contributions to the sinking fund.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cloves.—The quantity of cloves harvested was a little over 800,000 frasilas (a frasila equals 35 lb.). This high yield was mainly due to the fact that the bulk of the autumn crop of 1926 was not ready for picking until early in 1927. The spring harvest

was characterized by great irregularity in the development of the flower buds, which affected the quality of the dried cloves. Heavy and persistent rain in November and December seriously complicated the task of picking and drying the autumn crop, which was not completely harvested by the end of the year.

The figures for quantity and value for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*£000s.*
1923	10.0	1,062
1924	8.5	810
1925	10.9	885
1926	7.9	572
1927	12.9	820

During the autumn harvest the price paid for picking was maintained uniformly at 5 pice per pishi (approximately 6½ lb.) both in Zanzibar and Pemba, as a result of co-operation on the part of the members of the Clove Growers' Association.

Prices were lower than in 1926, the range being Rs.11 to Rs.14¼.

The bonus paid on young trees amounted to Rs.47,000 as in 1926. trees, amounted to Rs.4,56,000 for Zanzibar and Pemba, as compared with Rs.4,51,000 for 1926.

The bonus paid on young trees amounted to Rs.47,000 as in 1926.

Copra.—The export of domestic copra fell to 10,052 tons. The trees produced less than the average yield of nuts owing to adverse weather conditions which obtained at certain stages of the ripening period.

The figures for quantity and value for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*£000s.*
1923	9.4	327
1924	10.2	353
1925	12.5	383
1926	12.8	375
1927	10.0	337

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

During 1927, the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 130,000 tons, valued at Rs.4,79,91,763, being an increase of 0.74 per cent. in weight, and a decrease of 0.62 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly trans-shipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to Rs.2,36,14,986, and weighed 84,000 tons, this being a

decrease of 3.62 per cent. in value and an increase of 9.09 per cent. in weight as compared with 1926.

The total exports (including trans-shipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports) amounted to 46,000 tons weight, valued at Rs.2,43,76,777, being a decrease of 4.55 per cent. in weight and an increase of 4.46 per cent. in value as compared with 1926.

Balance of Trade.

The following statement shows the value of imports into, and exports from, the Protectorate during the year under review :—

	Rupees.
Trade imports	2,27,37,747
Value of Government imports	8,77,239
Total imports	2,36,14,986
Domestic exports and re-exports	2,43,76,777
Excess of exports and re-exports over imports	7,61,791

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1923-1927 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000's.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1923	3,42,06	2,91,45	+ 50,61	+ 17·36
1924*... ...	2,91,11	2,61,19	+ 29,92	+ 11·45
1925*... ...	2,86,89	2,72,70	+ 14,18	+ 5·20
1926*... ...	2,37,12	2,44,65	— 7,53	— 3·07
1927*... ...	2,43,51	2,35,92	+ 7,59	+ 3·22

* Figures for 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 are exclusive of silver specie.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*1926.*	*1927.*
India and Burma ...	81,97	34,80	1,16,77	21·82	24·33
United Kingdom	42,57	16,97	59,54	14·04	12·42
Tanganyika Territory ...	27,83	43,22	71,05	16·94	14·82
France	1,93	37,08	39,01	11·55	8·13
United States of America	6,53	20,59	27,12	7·64	5·65
Kenya Colony	8,42	6,57	14,99	2·67	3·12
Italian East Africa ...	4,18	3,13	7,31	1·97	1·52
Germany	4,62	8,19	12,81	2·46	2·67
Italy	82	13,86	14,68	1·75	3·06
Dutch East Indies ...	14,80	14,60	29,40	2·76	6·12
Japan	12,67	97	13,64	1·80	2·84

The value of cloves exported to principal countries in 1926 and 1927 was as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	*British India.*	*Straits Settlements.*	*Germany.*	*United States.*	*Dutch East Indies.*	*Total.*
	£000s.	£000s.	£000s.	£000s.	£000s.	£000s.	£000s.
1926 ...	32	186	36	27	167	45	572
1927 ...	76	228	31	26	151	109	820

The value of domestic and foreign copra exported to principal countries for the same periods was :—

	France. £000s.	*Italy.* £000s.	*Total.* £000s.
1926	338	29	375
1927	244	89	337

The value of piece-goods imported from principal countries for the same periods was :—

	United Kingdom. £000s.	*Holland.* £000s.	*British India.* £000s.	*Japan.* £000s.	*Total.* £000s.
1926	126	56	66	37	301
1927	129	50	96	69	363

There is keen competition between British India and Japan for the supply of grey cotton goods.

Trade Prospects.

The year 1928 will inevitably witness a reduction in the volume of export transactions, but the recovery which has taken place in the price of cloves has engendered a general feeling of hopefulness and may be expected to react favourably on the course of trade during the year.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1927 was 353, representing a total gross registered tonnage of 2,344,571, an increase over the previous year of two vessels or 220,950 gross registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 258 with a total gross registered tonnage of 107,627 tons, compared with 228 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 106,208 in the year 1926.

During the year, 4,626 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 85,739, compared with 4,863 of 87,696 tons in 1926.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company Limited and the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is kept up by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. " Dumra " maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Mikindani.

The Zanzibar Government steamers do regular weekly trips to Pemba and Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Brothers carry on a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and Hamburg via Suez, one steamer each way, is kept up by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan.

The British India Steam Navigation Company carry on a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

(ii) Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

The Gulioni-Darajani road .78 miles was completed and was opened by His Highness the Sultan in October and named " Hollis Road."

The Mfenesini-Mangapwani section 7.21 miles was continued and completed by October, when it was opened by His Highness.

The Kidimni-Ndagaa road which was built in 1926 was extended for a distance of half a mile.

The Mwera-Mdo road was extended for a distance of 4½ miles and from that point a new road 3.40 miles in length was aligned to Chuini at mile 8¼ on the North Road, thus forming a loop line. The clearing and earthwork on this section was finished in December.

Another new road was aligned and begun from Tunguu to Unguja Kuu, distant 20¼ miles from Zanzibar in a southerly direction. By the end of December, 71 chains were completed, 155 chains metalled, and 281 chains of foundation rolled.

Pemba.

Improvements, such as extra drainage and the metalling of soft and hilly portions of the road, chief of which was Piki Hill, were carried out.

The loop line from Mzambaraoni 4.68 miles to Weti was completed as a metalled road in November, and two bridges were constructed. The existing road from Weti to Mtangatwani 7.5 miles was realigned and widened in places and several different forms of construction were tried with a view to avoiding the necessity of metalling.

The Mwembeduka-Kengeja section 3.98 miles was carried on and completed as a metalled road in July. From Kengeja to Kimbini, the port for Kengeja, a distance of 1.17 miles was surveyed and built as an earth road in August.

A road to link up Chake Chake with Mwembeduka, a distance of approximately 12 miles, was begun in July. When completed, direct communication by road will be established from north to south of the Island. The topographical conditions on this section, consisting mainly of razor-back ridges and deep, almost vertically-sided valleys, render construction a task of great difficulty. By the end of December 93 chains of earthwork had been completed.

A Public Roads Decree was enacted during the year for the purpose of placing the status, administration, and control of public roads on a proper basis. Power is given to the British Resident to declare new or existing roads to be public roads for the purpose of the law. Compensation for land expropriated is only given in cases where it can be shown that the making of the road has diminished the value of the property through which it is driven. Nominal compensation is payable for stone quarried for road purposes.

(iii) Postal.

During the year 1927, 498 vessels arrived and 525 sailed with mails, compared with 442 and 443 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1926 and 1927 is given below, and shows an increase of 77,632 for the year under review :—

	1926.	1927.
Letter mail :		
Foreign	1,075,051	1,119,867
Inland	206,527	225,869
Transit	28,337	35,548
Parcel mail :		
Foreign	12,379	12,642
Total ...	1,322,294	1,393,926

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

During the year 1927 there was a general increase in the volume of civil work in all courts, while on the criminal side there was a very considerable and equally general decrease in the number of cases for hearing. As compared with the two previous years there was a very satisfactory diminution in the more serious crimes, and it was noteworthy that there were no cases of robbery or dacoity before the Courts. The work of the Registry of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks showed a slight decrease in comparison with former years.

Police and Prisons.

The Force consists of 6 Officers, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, Paymaster, Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 Clerks, 537 Rank and File, 22 Detectives, 36 Band and 12 Followers.

The year was devoid of serious crime. The crime of dacoity, of which a number of cases were reported in previous years, has been stamped out and no cases were reported. There were 48 cases taken to Court against traffickers in opium and 41 convictions obtained.

The number of fires reported during the year was 24, of which three only were of importance. A one-ton Morris fire-tender fitted with a 30-foot extension ladder was added to the fire-fighting plant during the year, and has considerably increased the mobility of the Brigade.

The health of prisoners was good. No case of capital punishment occurred during the year. Tailoring, carpentry, weaving, rope and mat making are practised in the Central Prison.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £154,413 made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	13,811
Harbour Works	37,251
New Road Construction, Zanzibar	24,274
,, Pemba	28,861
New Road (Gulioni-Darajani)	13,781
Town Planning	20,460
Acquisition of Huts, Trees, and Land	10,795
Miscellaneous Works	4,416
Water Supply and Drainage	764
Total ...	£154,413

Harbour Works construction proceeded during the year, the state of progress being in accordance with the Consulting Engineers' forecast and the costs well within the estimated rates.

It is anticipated that the whole of the work on land, with the exception of the warehouses, will be completed by the end of 1928, and that the warehouses, dredging, and finishing of the sheltering area, etc., will be completed by the middle of 1929.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population throughout the year was good. With the exception of smallpox, no cases of major epidemic diseases occurred. An epidemic of smallpox broke out in the last quarter of the previous year and there were 50 cases with 19 deaths during the year under review. Vaccination was extensively undertaken, 37,533 persons being so treated.

Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population.

Antimalarial work was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and the District townships. This consisted of draining swamps, grading and cleaning water channels, a daily systematic search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and

collections of water which could not be removed. Larvivorous fish are placed in tanks and wells attached to mosques and other public places. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where facilities for mosquito breeding are not removed.

Helminthic Infections.—These are very common in the native population. Practically all natives suffer from ankylostomiasis, and bilharzia and ascariasis occur with some frequency in certain districts. Taeniasis is rare. Extensive treatment for ankylostomiasis with carbon tetrachloride is carried out and suitable types of latrines to serve as models are erected in the principal villages.

General Diseases.—In the respiratory group, bronchitis and pneumonia are common, the latter being a frequent cause of death.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a frequent cause of ill-health and death in the town of Zanzibar both of natives and Asiatics.

Venereal diseases are frequent, gonorrhoea being specially so. Syphilis is not a grave factor in general health. Yaws is a common infection, and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate is both efficacious and popular.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A Maternity Home in charge of a qualified Midwife is situated on the outskirts of the Native Town. Maternity cases are admitted, and an out-patient clinic for women and children is conducted by the Midwife, and weekly visits paid by a Medical Officer.

Research Work.—During the year, the Economic Biologist investigated helminthic infections, particular attention being paid to ankylostomiasis and schistosomiasis. In the former, quantitative infection in the individual and the degree of soil infestation were studied, and in the latter the localities of the diseases were sought for and the snails in these areas identified. This investigation is still being continued. Work is also being done on *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Extensive work was carried out in investigating the flea population of town rats.

The capability of certain species of *anopheles* as vectors of microfilaria was proved.

Legislation.—The following Decrees affecting Public Health were promulgated during the year :—

The Druggists Decree provides for the registration of druggists after examination or upon the production of registerable certificates of qualification. A trade licence is imposed on registered druggists keeping open shop. The Schedules follow the Schedules of the Pharmacy Act, 1908 (Imperial) corrected up to 1925.

The Dangerous Drugs Decree has been enacted for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Geneva Convention relating to the control of opium and other dangerous drugs. It is modelled

to a large extent on the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920-1925 (Imperial) and the regulations made thereunder.

The Quarantine Decree gives effect to provisions of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926, to which the Protectorate is a party.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.—The Teachers Training School provides a three-years' course in which the work is chiefly directed towards the production of trained teachers for the district elementary schools.

Six pupils in 1926 and five in 1927 left the school to take up work in various schools. Twelve new pupils were admitted in 1927, and the total number in training in 1927 was 27.

At the Commercial School, where a one-year course has been instituted under a local master in place of a two-years' course under a European, there were 20 entrants, four of whom had dropped out before the end of the year. All were Indians.

Of the 20 students who were examined at the end of the school course in February, 1927, eight were awarded diplomas and seven certificates. Nine of these are now in Government service.

Primary and Elementary.—At the combined primary and elementary town school (called the Government Central School) there were 356 pupils, and in the 12 district elementary schools, 618.

The new Arab Girls' School was opened in June and at the end of the year there were 38 on the roll.

Of the estimated Arab and African population of school age, 4.37 per cent. are in attendance at Government schools.

Vocational Training.—In the district elementary schools simple gardening and various kinds of hand-work form part of the curriculum. In the town 53 apprentices were under instruction in carpentry, metal work, tailoring and bootmaking, while at Chake-Chake seven carpenters were in training.

Indian Schools.

The 12 Indian schools gave instruction to 1,074 boys and 674 girls, while at Government and Mission schools there were a further 131 boys and 83 girls, making a total of 1,962 pupils out of a population of 12,800 Indians resident in the Protectorate.

Three schools are now in receipt of grants-in-aid.

Mission Schools.

Under the various missions there are five schools for boys and six for girls, with a total of 183 boys and the same number of girls. Of these, 110 boys and 100 girls are Africans.

Adult mission classes show a total of 549 in attendance.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The pupils of three of the Government schools and of two of the aided schools are subject to regular medical inspection.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The cadastral survey of Zanzibar Town was completed in February, and the field staff were then employed on the traverse framework (triangulation being impossible) for the topographical map of the Island, which by the end of the year was about half finished.

The 1/480 map of the Town was completed, and sun prints issued to all Departments. The 1/4800 map is also completed, and will shortly be issued.

XI.—LABOUR.

During the reigns of the first Sultans of the Albusaid Dynasty and down to the year 1897, when slavery was abolished, labour in Zanzibar was of two kinds, slave and free, the latter being that provided by the Wahadimu and Wapemba in accordance with agreements made with the Sultans.

With each successive measure adopted for the abolition of slavery, labour troubles increased, the freed slaves being disinclined to do more than was necessary for a bare subsistence, and this attitude has become more and more marked until to-day those that are left of them and their descendants are the most unproductive members of the community.

Immigrant labour is encouraged, and is used very largely for the cleaning and weeding of the plantations and for public works, while the natives of the Protectorate provide most of the labour required for the harvesting of the clove crop.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorological.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1926.	*1927.*	*1899–1926.*	*1927.*
Temperature of the Air—				
Mean of daily maxima ...	F. 84·5	84·6	F. 86·6	86·1
Mean of daily minima ...	76·5	76·4	76·0	77·1
Mean of daily range ...	8·0	8·0	10·6	9·0
Mean	80·5	80·5	81·3	81·6
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	70·53	81·72	66·17
Rainy days	100	140	162	161

Legislation.

Of the Decrees enacted in 1927 and not elsewhere referred to the following are deserving of mention :—

The European Officers' Pensions Decree makes provision for the granting of pensions, gratuities or other allowances in respect of the public service of European officers in the Zanzibar Protectorate. The Decree is in common form with similar legislation enacted in the East African Dependencies.

The Liquor Decree revises and expands the previous law on the subject. The principle adopted in regard to the possession and consumption of intoxicating liquor is one of general prohibition subject to exemptions. The Decree recognises two classes of persons—those upon whom exemption is conferred by law (referred to in the text as exempted persons) and those wholly prohibited, i.e., Arabs, Indians, and African natives. Provision is made for the control of importation, the keeping of stock books by licensees, the use of orders for purchase and other covering authority for conveyance and handling of liquor by native servants and labourers.

The Former Enemy Aliens Decree abolishes all restrictions on former enemy aliens imposed by war legislation.

The Ancient Monuments Decree has as its object the better preservation of monuments and other structures of archæological interest. The Decree follows the Kenya Ancient Monuments Preservation Ordinance, 1927.

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REPORT FOR 1928.

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1928.

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History and Geography.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G.,

K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926, Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Languages.

The principal languages employed are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujarati and Kutchi.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was in 1927 fixed by the Government of India at 1*s.* 6*d.* gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.	*lb.*
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla :	
For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	180
For groundnuts without husks	285

Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice : subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

I.—GENERAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid an unofficial visit to Zanzibar on the 30th November, arriving from Dar es salaam at about 3 p.m. and leaving again for Dar es salaam just before midnight. His Royal Highness proceeded at once to the British Residency and subsequently called on His Highness the Sultan. During the afternoon His Royal Highness visited the Museum and made a tour of the bazaar.

The Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa arrived in Zanzibar on the 8th March and left for Beira on the 11th March. The Commission took evidence from Heads of Departments and from representatives of the Arab Association, the Indian National Association, and the Chamber of Commerce.

The Commission's Report had not been published by the end of the year.*

Important measures affecting the clove industry and the incidence of taxation were brought into operation during the year. In July a cash *ad valorem* duty on cloves, collected immediately prior to shipment, was substituted for the duty in kind. At the same time the rate of duty was reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. and the system of the payment of a bonus to plantation owners by way of rebate of duty was abolished. In August, with the object of retaining an important market for Zanzibar cloves, the Government brought into effect a system of drawbacks of duty in respect of cloves used in the manufacture of clove oil vanillin.

In January Mr. V. H. Kirkham, Director of Agriculture, visited Madagascar and obtained valuable first-hand information regarding the progress of clove production and various economic factors connected with the clove industry in that country.

The construction of the new wharf in the Malindi quarter of Zanzibar town progressed rapidly during the year. As early as April certain of the cargo-handling facilities of the wharf were brought into use, and before the end of the year constructional work was so far advanced as to allow diversion to the wharf of all steamer cargo for discharge and loading. The main wharf is 800 feet in length and has a decking area of 42,000 square feet suitable at all states of the tide for mooring lighters and berthing vessels of a draught not exceeding 20 feet; it is equipped with one 5-ton and four 30-cwt. electric cranes and is served by two transit sheds each with a floor area of 31,500 square feet and by an open stacking ground with an area of 57,000 square feet. Other facilities which have been, or will shortly be, provided include a quay for cargo from native vessels equipped with two cranes and served by a transit shed with an area of 9,000 square feet, a quay and large stacking area for coal, a produce depot, and commodious warehouses for goods in bond and for leasing to the public.

* The Report was published in January, 1929 (Cmd. 3234).

The completion of the wharf will enable the port of Zanzibar to handle the foreign trade of the Protectorate and coastal traffic with a maximum of efficiency and economy.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in carrying out the Government's policy of road construction. Particulars are given under the section "Communications."

During the month of Ramadhan (March) a serious faction fight took place in the town between Muscat Arabs and Hadramout Arabs. The ringleaders were arrested and deported, and no further trouble was experienced.

Sir Thomas Tomlinson, Chief Justice, left Zanzibar, prior to retirement, in June. Mr. G. H. Pickering was appointed Chief Justice and assumed his duties in November.

Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident, proceeded on leave in September. During his absence Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary, acted as British Resident, and Mr. J. T. Gilbert, Assistant Chief Secretary, as Chief Secretary.

II.—FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£000*s*.	£000*s*.
1924	493	452
1925	578	543
1926	449	650
1927	540	606
1928	471	598

(ii) Taxation.

In July a cash *ad valorem* duty on cloves was substituted for the duty in kind and the rate of duty was at the same time reduced from 25 per cent. to 20 per cent. Stamp duties were levied for the first time (Decrees No. 25 of 1927 and No. 2 of 1928).

(iii) Assets and Liabilities.

	Thousands.
	£
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1927 ...	451
Deficit, 1928	127
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1928 ...	324
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ...	200

(iv) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899, and which are repayable in 1931. The extinction of the debt is fully covered by a Sinking Fund which was provided for by annual contributions from general revenues. These contributions were discontinued by virtue of a Decree enacted in August, 1927, and the amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1928, was £102,578, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government Securities.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cloves.—Owing to the collection of duty in cash instead of in kind it is no longer possible to give an accurate figure for production. The seasonal crop 1928–29 was extremely small, and it is estimated that production during 1928 did not exceed 250,000 frasilas (a frasila equals 35 lb.).

The figures for the quantity and value of cloves exported for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000*s.*	*Value.* £000*s.*
1924	8.5	810
1925	10.9	885
1926	7.9	572
1927	12.9	820
1928	7.9	651

The year was marked by a sharp rise in prices, the range being from Rs.11 to Rs.29 per frasila (duty-paid).

The bonus paid on bearing clove trees was Rs.4,84,000 as compared with Rs.4,56,000 in 1927. This bonus, being regarded as a rebate on the previous season's crop, was paid in full. On the alteration of the clove duty from 25 per cent. in kind to an *ad valorem* cash duty of 20 per cent., this rebate was discontinued.

The bonus paid on young trees amounted to Rs.1,20,000, as compared with Rs.47,000 in 1927. The increase was due to the decision to discontinue this bonus on new plantings, and to compound for outstanding commitments, which would normally have extended over several years.

Copra.—The export of domestic copra fell further to 9,350 tons.

The figures for quantity and value of domestic exports for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000*s.*	*Value.** £000*s.*
1924	10.2	239
1925	12.5	276
1926	12.8	281
1927	10.0	242
1928	9.4	235

* Owing to inadvertence the figures given under "Value" in previous Reports were for the value of total exports of copra, i.e., of domestic copra plus re-exports of foreign copra.

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

During 1928, the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 113,000 tons, valued at Rs.4,30,12,324, being a decrease of 13.1 per cent. in weight, and a decrease of 10.4 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly transhipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to Rs.2,11,36,783, and weighed 68,000 tons, this being a decrease of 10.5 per cent. in value and a decrease of 19.1 per cent. in weight as compared with 1927.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports) amounted to 45,000 tons weight, valued at Rs.2,18,75,741, being a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 10.3 per cent. in value as compared with 1927.

Balance of Trade.

The appended figures show the balance of trade in merchandise for the year under review :—

	Rs. (Lakhs).
Export of Domestic Merchandise	129
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	90
Total Trade Exports	219
Total Imports of Merchandise	206
Less Government Imports	8
Total Trade Imports	198
Favourable Balance of Trade in Merchandise ...	21

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1924–1928 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1924*... ...	2,91,11	2,61,19	+ 29,92	+ 11·45
1925*... ...	2,86,89	2,72,70	+ 14,18	+ 5·20
1926*... ...	2,37,12	2,44,65	— 7,53	— 3·07
1927*... ...	2,43,51	2,35,92	+ 7,59	+ 3·22
1928	2,18,62	2,06,26	+ 12,36	+ 6·00

* Figures for 1924, 1925, 1926, and 1927 are exclusive of silver specie.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*1927.*	*1928.*
India and Burma ...	60,71	39,94	1,00,65	24·33	23·40
United Kingdom	40,78	11,80	52,58	12·42	12·23
Tanganyika Territory ...	28,43	39,63	68,06	14·82	15·82
France	1,49	16,61	18,10	8·13	4·21
United States of America	12,42	14,70	27,12	5·65	6·30
Kenya Colony	5,41	4,56	9,97	3·12	2·32
Italian East Africa ...	4,24	5,31	9,55	1·52	2·22
Germany	3,28	3,54	6,82	2·67	1·59
Italy	1,22	34,45	35,67	3·06	8·29
Netherlands East Indies...	16,19	17,45	33,64	6·12	7·82
Japan	10,28	60	10,88	2·84	2·53

The value of cloves exported to principal countries in 1927 and 1928 was as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	*British India.*	*Straits Settlements.*	*Germany.*	*United States.*	*Netherlands East Indies.*	*Total.*
	£000s.	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*
1927 ...	76	228	81	26	151	109	820
1928 ...	40	280	45	30	109	129	651

The value of domestic and foreign copra exported to principal countries for the same periods was :—

	France.	*Italy.*	*Total.*
	£000s.	*£000s.*	*£000s.*
1927	244	89	337
1928	122	250	372

The value of piece-goods imported from principal countries for the same periods was :—

	United Kingdom.	*Holland.*	*British India.*	*Japan.*	*Total.*
	£000s.	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*	*£000s.*
1927	129	50	96	69	363
1928	112	40	64	47	283

There is keen competition between British India and Japan for the supply of grey cotton goods.

Trade Prospects.

Trade must inevitably remain dull until the general expectation that next season's clove harvest will be one of high yield is supported by an authentic crop forecast. The adverse conditions experienced during the last few months of the year have, however, left the economic stability of the Protectorate's agricultural industries unimpaired, and a general improvement of business towards the latter half of 1929 may be confidently predicted.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1928 was 346, representing a total gross registered tonnage of 2,380,102, a decrease of 7 ships but an increase of 35,531 gross registered tons over the previous year.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 314 with a total gross registered tonnage of 232,335, compared with 258 vessels with a gross registered tonnage of 107,627, in the year 1927.

During the year, 3,914 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 74,881, compared with 4,626 of 85,739 tons in 1927.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. "Dumra" maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Mikindani.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and Hamburg via Suez, one steamer each way, is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

(ii) Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

The construction of the main road to Makunduchi in the south of the Island (38 miles from Zanzibar town) was advanced 9.9 miles and its branch road to Unguja Kuu (20¼ miles from Zanzibar town) was completed.

The road from Dunga to Mgeni Haji which was built in 1925 was extended 4½ miles to Mchangani. The total length is now 6 miles.

The metalling of the Mdo-Chuini road was completed in April. The road was opened by His Highness the Sultan and was named Princess Marie Louise Road in honour of Her Highness' visit to Zanzibar.

PEMBA.

That portion of the central trunk road which will link Chake-Chake and Mwembeduka, and which was commenced in 1927, was further advanced. Earth formation was completed and communication between the two centres established. Notwithstanding the irregular topography of the district the maximum gradient has been confined to 6 per cent. Heavy earthworks were involved and the cuttings in several instances exceeded 30 feet in depth. The distance between the two centres has been ascertained to be 12.7 miles and of this total six miles were metalled and waterproofed with colas. In addition four bridges and all necessary culverts were inserted.

Progress was made also on the route Weti-Matangatwani-Konde-Msuka. Earth formation was improved throughout and a length of 1½ miles metalled and waterproofed.

The topography of the district is fairly regular, but stone suitable for road-making is not readily obtainable. Necessary culverts on the section Weti-Matangatwani have been inserted. The existing metalled roads in the Island were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

(iii) Port Facilities.

The new wharf (see also under " General ") forms a most important link between internal and overseas communications.

(iv) Postal.

During the year 1928, 518 vessels arrived and 543 sailed with mails, compared with 498 and 525 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1927 and 1928 is given below, and shows an increase of 134,525 for the year under review :—

	1927.	1928.
Letter mail :		
Foreign	1,119,867	1,221,408
Inland	225,869	258,456
Transit	35,548	36,616
Parcel mail :		
Foreign	12,642	11,971
Total ...	1,393,926	1,528,451

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

During the year 1928 there was a general decrease in the volume of civil work in all Courts. There was a very considerable and equally general decrease in the number of cases for hearing on the criminal side. As compared with the two previous years there was a very satisfactory diminution in the more serious crimes, and it was noteworthy that there were no cases of robbery or dacoity before the Courts. The work of the Registry of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks showed a slight increase in comparison with the year 1927.

Police and Prisons.

Police.—The Police Force consists of 6 Officers, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 British Bandmaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 Clerks, 538 Rank and File, 22 Detectives, 36 Band, 2 Gunners, and 12 Followers. The general health of the Force was good both in the town of Zanzibar and at outstations ; there were four deaths and ten invalidings during the year compared with six deaths and eighteen invalidings in 1927. The King's Police Medal was conferred on the Commandant and the African Police Medal for Meritorious Service on three Non-Commissioned Officers.

During the year there were several disturbances in the town of Zanzibar, the most serious of which was a faction fight between Hadramout Arabs and Muscat Arabs which resulted in five persons being killed and a large number injured. The ringleaders were arrested and deported.

The Protectorate's immunity from dacoity has been maintained, only one case having been reported from Pemba. There has been a decrease in the number of cases reported to the Police except under the headings of murder, grievous hurt, and house-breaking. The increase in the number of house-breaking cases was confined to petty cases. Sixty-six prosecutions were instituted during the year under the Dangerous Drugs Decree and convictions obtained in 64 cases as against 48 prosecutions and 41 convictions in 1927.

Twenty outbreaks of fire were reported during the year in the town area of which two only were serious. The fires, with one exception, occurred in the native quarter of the town.

Prisons.—The health of the prisoners was good.

No case of capital punishment occurred during the year.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope-weaving and mat-making.

There was an outbreak of prisoners from the Central Prison in October. The prisoners concerned were safely reincarcerated on the same day and the ringleaders were subsequently punished.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £132,971, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	16,087
Harbour Works	51,662
Road Construction, Zanzibar	21,025
Road Construction, Pemba...	29,080
Acquisition of Property for Public Purposes ...	1,727
Miscellaneous Works	2,673
Water Supply and Drainage	3,115
Creek Improvement	2,143
Port Facilities, Pemba	5,459
Total	£132,971

The satisfactory progress of the Harbour Works has been noted under the section "General." It is anticipated that the whole of the works will be completed by September, 1929.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population throughout the year was satisfactory and no epidemics occurred.

Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population.

Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine searching for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and in the District townships.

Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in mosque tanks and other public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic Diseases.—These are very common in the native population. Practically a hundred per cent. suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or less degree, while bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare.

Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride ; and propaganda measures are taken in the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and district dispensaries.

General Diseases.—These are chiefly respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia are common, the latter being responsible for many deaths, while pulmonary tuberculosis is a frequent cause of ill-health and death of both natives and Asiatics in the town of Zanzibar. Gonorrhoea is both more frequent and a more serious factor in general health than syphilis.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A Maternity Home in charge of a qualified European Midwife is situated on the outskirts of the Native Town. Attached to the Home is an out-patient clinic for women and children, conducted by the Midwife.

Research Work.—During the year the Economic Biologist continued his investigations into ankylostomiasis, schistosomiasis, and ascariasis. The vector of schistosomiasis was found to be a snail which is prevalent in all swamps and in the backwaters of rivers throughout the Protectorate.

Legislation.—No legislation affecting Public Health was enacted during the year, but comprehensive Township and Public Health Bills were drafted.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.—To the Teachers' Training School are admitted pupils whose education has reached the standard of the third and fourth years of studying English, provided they pass satisfactory tests conducted by the English Master-in-Charge. Started in 1923, it has now produced 16 trained teachers, five of whom passed out in February, 1928. At the end of the year 35 pupils were in training. In the absence of other suitable post-primary schools, a few pupils are now taking part of this course with a view to work in the Administration Department and one has been seconded for specialist work as a visiting Dispenser.

At the Commercial School the number on roll at the end of the year was 20, all being Indians. Early in 1928, 16 pupils sat for the final examination and seven were awarded Certificates or Diplomas.

Elementary and Primary.—The elementary stage consists of an infants' class and three subsequent standards followed in the case of the town school, called the Government Central School, by four English (or primary) standards. The roll of this combined elementary and primary school was 359, while at the thirteen district elementary schools there were 807 pupils.

The Arab Girls' School developed in a most gratifying way. There are now 77 pupils.

Adult evening classes on a graded system are conducted at the town school. These classes have existed for some years but have not previously been included in the Blue Book figures.

The total increase of pupils on the roll of Government schools for the year is 341.

Of the Arab and African population of school age 5.49 per cent. are in attendance as compared with 4.37 in 1927.

Vocational Training.—For the four trades taught in town there were 58 indentured apprentices: at Chake-Chake in Pemba there were ten.

Inter-departmental co-operation has made possible considerable advance in practical agriculture and in practical health work in the villages.

Indian Schools.

There are 11 schools in town as against 12 in 1927, one small private school having been closed. Four small schools in Pemba have been added. The total number attending these schools was 1,786, while at Government and Mission schools there were 168 pupils, making a grand total of 1,954, of whom 682 were girls.

Progress in efficiency is being made in the grant-in-aid schools, and two other Indian schools have now applied for grants.

Mission Schools.

Under the Missions there are five mixed schools and four schools for boys only, with a total of 171 boys and 155 girls. Of these 115 boys and 79 girls are Africans. Adult Mission classes show a total of 381, including 29 women.

Medical Inspection.

Routine inspection is carried on in several of the Government schools and in two grant schools, and sick pupils attend the School Clinic or are sent to hospital.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The Topographical Survey of the Island of Zanzibar is now well in hand, and is proceeding satisfactorily.

XI.—LABOUR.

Down to the year 1897, when slavery was abolished, labour in Zanzibar was of two kinds, slave and free, the latter being that provided by the Wahadimu and Wapemba in accordance with agreements made with the Sultans.

Considerable labour difficulties followed the abolition of slavery, the freed slaves being disinclined to do more than was necessary for a bare subsistence, but to-day there is a plentiful supply both for public works and for agricultural purposes. Ordinary unskilled labour is paid at the rate of 10 annas per diem in Zanzibar and 12 annas in Pemba, and clove harvesting labour (as a result of co-operation on the part of the members of the Clove Growers' Association) at the rate of 5 pice per " pishi " (see under " Weights and Measures ").

Immigrant labour from the neighbouring mainland dependencies is encouraged, and is used very largely for the cleaning and weeding of the plantations and for public works, while the natives of the Protectorate provide most of the labour required for the harvesting of the clove crop.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorological.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).			*Pemba (Banani).*		
	1892–1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1899–1926.*	*1927.*	*1928.*
Temperature of the Air—						
Mean of daily maxima	F. 84·5	84·6	84·1	F. 86·6	86·1	86·0
Mean of daily minima	76·5	76·4	76·8	76·0	77·1	77·2
Mean of daily range...	8·0	8·0	7·3	10·6	9·0	8·8
Mean	80·5	80·5	80·4	81·3	81·6	81·6
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	70·53	59·19	81·72	66·17	84·18
Rainy days	100	140	117	162	162	172

Legislation.

Fourteen Decrees were enacted in 1928, of which the following are the most important :—

Ground Rent Restriction. No. 6.—The attention of the Government was directed to the hardship caused to native owners of huts in the town of Zanzibar by the arbitrary increase of ground rents on the part of their landlords. Cases occurred where hut owners had been sued for heavy arrears of increased rents, and in default of payment their huts were, in many cases, eventually sold, usually at a low price. Many of these people were permitted twenty-five or thirty years ago to squat on land then vacant, and to build their huts on sites for which they paid little or no rent. As the native quarter grew, these lands changed hands and became valuable estates, the present owners of which were not slow in realising their potential value, and have lately seized every opportunity of increasing the rents to four and five times the original rates. This action gave rise to much indignation and dissatisfaction among the native tenantry, and the Government considered a strong case had been made out for intervention.

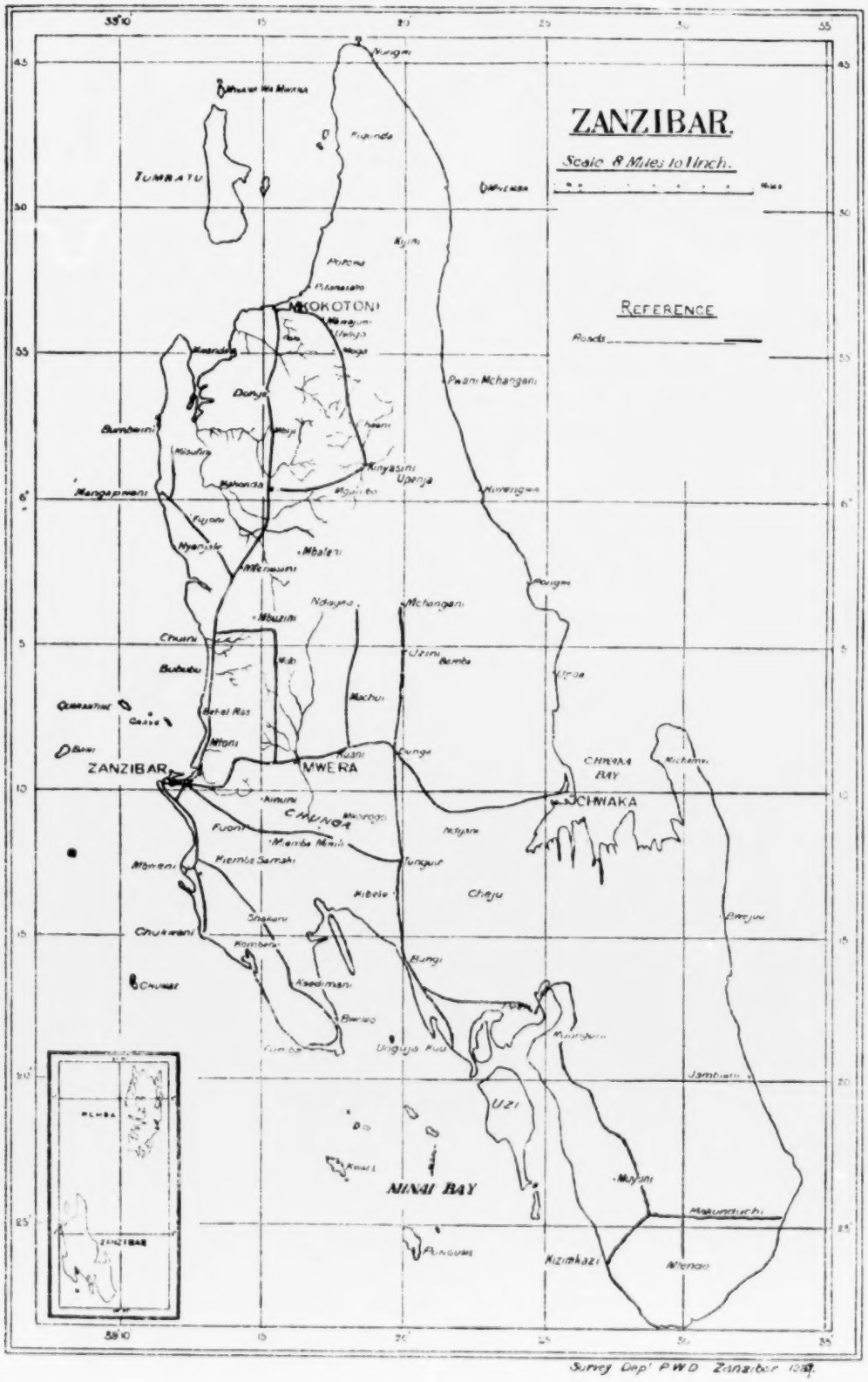
The Decree sets up a rent tribunal, and provides suitable machinery for adjustment of difficulties. It became necessary later in the year to amend and implement the law in the light of experience gained. The amending Decree provides for a moratorium, and at the same time creates a prior charge on hut property in favour of landlords in respect of arrears of rent.

Arbitration. No. 7.—A Decree in common form modelled on the Imperial Arbitration Act, 1889.

Moneylenders. No. 8.—Certain irregularities in connection with the registration of moneylenders disclosed a weakness in the local law, which entailed substantial amendment, and the opportunity was taken to revise its provisions in the light of the Imperial Moneylenders Act, 1927. Local moneylending business does not correspond exactly with English ideas, but the principles of the Imperial Act have been applied as far as circumstances permit. Certain of its more stringent provisions have been deleted or curtailed so as to avoid the imposition of undue restrictions which, in the face of local conditions, could not be justified.

Stamp Duty. No. 13.—Unforeseen complications having arisen in the administration of the Stamp Decree, 1927, it became essential to introduce a new law in more comprehensive form. This new Decree follows very closely the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

In addition to those described above, two formal Appropriation laws and seven short amending Decrees were enacted.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TUMBATU
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Mbaleni
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Mchangani
Uzini
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Machui
Mtoni
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CHWAKA
CHUNGA
Fuoni
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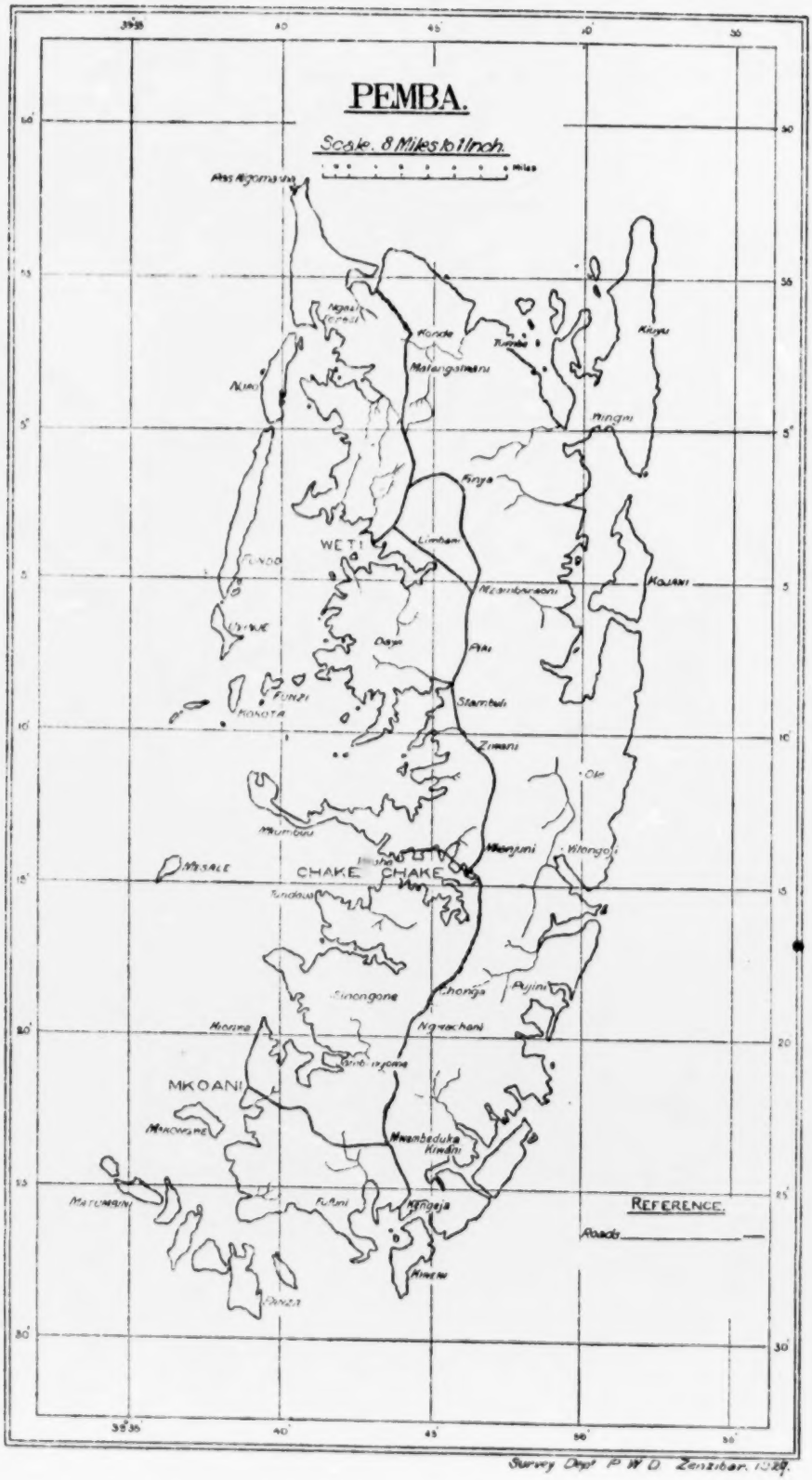

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1929.

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

History and Geography.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926, Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Languages.

The principal languages employed are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of [illegible] standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was in 1927 fixed by the Government of India at Shs. 1*s.* 6*d.* gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.	*lb.*
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla :	
For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	180
For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice : subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

I.—GENERAL.

The Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa was published in January, 1929.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree was promulgated in July, 1929. In accordance with the Rules made under this Decree, cloves intended for export shall not contain more than 5 *percentum* of extraneous matter, nor more than 16 *percentum* of moisture. This legislation proved unexpectedly easy in operation and the results have been eminently satisfactory.

The construction of the new Port at Malindi was completed and opened by His Highness the Sultan in October. The main wharf, which is 800 feet long, has a deck area of 42,000 square feet suitable at all states of the tide for mooring lighters and berthing vessels of a draught not exceeding 20 feet. The wharf equipment consists of one 5-ton and four 30-cwt. electric cranes, of import and export sheds each with a floor area of 31,500 square feet and of an open stacking ground with an area of 57,000 square feet. Further facilities of the Port comprise a passenger landing place, an inner basin for native craft, and a quay with cranes and transit shed for handling cargo from dhows. There are also a large area for stacking coal, produce depôt and commodious warehouses for storage of goods in bond and for lease to merchants. The Port of Zanzibar is thus equipped to handle the foreign trade of the Protectorate and coastal traffic with the maximum of efficiency and economy.

Increased facilities were inaugurated during the year for supplying water to shipping which enable water-boats to be filled at the rate of 3½ tons a minute instead of 1 ton as heretofore. The excellence of Zanzibar water is well known on the Coast and the augmented service has proved very popular.

Satisfactory progress was made in furtherance of the policy of road construction. (Particulars are given under "Communications.")

Sir Claud Hollis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., British Resident, was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Trinidad and Tobago in November and left for England in December. From the date of his departure to the end of the year Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary to the Government, acted as British Resident.

In December Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G., Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda, was appointed British Resident in Zanzibar.

II.—FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. £000*s.*	*Expenditure.* £000*s.*
1925	578	543
1926	449	650
1927	540	606
1928	471	598
1929	514	562

(ii) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) Assets and Liabilities.

	Thousands. £
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1928 ...	324
Deficit, 1929	48
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1929 ...	276
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ...	200

(iv) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899, and which are repayable in 1931. The extinction of the debt is fully covered by a Sinking Fund which was provided for by annual contributions from general revenue. These contributions were discontinued by virtue of a Decree enacted in August, 1927, and the amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1929, was £108,000, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government Securities.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cloves.—The seasonal crop 1929–30 is an exceptionally large one, the estimate for the season's harvest being approximately 10 lakhs of frasilas.

The figures for the quantity and value of cloves exported for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000*s.*	*Value.* £000*s.*
1925	10·9	885
1926	7·9	572
1927	12·9	820
1928	7·9	651
1929	8·7	868

The year was marked by a sharp rise in prices, the range being from Rs.14.94 to Rs.33.91 per frasila (duty-paid).

The bonus paid on young trees amounted to Rs.1,79,794 as compared with Rs.1,20,000 in 1928. This bonus was compounded in 1928 and the final outstanding commitments were paid in full during 1929.

Copra.—The export of domestic copra rose to 11,600 tons.

The figures for quantity and value of domestic exports for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000*s.*	*Value.* £000*s.*
1925	12·5	276
1926	12·8	281
1927	10·1	242
1928	9·4	235
1929	11·6	261

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

During 1929, the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 118,000 tons, valued at lakhs Rs. 452, being an increase of 4 per cent. in weight, and an increase of 5 per cent. in value, as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly trans-shipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to lakhs Rs.222, and weighed 73,000 tons, this being an increase of 5 per cent. in value and an increase of 7 per cent. in weight as compared with 1928.

The total exports (including trans-shipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports) amounted to 45,000 tons weight, valued at lakhs Rs.230, being the same in weight and an increase of 5 per cent. in value as compared with 1928.

Balance of Trade.

The appended figures show the balance of trade in merchandise for the year under review :—

	Rs. (*Lakhs*).
Export of Domestic Merchandise	170
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	60
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise by Parcel Post	2
Total Trade Exports	232

	Rs. (Lakhs).
Total Imports of Merchandise	209
Total Imports of Merchandise by Parcel Post ...	4
	213
Less Government Imports	9
Total Trade Imports	204
Favourable Balance of Trade in Merchandise ...	28

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1925–1929 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1925	2,86,86	2,68,45	+ 18,41	+ 6·86
1926	2,36,99	2,44,05	— 7,06	— 3·08
1927	2,43,21	2,35,92	+ 7,29	+ 3·09
1928	2,18,58	2,06,24	+ 12,34	+ 5·98
1929	2,29,47	2,09,25	+ 20,22	+ 9·66

Figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
India and Burma ...	82,82	46,16	1,28,98	23·40	28·57
United Kingdom	41,25	15,36	56,61	12·23	12·54
Tanganyika Territory ...	20,37	35,43	55,80	15·82	12·35
France	1,48	12,66	14,14	4·21	3·13
United States of America	4,73	14,82	19,55	6·30	4·33
Kenya Colony	5,55	4,38	9,93	2·32	2·19
Italy	1,09	39,51	40,60	8·29	8·99
Straits Settlements ...	99	8,32	9,31	2·49	2·07
Dutch East Indies ...	15,32	20,18	35,50	7·82	7·86
Japan	10,97	98	11,95	2·53	2·64

The value of cloves exported in 1928 and 1929 was as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	*British India.*	*Straits Settlements.*	*Germany.*	*United States.*	*Dutch East Indies.*	*All other countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*
1928 ...	5,38	37,30	5,97	44	14,48	17,17	6,05	86,79
1929 ...	10,92	43,39	8,07	1,08	14,62	20,10	17,54	1,15,72

The value of domestic and foreign copra exported for the same years was :—

	France.	*Italy.*	*All other Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs. 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*
1928	16,31	33,33	1	49,65
1929	9,36	37,70	31	47,37

The value of piece-goods imported for the same years was :—

	United Kingdom.	*Holland.*	*British India.*	*Japan.*	*All other Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs. 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000.*s*	*Rs.* 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*	*Rs.* 000*s.*
1928	14,99	5,38	8,57	6,27	2,53	37,74
1929	16,13	2,86	9,50	4,53	1,79	34,81

There is still keen competition between British India and Japan for the supply of grey cotton goods.

Trade Prospects.

While the present season's large harvest will undoubtedly influence trade during the early months of 1930, it is not likely that imports will be greatly affected as most of the trade requirements for the near future have already been anticipated.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1929 was 349, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,429,000, an increase of 3 ships and of 41,000 net registered tons over the previous year.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 338 with a net registered tonnage of 131,000, compared with 314 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 120,000 in the year 1928.

During the year, 3,789 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 76,000, compared with 3,914 of 75,000 tons in 1928.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. " Dumra " maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros. maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

(ii) Roads.

Zanzibar.

The construction of the main road to Makunduchi in the south of the Island proceeded to a point 4 miles distant from Makunduchi—(37 miles from Zanzibar Town).

The branch road (3 miles) from Kufile to Kizimkazi on the west coast of this Island and $37\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Zanzibar was completed in September. The total distance from Zanzibar to Makunduchi is 41 miles which will be completed in June, 1930.

Half-mile of 20 ft. wide road branching from the Hollis Road (in the town) was constructed, thus linking up the Chwaka and Tunguu Road by a direct route with the new port.

Pemba.

The central trunk road linking Chake-Chake and Mwembeduka, was metalled and waterproofed over the whole of its length, viz., 12.7 miles.

The Weti-Matangatwani-Konde-Msuka Road, the total length of which is 13 miles, is now metalled for a distance of 6 miles and waterproofed for a distance of 3 miles.

A metalled and waterproofed by-pass road to avoid the narrow main street in Weti Town was constructed to the pier for a length of 20 chains.

Progress was made with the metalling of the main road connecting Weti and Chake, a little more than a mile being finished and waterproofed.

The earth and metalled roads were maintained in good order throughout the Island.

(iii) Port Facilities.

The new wharf (see also under "General") which forms a most important link between internal and overseas communications was completed and opened for use in October, 1929.

(iv) Postal.

During the year 1929, 559 vessels arrived and 587 sailed with mails, compared with 518 and 543 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1928 and 1929 is given below, and shows an increase of 38,172 for the year under review :—

	1928.	1929.
Letter mail :		
Foreign	1,221,408	1,231,740
Inland	258,456	283,514
Transit	36,616	39,641
Parcel mail :		
Foreign	11,971	11,728
Total	1,528,451	1,566,623

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in other cases by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

During the year 1928 there was a marked decrease in the volume of civil work in the High Court. This diminution was due to the fact that during the years 1927 and 1928 steps were taken by mortgagees to realize most of the monies charged upon local property.

The resultant litigation terminated in the latter part of 1928. Scarcity of money locally also reacted upon legal business of the High Court. There was also a reduction in the number of cases dealt with in the Subordinate Civil Courts. Upon the Subordinate Courts criminal side there was a slight increase in the number of cases heard.

During the year one accused was sentenced to death upon a charge of murder by the Court of Criminal Sessions. The sentence was carried out. No cases of robbery or dacoity were brought before the Courts.

Insolvency business transacted during the year was of normal volume. There was a decrease in the work of the Registry of Patents Designs and Trade Marks.

Police and Prisons.

Police.—The Police Force consists of 6 Officers, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 British Bandmaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 clerks, 537 rank and file, 22 detectives, 2 gunners, 36 band, 21 followers, and 7 literate constables. The general health of the Force was good both in the town of Zanzibar and in the outstations; there were 5 deaths and 11 invalidings during the year. The African Police Medal for Meritorious Service was conferred on 2 Non-Commissioned Officers. A new rank of literate constables was created which it is hoped will serve as a recruiting ground for Inspectors in the future.

The only disturbance of any importance which occurred during the year, was created by discontented tenants from the native quarter and was quelled by the Police without loss of life or serious injury.

The crime figures for the year are extremely satisfactory. There were no cases of murder, culpable homicide, or dacoity, while cases of causing grievous hurt showed a fall of 57 per cent. on 1928. Cases of housebreaking and theft showed a reduction of 42 per cent., and the value of property stolen fell from Rs.57,650 in 1928 to Rs.31,113 in 1929. There were 40 cases under the Dangerous Drugs Decree, in 32 of which convictions were obtained.

Sixteen fires occurred in Zanzibar Town during the year, 13 being in the native quarter. One native lost his life.

Prisons.—The health of the prisoners was generally good.

One capital sentence was executed.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, cloth weaving, rope and mat-making, and tinning. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £102,645, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	10,389
Harbour Works	40,409
Road Construction, Zanzibar	13,764
Road Construction, Pemba...	21,710
Acquisition of Property for Public Purposes ...	1,513
Minor Works	2,756
Water Supply and Drainage	2,237
Water Supply to Shipping	6,621
Creek Improvement	2,246
Port Facilities, Pemba	833
Clearance of Sites	167
Total	£102,645

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population throughout the year was satisfactory and no epidemics occurred.

Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population.

Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine searching for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and in the District townships.

Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in mosque tanks and other public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic Diseases.—These are very common in the native population. Practically a hundred per cent. suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or less degree, while bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare.

Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride ; and propaganda measures are taken in the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and district dispensaries.

General Diseases.—These are chiefly respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia are common, the latter being responsible for many deaths, while pulmonary tuberculosis is a frequent cause

of ill-health and death of both natives and Asiatics in the town of Zanzibar. Gonorrhoea is both more frequent and a more serious factor in general health than syphilis.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A Maternity Home in charge of a qualified European Midwife is situated on the outskirts of the Native Town. Attached to the Home is an out-patient clinic for women and children, conducted by the Midwife.

Legislation.—Comprehensive Township and Public Health Bills were enacted during the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.—To the Teachers' Training School are admitted pupils whose education has reached the standard of the third and fourth years of studying English, provided they pass satisfactory tests conducted by the English Master-in-Charge. Started in 1923, it has now produced 26 trained teachers, ten of whom passed out in January, 1929. At the end of the year 35 pupils were in training. In the absence of other suitable post-primary schools, a few pupils are now taking part of this course with a view to service in the District Administration ; one went to the Medical Department for further training as a visiting Dispenser ; and two have proceeded to Makere College, Uganda, to study Medicine.

At the Commercial School the number on roll at the end of the year was 20, all except 2 being Indians. Early in 1929, 16 pupils sat for the final examination and nine were awarded Certificates or Diplomas.

Elementary and Primary.—The elementary stage consists of an infants' class and three subsequent standards followed in the case of the town school, called the Government Central School, by four English (or middle) standards. The roll of this combined elementary and middle school was 380, while at the fourteen district elementary schools there were 793 pupils.

At the Arab Girls' School there are now 91 pupils. Classes in cookery were successfully inaugurated.

Adult evening classes on a graded system are conducted at the town school.

As compared with 1928 there has been a decrease of 9 in the total roll of pupils.

Of the Arab and African population of school age 5·4 per cent. were in attendance at Government Schools.

Vocational Training.—In the four trades namely, carpentry, metal work, tailoring, and boot-making taught in town there were

47 indentured apprentices; at Chake-Chake in Pemba there were fourteen.

Inter-departmental co-operation has made possible considerable advance in practical agriculture and in practical health work in the villages. All schools were medically inspected.

Indian Schools.

There are 12 schools in town, and three small schools in Pemba. The total number attending these schools was 1,904, while at Government and Mission schools there were 151 pupils, making a grand total of 2,055, of whom 769 were girls.

Five Indian schools were in receipt of grant-in-aid, and at these medical inspection was carried out

Mission Schools.

Under the Missions there are four mixed schools, five schools for boys and one school for girls only, with a total of 149 boys and 145 girls. Of these 113 boys and 76 girls are Africans. Adult Mission classes show a total of 509, including 62 women.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The Topographical Survey proceeded slowly during the year, the whole staff being employed on Cadastral Survey from 1st April to 30th June, and for the last six months only one Surveyor was in the field.

XI.—LABOUR.

Down to the year 1897, when slavery was abolished, labour in Zanzibar was of two kinds, slave and free, the latter being that provided by the Wahadimu and Wapemba in accordance with agreements made with the Sultans.

Considerable labour difficulties followed the abolition of slavery, the freed slaves being disinclined to do more than was necessary for a bare subsistence, but to-day conditions in this respect are better though difficulty is still experienced in obtaining labour for agricultural purposes at an economical rate of pay. Ordinary unskilled labour is paid at the rate of 10 annas per diem in Zanzibar and 12 annas in Pemba, and clove harvesting labour (as a result of co-operation on the part of the members of the Clove Growers' Association) at the rate of 6 to 9 pice per "pishi" (see under "Weights and Measures").

Immigrant labour from the neighbouring mainland dependencies is encouraged, and is used very largely for the cleaning and weeding of the plantations and for public works, while the natives of the Protectorate provide most of the labour required for the harvesting of the clove crop.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorological.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar Town.		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1926.	1929.	1899–1926.	1929.
Temperature of the Air:—				
Mean of daily maxima ...	F. 84·5	84·6	F. 86·6	86·6
Mean of daily minima ...	76·5	77·3	76·0	77·1
Mean of daily range ...	8·0	7·3	10·6	9·5
Mean	80·5	80·9	81·3	81·8
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	54·24	81·72	76·19
Rainy days	100	114	162	187

Legislation.

Nineteen Decrees were enacted in 1929, of which 7 are new enactments, whilst the remaining 12 amend previous legislation.

The following are the most important :—

The Towns Decree, No. 2.—This Decree deals with the control of urban affairs. The higher standard of urban control, which had come into existence, had inevitably led to a demand for legislation of a far more comprehensive character than that which had sufficed the needs of simpler requirements. The Decree is divided into ten parts, each of which deals with a separate branch of the subject.

The Public Health Decree, No. 3.—For many years it had been apparent to officers of the Government, whose duties are connected with the subject, that the law relating to Public Health required amendment. This need was mainly due to a demand for more comprehensive legislation to support the increasing activity in matters of Public Health by the Medical Authorities.

The principal law on the subject was the Public Health Decree of 1909, Chapter X of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922—a law framed on simple lines, which had been subject to amendment ten times in the last 15 years. In face of the many proposed amendments submitted by the officers responsible, it appeared more expedient to introduce fresh legislation rather than to impose those amendments upon an already mutilated Decree.

The Decree is divided into ten parts, each of which deals with a separate division of the law.

The Recreation Park (Zanzibar) Decree, No. 7.—The playing of games in the Zanzibar Recreation Park had increased to such an extent that, in order to secure the full enjoyment of the facilities

offered to the public, the need for some measure of control over the clubs and individuals utilizing the Park had become essential.

The Decree sets up a Sports Control Board, with legal powers to ensure that the amenities of the Recreation Park shall be enjoyed by the greatest possible number of persons in a manner consistent with the interest of sport and of the general public.

The Peace Preservation Decree, No. 8.—It had been found by experience that the Lethal Weapons Decree, 1925, was defective, and for this reason had been partially inoperative.

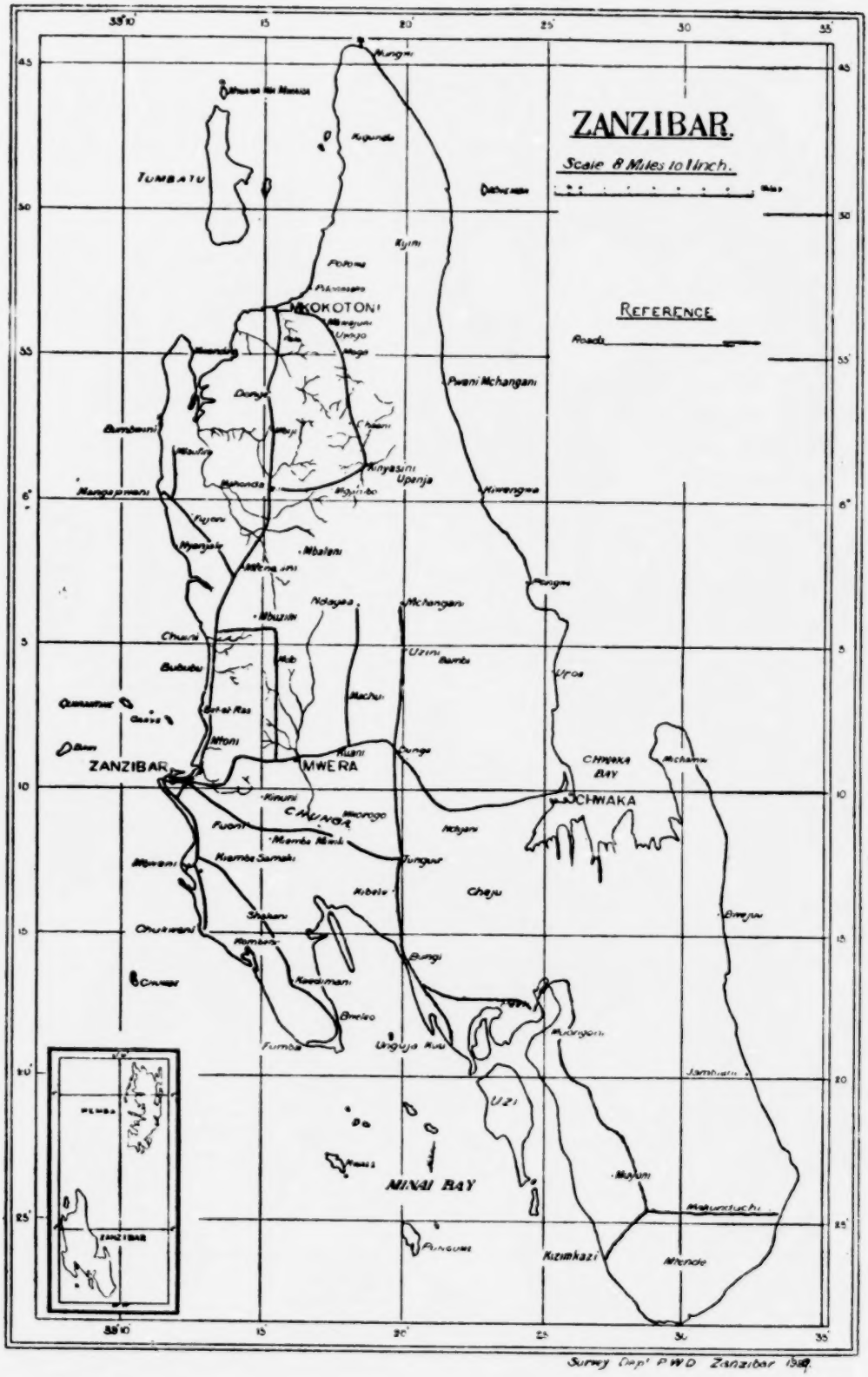
The Decree contains provisions designed for the preservation of the public peace when threatened by any serious disturbance. But until such threat occurs those provisions are in abeyance, and must be brought into operation by means of proclamation.

Power to make such proclamation to apply to any given area is given to the British Resident. Once such proclamation has been made, rules thereunder may be issued by the same authority ; and Provincial Commissioners are invested with special powers of arrest and detention.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, No. 11.—The question of the best method of ensuring that all cloves should be inspected before export had been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past.

Hitherto this inspection had taken place on the entry of the cloves into Zanzibar. Legislation had recently been enacted whereby all cloves intended for export pass under the control of the Customs at the place of shipment. It being considered that this was the place at which inspection should take place, the Decree was enacted to effect the change and, at the same time, to introduce certain improvements in the old Decree which experience had shown to be necessary.

In addition to those described above, two formal Appropriation laws and eleven short amending Decrees were enacted.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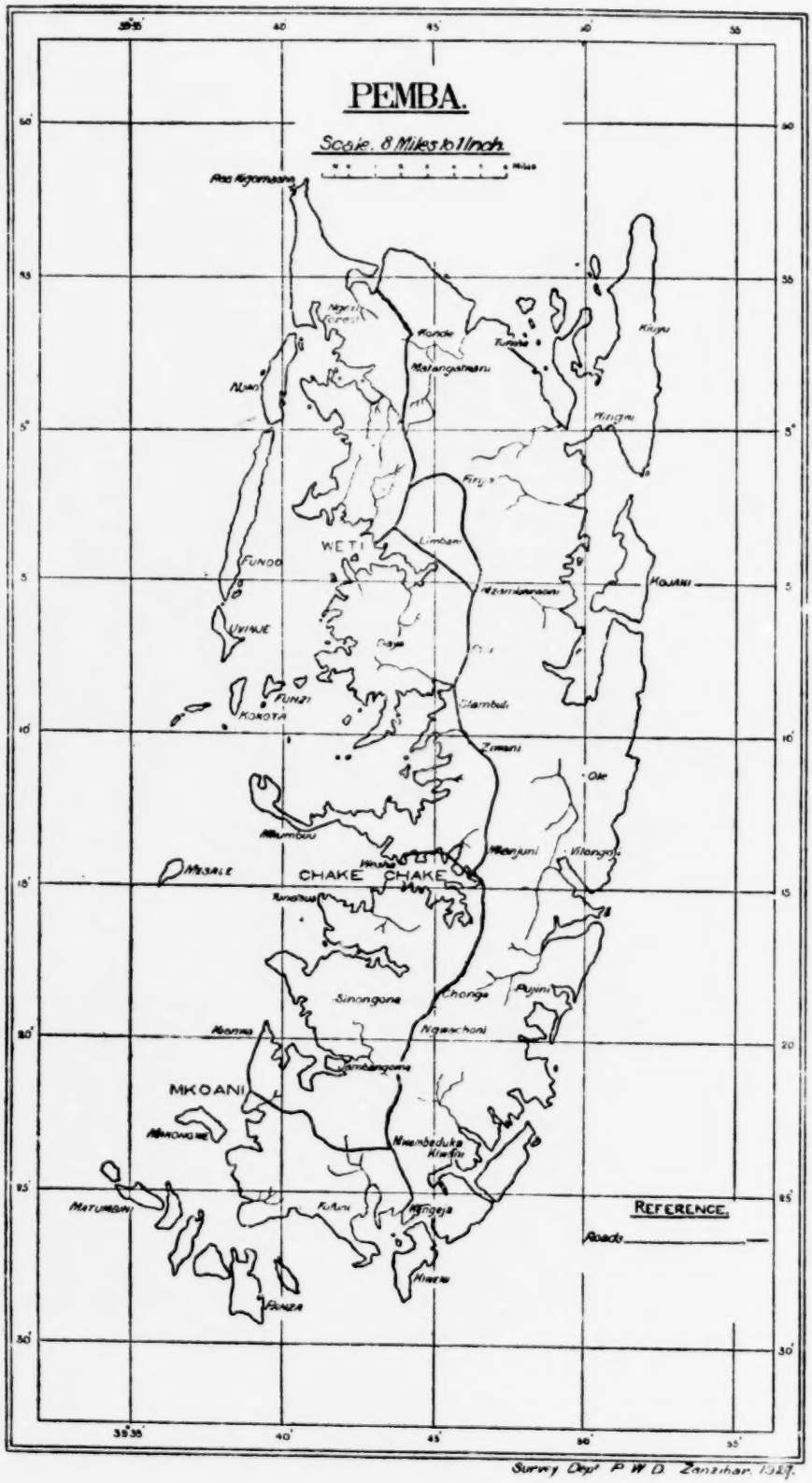

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REPORT FOR 1930.

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

History and Geography.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° S. latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is 53 miles long by 24 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° S. latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany.

In 1891 a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906 the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911 Seyyid Ali abdicated the

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throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On the 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925 the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926, Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

Languages.

The principal languages employed are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was in 1927 fixed by the Government of India at Shs. 1s. 6d. gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.

	lb.
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla :	
For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	180
For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola :	
For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice : subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

I.—GENERAL.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Zanzibar on the 9th of February on his way to Mombasa.

The clove harvest of 1929-30 continued until the end of February. Exact figures are not available but it is estimated that about a million frasilas (1 frasila = 35 lb.) of cloves were harvested. This figure constitutes a record. Prices ran comparatively high throughout the year but a considerable quantity of cloves was held up by producers and middlemen.

The export of domestic copra, in spite of dwindling prices, equalled the true record in 1926, 1919 reflecting an accumulation of stocks. The low price is attributed largely to the enormous quantity of whale oil produced. Also world production is increasing. Trade swung substantially back from Italy to France.

The summary figures of general trade, though reflecting the bad times, make a fair showing, with a balance on the right side.

Ocean-going shipping achieved a record, as it has done every year since 1923.

An aerodrome was constructed at Dunga in the centre of Zanzibar Island. In November and December the aerodrome was used by a pilot of the Wilson Airways Company of Nairobi, flying a Moth aeroplane, for pleasure and business journeys over the Island and to and from the mainland. Nearly a hundred European, Indian, and Arab passengers were carried.

Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G., assumed the office of British Resident on the 10th March. Until that date Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary to the Government, acted as British Resident.

II.—FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£000s.	£000s.
1926	449	650
1927	540	606
1928	471	598
1929	514	562
1930	494	507

(ii) Taxation.

No new taxation was imposed during the year.

(iii) Assets and Liabilities.

	£000s.
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1929 ...	... 276
Deficit	... 13
Balance of assets on 31st December, 1930 ...	... 263
Loan to Kenya Colony and Protectorate ...	... 200

(iv) Public Debt.

The public debt amounts to £100,000 in 3 per cent. debentures, which were issued to the British public in 1899 under authority of the Loan Decree, 1899, and which are repayable in 1931. The extinction of the debt is fully covered by a Sinking Fund which was provided for by annual contributions from general revenue. These contributions were discontinued by virtue of a Decree enacted in August, 1927, and the amount at the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1930, was £117,000, which is invested mainly in Colonial Government Securities.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Cloves.—The seasonal crop 1930-31 is a small one, the estimate for the season's harvest being approximately 2½ lakhs of frasilas.

The figures for the quantity and value of cloves exported for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1926	7.9	572
1927	12.9	820
1928	7.9	651
1929	8.7	868
1930	7.3	732

During the first two months of the year the duty-paid price of cloves was in the neighbourhood of Rs.15 per frasila. The price thereafter moved upwards until October when the average price was about Rs 24 per frasila. By the end of the year the price had fallen to about Rs.18.75 cts. per frasila.

Copra.—The export of domestic copra rose to 12,800 tons.

The figures for quantity and value of domestic exports for the last five years are as follows :—

	Tons. 1,000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1926	12.8	281
1927	10.1	242
1928	9.4	235
1929	11.6	261
1930	12.8	241

IV.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Imports and Exports.

During 1930 the foreign trade of the Protectorate amounted to 118,000 tons, valued at lakhs Rs.392, there being no alteration in weight, but a decrease of 14.41 per cent. in value as compared with the previous year.

The total imports (including goods directly transhipped, bullion and specie, and goods imported on Government account) amounted in value to lakhs Rs.194, and weighed 74,000 tons, this being a decrease of 14.16 per cent. in value and an increase of 1.3 per cent in weight as compared with 1929.

The total exports (including transhipment goods, bullion and specie, and re-exports), amounted to 44,000 tons weight, valued at lakhs Rs.198, being a decrease of 2.2 per cent. in weight and a decrease of 14.66 per cent. in value as compared with 1929.

Balance of Trade.

The appended figures show the balance of trade in merchandise for the year under review :—

	Rs. (Lakhs).
Export of Domestic Merchandise	136
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise	62
Total Trade Exports	198
Total Imports of Merchandise	188
Less Government Imports	6
Total Trade Imports	182
Favourable Balance of Trade in Merchandise ...	16

The following table shows the balance of trade as represented by the excess in the value of exports over that of imports during the quinquennial period 1926-1930 :—

Year.	*Exports.*	*Imports.*	*Excess of Exports over Imports.*	*Percentage.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	
1926	2,36,99	2,44,05	— 7,06	— 3·08
1927	2,43,21	2,35,92	+ 7,29	+ 3·09
1928	2,18,58	2,06,24	+ 12,34	+ 5·98
1929	2,29,47	2,09,25	+ 20,22	+ 9·66
1930	1,98,10	1,93,87	+ 4,23	+ 2·17

Figures are exclusive of bullion and specie.

The distribution of trade among the countries principally interested is indicated in the following table :—

Countries.	*Imports therefrom.*	*Exports thereto.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of Total Trade.*	
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
India and Burma ...	54,73	41,71	96,44	28·57	24·60
United Kingdom	34,33	12,18	46,51	12·54	11·87
Tanganyika Territory ...	15,29	33,14	48,43	12·35	12·36
France	1,48	24,60	26,08	3·13	6·66
United States of America	8,28	13,29	21,57	4·33	5·51
Kenya Colony	4,57	4,82	9,39	2·19	2·40
Italy	1,40	18,55	19,95	8·99	5·01
Straits Settlements ...	70	8,52	9,22	2·07	2·35
Dutch East Indies ...	10,94	24,14	35,08	7·86	8·95
Japan	14,00	72	14,72	2·64	3·76

The value of cloves exported in 1929 and 1930 was as follows :—

	United Kingdom.	*British India.*	*Straits Settlements.*	*Germany.*	*United States.*	*Dutch East Indies.*	*All other Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*
1929 ...	10,92	43,39	8,07	1,08	14,62	20,10	17,54	1,15,72
1930 ...	8,66	39,52	8,34	21	12,49	23,94	4,41	97,57

The value of domestic and foreign copra exported for the same years was :—

	France.	*Italy.*	*All other Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*
1929	9,36	37,70	31	47,37
1930	23,78	17,99	31	42,08

The value of piece-goods imported for the same years was :—

	United Kingdom.	*Holland.*	*British India.*	*Japan.*	*All other Countries.*	*Total.*
	Rs. 000s.	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000.s*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*	*Rs. 000s.*
1929	16,13	2,86	9,50	4,53	1,79	34,81
1930	12,77	3,45	5,29	4,56	1,51	27,58

There is still keen competition between British India and Japan for the supply of grey cotton goods.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(i) Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1930 was 373, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,446,000, an increase of 24 ships and of 17,000 net registered tons over the previous year.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 276 with a net registered tonnage of 127,000, compared

with 338 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 131,000 in the year 1929.

During the year, 3,546 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 69,000, compared with 3,789 of 76,000 tons in 1929.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez is provided by the Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintain a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan.

The steamers of the British and African Steam Navigation Company operating on the Canada-East Africa service call at Zanzibar.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintain a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

(ii) Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

The main road from Zanzibar Town to Makunduchi in the south of the Island was completed during the year. The total length of the road is 41 miles.

In the centre of the town of Zanzibar 11 chains were constructed of a new 20-ft. wide road which is in accordance with the town planning scheme for the town.

PEMBA.

The main road connecting the towns of Weti and Chake Chake was reconditioned and waterproofed over a length of 17 miles. Approximately only one and a-half miles of re-surfacing remained to be done to bring this road into the first class category.

(iii) Port Facilities.

With the object of affording greater protection to lighters, water boats, and other light craft, dredging was carried out in the Inner Harbour Basin, to give a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 6 feet.

During the year, 17,306 cubic yards of sand and mud were dredged, the spoil being deposited in the sea about half a mile out.

(iv) Postal.

During the year 1930, 525 vessels arrived and 567 sailed with mails, compared with 559 and 587 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1928 and 1929 is given below, showing a decrease of 381,602 for the year under review :—

	1929.	1930.
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	1,231,740	925,300
Inland	283,514	202,000
Transit	39,641	46,700
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Foreign	11,728	11,021
	1,566,623	1,185,021

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in cases in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate to it, and in

other cases by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate to that Court. Subordinate Courts are held by Resident Magistrates, Administrative Officers, and Arab Kathis. In addition, District Courts, composed of benches of local headmen, exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the British Court and from the Zanzibar Court in the exercise of their original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence to the Privy Council.

Owing probably to economic depression there was a further decrease in the number of civil cases heard by the High Court and Subordinate Courts.

During the year, one accused person was sentenced to death upon a charge of murder, but the sentence was commuted to one of 10 years' rigorous imprisonment.

In another case the High Court found that the accused had committed the two acts of murder alleged, but at the time was of unsound mind. The accused was ordered to be detained.

There was a reduction in the volume of Insolvency business transacted during the year and a slight increase in the work of the Registry of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks.

Police and Prisons.

Police.—The Police Force consists of 6 Officers, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 British Bandmaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 clerks, 539 rank and file, 22 detectives, 36 band, 21 followers, and 7 literate constables. The general health of the Force was good both in the town of Zanzibar and in the outstations; there were 3 deaths and 18 invalidings during the year.

The African Police Medal for Meritorious Service was conferred on 2 Non-Commissioned Officers.

The crime figures for the year are satisfactory. Three cases of murder and one case of dacoity were reported and the offenders in each case were brought to justice. There was a decrease of 33 per cent. in the value of property stolen.

The Police Fire Brigade dealt with 11 fires during the year, all in the native quarter of Zanzibar Town. No loss of life occurred.

Prisons.—Except for an outbreak of dysentery the health of the prisoners was generally good.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, cloth weaving, rope and mat-making, and tinning. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary amounted to £48,453, made up as follows :—

	£
Buildings	8,485
Harbour Works	1,720
Extension of Harbour Basin	5,801
Road Construction, Zanzibar	5,479
Road Construction, Pemba	15,672
Mkunazini Road	1,565
Acquisition of Land for Public Purposes ...	2,168
Minor Works	2,621
Water Supply and Drainage	2,182
Creek Improvement	1,614
Aerodrome	957
Other Works	189
Total	£48,453

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population was fair.

Epidemic Disease.—An epidemic of smallpox occurred during the year, both Islands being infected. The first case was reported on 11th March, and the last case on 27th September. The Port of Zanzibar was declared infected from 11th March to 19th April. The total number of cases reported was 220 with 49 deaths.

Chicken-pox and mumps were also somewhat prevalent, 47 cases of the former and 67 of the latter being reported during the year.

Insect-borne Diseases.—Malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population.

Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cess-pools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and in the District townships.

Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in mosque tanks and other public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic Diseases.—These are very common in the native population. Practically 100 per cent. suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or less degree, while bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare.

Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride; and propaganda measures are taken in the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages, and district dispensaries.

General Diseases.—These are chiefly respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia are common, the latter being responsible for many deaths, while pulmonary tuberculosis is a frequent cause of ill-health and death of both natives and Asiatics in the town of Zanzibar. Gonorrhoea is both more frequent and a more serious factor in general health than syphilis.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—A Maternity Home in the charge of a qualified European Midwife is situated on the outskirts of the Native Town. Attached to the Home is an out-patient clinic for women and children, conducted by the Midwife.

Legislation.—No new legislation was introduced during the year.

IX.—EDUCATION.

Government Schools.

Post-Primary.—To the Teachers' Training School are admitted pupils whose education has reached the standard of the third and fourth years of studying English, provided they pass satisfactory tests conducted by the English Master-in-Charge. Started in 1923, it has now produced 37 trained teachers, 11 of whom passed out in January, 1930. In the absence of other suitable post-primary schools, pupils are diverted from this institution when there is an urgent demand from departments such as those of Medicine and Administration.

At the Commercial School the number on the roll at the end of the year was 21, all being Indians. Twenty-one pupils sat for the final examination and seven were awarded certificates or diplomas.

Elementary and Primary.—The elementary stage consists of an infants' class and three subsequent standards, followed in the case of the town school, called the Government Central School, by four English (or middle) standards. The roll of this combined elementary and middle school was 432, while at the 16 district elementary schools there were 1,015 pupils.

At the Arab Girls' School there are now 119 pupils. A small girls' school was opened in Pemba with 15 on roll.

Adult evening classes on a graded system are conducted at the town school.

As compared with 1929 there has been an increase of 188 in the total roll of pupils.

Of the rural Arab and African population of school age approximately 5.6 per cent. were in attendance at Government Schools.

Vocational Training.—In the four trades, namely, carpentry, metal work, tailoring, and boot-making, taught in town, there were 48 indentured apprentices; at Chake-Chake in Pemba there were 10.

Gardening is carried on at all rural schools, but there is as yet no continuation of education in agriculture except at the Teachers' Training School.

Indian Schools.

There are 13 schools in town, and four small schools in Pemba. The total number attending these schools was 2,008, of which 757 were girls. At Government and Mission Schools some 150 Indian pupils are in attendance.

Five Indian Schools are in receipt of grant-in-aid, and at these medical inspection is carried out.

Mission Schools.

Under the Missions there are four mixed schools, five schools for boys and one school for girls only, with a total of 159 boys and 149 girls. Of these 119 boys and 79 girls are Africans. Adult Mission classes show a total of 378, including 53 women.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

The Topographical Survey proceeded satisfactorily during the year, and the work was up to programme. At the end of the year one-third of the total area of the Island had been surveyed, and as the regions surveyed comprise most of the difficult country, it may be said that about one-half of the total work of the survey was completed.

XI.—LABOUR.

Down to the year 1897, when slavery was abolished, labour in Zanzibar was of two kinds, slave and free, the latter being that provided by the Wahadimu and Wapemba in accordance with agreements made with the Sultans.

Considerable labour difficulties followed the abolition of slavery, the freed slaves being disinclined to do more than was necessary for a bare subsistence, but to-day conditions in this respect are better, though difficulty is still experienced in obtaining labour for agricultural purposes at an economical rate of pay. Ordinary unskilled labour is paid at the rate of 12 annas in Zanzibar and in Pemba. Agricultural labour is paid at the rate of 10 annas per diem, and clove harvesting labour (as a result of co-operation on the part of the members of the Clove Growers' Association) at the rate of 5 to 8 pice per "pishi" (see under "Weights and Measures").

Immigrant labour from the neighbouring mainland dependencies is encouraged, and is used very largely for the cleaning and weeding of the plantations and for public works, while the natives of the Protectorate provide most of the labour required for the harvesting of the clove crop.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Meteorological.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar Town.		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1926.	*1930.*	*1899–1926.*	*1930.*
Temperature of the Air :—				
Mean of daily maxima ...	F. 84·5	84·3	F. 86·6	85·9
Mean of daily minima ...	76·5	76·5	76·0	77·4
Mean of daily range ...	8·0	7·8	10·6	8·5
Mean	80·5	80·4	81·3	81·6
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	66·27	81·72	61·25
Rainy days	100	116	162	154

Legislation.

Fifteen Decrees were enacted in 1930 of which five are new, the remainder being in amendment of previous legislation.

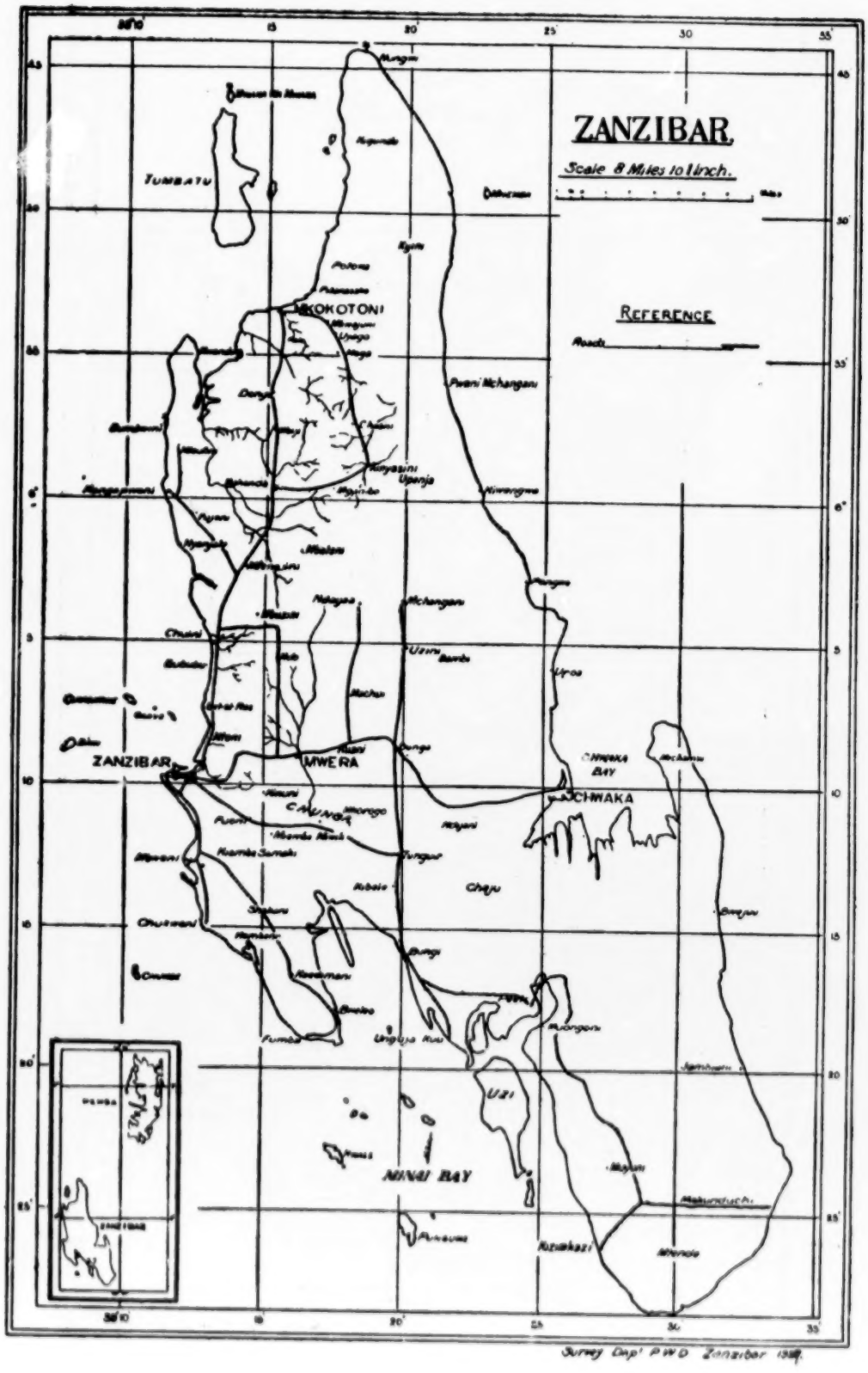
The following are the most important :—

The Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) Decree, No. 7.—This Decree provides for the payment of retiring allowances to Nursing Sisters in the public service under the conditions laid down in the Decree.

The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree, No. 10.—This Decree provides for the granting of pensions to the widows and orphans of deceased Asiatic officers who have been contributing to the scheme. Contribution is voluntary in the case of officers in Government service at the date of the coming into force of the Decree, but is compulsory on all persons entering the public service after the Decree was enacted.

The Patents and Designs Decree, No. 11.—This Decree provides for the issue of letters patent and certificates of registration of a design to the grantee of letters patent and certificates of registration in the United Kingdom. No attempt has been made to set up an original Registry.

The Trade Marks Decree, No. 15.—This Decree provides for the original registration of Trade Marks. It is based largely on the Trade Marks Acts of the Imperial Parliament. The Decree also provides the machinery for the settlement of all matters in respect of opposition to the registration of a Trade Mark and for the determination of rights between contending parties. The powers of the Court are laid down by the Decree and provision is made in regard to the procedure to be adopted and for costs in legal proceedings.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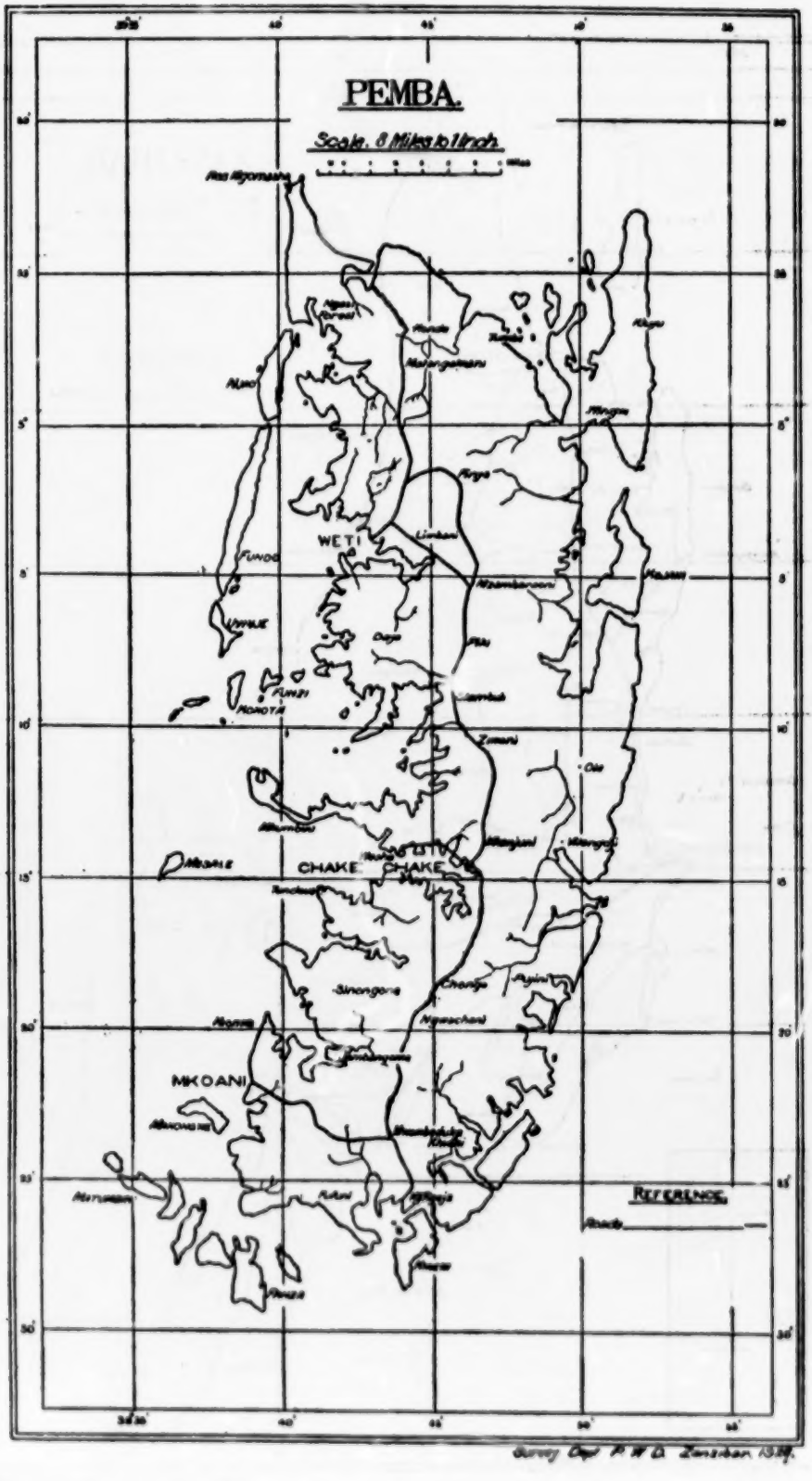

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1931

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 600 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The annual rainfall amounts approximately in Zanzibar to 59 inches and in Pemba to 82 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occuring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·5° and the mean minimum 76·5°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·6° and 76·0°, respectively.

The history of Zanzibar dates back to the earliest times, the Islands probably having been known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. At a latter date, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (ex-officio members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (ex-officio members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Many Indian Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

There is no system of Local Government.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 Census); and statistics for the year 1931 of births, deaths, marriages, infantile mortality, emigration, and immigration.

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	600	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND.

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

Births and Deaths.

Races.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
	No.	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*
	Zanzibar Town.				*Northern District.*				*Southern District.*			
Zanzibar Island :—												
Europeans	6	27·02	3	13·51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	81	12·32	97	14·75	29	18·88	6	3·90	62	18·41		
Africans	115	4·31	828	31·06	1,622	43·75	833	22·55	920	18·60	1,369	25·56
Asiatics	406	34·36	251	21·27	5	17·24	5	17·24	11	14·75		
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wete District.				*Chake Chake District.*				*Mkoani District.*			
Pemba Island :—												
Europeans	—	—	—	—	1	58·82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	93	9·27	94	9·37	124	17·83	47	6·75	67	13·89	56	11·34
Africans	364	12·63	427	14·82	444	17·08	356	13·70	272	14·67	229	12·35
Asiatics	17	13·63	5	4·00	23	31·72	15	20·68	1	3·02	3	9·06
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality.

Whole Protectorate :—

Deaths under one year 365

Death-rate under one year ... 78·24 per milli.

Marriages.

	No.
Zanzibar Island :—	
Zanzibar Town	445
Northern District	585
Southern District	894
Pemba Island :—	
Wete District	549
Chake Chake District	460
Mkoani District	354

Immigration and Emigration.

(Between 29th March and 31st December, 1931).

	Immigration.			*Emigration.*		
	Steamer.	*Dhow.*	*Total.*	*Steamer.*	*Dhow.*	*Total.*
British	547					
French	22					
Germans	26		691	705	—	705
Greeks	37					
Italians	4					
Other Europeans ...	55					
Indians	5,568	250	5,818	4,827	233	5,060
Africans	3,815	1,155	4,970	3,397	1,380	4,777
Arabs	1,383	1,773	3,156	800 Approx.	1,737	2,537
Goans	349	—	349	363	—	363
Japanese	24				7	
Chinese	24		244			79
Seychellians ...	12					
Miscellaneous ...	100	84		72		
Totals	11,966	3,262	15,228	10,164	3,357	13,521

Notes :—

(*a*) In the above statistics, Somalis have been included as Africans.

(*b*) Steamer figures supplied by steamship agents.

(*c*) It is probable that economic conditions on the mainland have caused an increase in the number of immigrants therefrom.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

The general health of the population during the year under review was fairly satisfactory and no epidemic occurred.

Of the insect-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population, 10,113 cases of malaria being treated during the year, with 60 recorded deaths. Anti-malarial work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for

larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and also in the outlying townships. Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in the tanks of mosques and in public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic diseases are rife amongst the natives, practically all of whom suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or lesser degree, whilst bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare. Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride whilst propaganda measures take the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and at the district dispensaries. The total number of cases treated during the year was 12,773. This disease is not usually fatal in itself, but the debilitated and anaemic state of the patient renders him an easy prey to intercurrent diseases.

General diseases are for the most part respiratory and venereal. Bronchitis and pneumonia were responsible for 42 and 124 deaths respectively during the year.

The investigation of pulmonary tuberculosis was undertaken by Dr. R. G. Matthews, Dorothy Temple Cross Scholar of the Medical Research Council. A tuberculosis clinic was established during March and the treatment of cases both at the clinic and in the home was carried out by a Tuberculosis Officer appointed specially for the purpose. Cases considered suitable were treated with autogenous vaccines and tuberculin (H.T.S.). Contacts of cases were immunized by prophylactic doses of H.T.S. The number of cases treated from March to the end of the year was 314, and a considerable number of contacts and susceptibles were immunized. The number of deaths recorded during the year from this disease was 63.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular. 4,600 patients were treated for this disease during the year.

Outbreaks of smallpox occur from time to time, but the disease is now kept in check by vaccination and the prompt isolation of cases and contacts. During the year 11 cases occurred with three deaths.

Plague has not been known to occur since the year 1911, nor has there been any rodent mortality. Some 2,000 rats are destroyed monthly and examinations for plague infection are made daily.

Dysentery of the bacillary type causes some morbidity and mortality, 120 cases with five deaths having been recorded during the year.

Diseases of all kinds, other than acute infectious diseases, are treated at the Government hospitals situated in Zanzibar Town,

and at Wete and Chake Chake in the Island of Pemba. In addition district dispensaries, which are in charge of native dispensers and are visited weekly by a Medical Officer, are situated at the more important centres in both Islands.

Hospitals for the reception of acute infectious diseases are also situated in Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake.

The total number of patients treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was :—

In-patients	...	...	4,266
Out-patients	...	...	139,806

There were 442 deaths.

A Leper Settlement is maintained on Funzi Island off the coast of Pemba. Two resident European nurses reside in the settlement, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Wete. The number of lepers in the settlement at the end of the year was 79, admissions numbered 23 and deaths 26.

A home for aged paupers suffering from chronic and incurable complaints is situated at Walezo, 4 miles from Zanzibar, and is in the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. Two Sisters visit the home daily and a Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon also pay regular visits. The average number of inmates during the year was 130·90. There is a dispensary which serves the settlement and neighbouring district. The cases treated during the year numbered 5,431.

A maternity home in the charge of a qualified European midwife is situated on the outskirts of the native quarter of Zanzibar town. Attached to the home is an out-patient clinic for women and children which is conducted by the midwife. The number of confinements at the home during the year was 122. The attendances of women and children treated at the clinic numbered 35,846 of which 13,180 were original cases.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a mud-walled hut with a coco-nut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have two or three rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cess-pit is dug, others resort to the bush. Practically all the country folk own their own houses which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from local material on the spot or nearby, and is, on the whole, not ill ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceilings, and whitewashing. As a propagandist measure in favour of improved sanitary conditions every Headman's house in the Island of Zanzibar has been supplied with a suitable concrete cesspit cover.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, minimum sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally with corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water-supply is plentiful and the water of excellent quality.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-over areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper spaces to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coco-nuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar

Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coco-nuts, totalling approximately 16,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are 32,000 plantations carrying approximately 3½ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar Island and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

	Tons. 000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1927	12·9	820
1928	7·9	651
1929	8·7	868
1930	7·3	732
1931	10·8	734

The duty-paid price during 1931 varied from Rs. 10·05 to Rs. 18·88 per "frasila" of 35 lb.

Extension of the clove-producing areas is limited by lack of additional suitable land and the regeneration of existing clove areas is therefore an important problem. Investigations are in progress.

A Clove Growers' Association has been formed under Government auspices. Through the Association, advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage for six months is allowed and advances are given free of interest.

All cloves are inspected before export; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Coco-nuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coco-nut palms in the country. The acreage under coco-nuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coco-nuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,200 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been low, varying from Rs. 1/8 per frasila (35 lb.) for inferior copra to Rs. 2/15 per frasila for good

quality copra. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of domestic copra for the past five years are :—

	Tons. 000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1927	10·1	242
1928	9·4	235
1929	11·6	261
1930	12·8	241
1931	11·8	150

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of the external trade of the Protectorate during the year 1931 amounted to Rs. 317 lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 156 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 161 lakhs.

The physical volume of imports was estimated to be 71,000 tons weight and that of exports 42,000 tons weight, representing a total volume of 113,000 tons.

The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for the year 1930 as follows :—

	Value in lakh. of Rs.		*Increase or Decrease*	*Weight. Tons, 000s.*		*Increase or Decrease*
	1930.	1931.	*Per cent.*	1930.	1931.	*Per cent.*
Imports	194	156	—19·59	74	71	—4·05
Exports	198	161	—18·69	44	42	—4·55

The following statement shows the value of goods imported and exported during the last five years :—

Year.	*Trade Imports.* *Rs.* 000.	*Domestic Exports.* *Rs.* 000.	*Re-Exports.* *Rs.* 000.	*Total Exports.* *Rs.* 000.
1927	2,36,15	1,52,28	91,49	2,43,77
1928	2,11,37	1,46,00	72,76	2,18,76
1929	2,25,81	1,57,52	74,34	2,31,86
1930	1,93,93	1,35,98	62,12	1,98,10
1931	1,55,58	1,24,66	36,30	1,60,96
Average for five years	2,04,57	1,43,29	67,40	2,10,69

The following statement shows the percentage of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1930 and 1931 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports and Exports.*	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
British Empire :—						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17·30	17·49	6·15	5·77	11·87	11·53
India and Burma	28·22	32·25	21·05	18·82	24·60	25·42
Tanganyika Territory ...	7·89	8·11	16·72	9·28	12·36	8·70
Kenya Colony	2·36	2·24	2·43	1·54	2·40	1·88
Straits Settlements ...	0·36	0·46	4·30	1·06	2·35	0·76
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·99	2·41	1·26	1·73	1·56	2·07
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	5·64	4·51	12·19	25·47	8·95	15·16
France	0·76	0·70	12·42	8·33	6·66	4·58
Italy	0·72	0·64	9·36	8·93	5·01	4·85
United States of America...	4·27	2·24	6·70	8·14	5·51	5·24
Japan	7·22	7·24	0·36	0·83	3·76	3·98
Portuguese East Africa ...	3·61	2·03	1·61	1·21	2·61	1·61
Italian Somaliland ...	3·62	3·05	0·96	0·57	2·28	1·80
All other foreign countries	13·59	14·61	3·46	6·66	8·54	10·59
Ships' use	—	—	0·35	0·37	0·18	0·19
By parcel post	2·05	2·02	0·68	1·29	1·36	1·64

The inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years was as follows :—

	Imports from—			*Exports to*—		
	1929.	1930.	1931.	1929.	1930.	1931.
	Rs. 000.	*Rs.* 000.	*Rs.* 000.	*Rs.* 000.	*Rs.* 000.	*Rs.* 000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	41,25	34,33	27,22	15,36	12,18	9,28
India and Burma	81,82	54,73	50,18	46,16	41,71	30,29
Tanganyika Territory ...	20,37	15,29	12,61	35,43	33,14	14,93
Kenya Colony	5,55	4,57	3,48	4,38	4,82	2,48
Straits Settlements	99	70	72	8,32	8,52	1,70
Aden	91	42	25	1,15	55	38
Union of South Africa ...	52	30	56	99	70	55
Canada	36	50	60	38	43	85
Australia	71	40	13	67	44	74
Ceylon	2,32	1,80	1,19	11	—	6
Various other parts of British Empire.	40	92	30	39	34	22
Totals ...	1,55,20	1,13,96	97,24	1,13,34	1,02,83	61,48
Percentage of Total Imports or Exports.	68·73	58·75	62·50	49·34	51·91	38·20

The direction of trade during the year showed a tendency, both as regards import and export business, to expand in the East at the expense of the United Kingdom and Europe in general.

With regard to imports, the progress made by Japan in the cotton piece-goods market was in no way checked. The comparative figures of imports in the two main cotton piece-goods classifications where Japanese competion is affecting British trade are as follows :—

	1930.		1931.	
	Quantity. *Yds.*	*Value.* *Rs.*	*Quantity.* *Yds.*	*Value.* *Rs.*
Cotton piece-goods, bleached :—				
United Kingdom	730,933	2,13,888	399,970	91,000
Japan	224,964	49,465	436,541	81,151
Cotton piece-goods dyed in the piece :—				
United Kingdom	368,587	1,61,841	317,022	1,09,533
Japan	71,442	29,531	119,163	27,640

A further feature of the year's trade was the continued growth of imports of cheap Japanese artificial silk manufactures, the figures in respect of which for the years 1930 and 1931 were as follows :—

	Quantity. *Yds.*	*Value.* *Rs.*
1930	372,453	1,94,585
1931	546,879	2,17,870

The general fall in the price of imported commodities, as compared with the year 1930, represented 18·80 per cent., the decline being most marked in the case of cotton piece-goods and cereals.

The value of export business transacted in cloves and copra, the staple crops of the Protectorate, was maintained at a satisfactory level. The heavy clove shipments made to the Dutch East Indies were, however, partly of a speculative character, while copra prices reached a level inconsistent with remunerative production.

The following statement shows the countries to which cloves were shipped during the years 1927–1931 :—

Countries.	1927. *Cwt.* 000.	1928. *Cwt.* 000.	1929. *Cwt.* 000.	1930. *Cwt.* 000.	1931. *Cwt.* 000.
Dutch East Indies	34	36	32	36	91
India	69	61	64	58	60
United States of America ...	45	26	22	19	29
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	23	10	17	13	11
Holland	30	4	7	1	4
Germany	7	2	2	—	4
Straits Settlements	25	12	11	11	3
Italy	3	2	3	1	2
Japan	1	—	1	—	2
China	2	—	1	—	1
Egypt	3	1	3	1	1
France	9	1	5	1	—
All other countries	8	3	7	5	9
Total	259	158	175	146	217

The volume of copra of local production shipped during the year amounted to 235,000 cwt. valued at Rs.19,96,000, compared with 256,000 cwt. valued at Rs.32,13,000 exported during the previous year. The average exports of locally produced copra during the five years 1927–31 represented 222,000 cwt., the average value being Rs.30,11,000. The great bulk of the copra shipped from Zanzibar continues to find a market in France and Italy.

The re-export and transhipment trade suffered severely from the disturbed trade conditions of the mainland territories. Re-exports during the year amounted to Rs.28,19,000 as compared with Rs.46,89,000 in 1930, and the value of goods entered for transshipment was Rs.6,78,000 as compared with Rs.17,75,000 in 1930.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coco-nut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. Their employment is usually on a contract of service for one, two, or three months. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 9 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are usually daily and are by piece-work. They vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labour is employed and to the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 4 to 9 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn between R.1 and Rs.2 *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 10 annas *per diem* for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 20 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 45 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as R.1 to Rs.2 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	... Rs.20 p.m.	... Rs.15 p.m.
Country	... Rs.15 p.m.	... Rs.10 p.m.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = R.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)

Fish	... ...	12 cents.
Rice	... ...	17 ,,
Cassava	... ...	5 ,,
Bread	... ...	5 ,,
Tea	... ...	6 ,,
	Total ...	... 45 cents.
		Rs.3·15 a week.

The average weekly wage may be placed at Rs.4·50.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for European officials. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £400 per annum, and for a married man £600 per annum.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of the Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1931 had eighteen boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Twelve are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,837 boys and 134 girls, 1,024 being urban and 947 rural. The latter figure constitutes 6·4 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age, as revealed by the 1931 Census figures.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', two girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 137 boys and 149 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 46 boys and 85 girls, chiefly of the Goan

community, leaving totals of 91 boys and 64 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 62 per cent. in 1931, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 953 boys and 552 girls, while in unaided schools there were 386 boys and 292 girls, a total of 2,183 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,314 if there be added the 46 boys and 85 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,314 represents 17·9 per cent. of the total Indian urban population, or 15·2 per cent. of the total Indian population.

Very few Indian children therefore are not at school. Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the " middle " stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Evening Classes.

There were 116 pupils in Government, and 30 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

142 males and 42 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 37) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the " middle " stage.

The Commercial School (roll 22) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the middle stage.

The Industrial School teaches four trades to 46 indentured apprentices, chiefly African.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with rolls of 11 and 12, respectively.

Secondary Education.

Apart from a special class for some dozen Indian pupils of the Ismaili community there is, as yet, no provision for secondary education.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

A Government dental surgeon visits the Protectorate from time to time, and is occasionally able to attend to children's teeth. Dentistry work is also carried on under the Roman Catholic Mission.

Welfare Institutions.

The school clinic, built in 1924 by the Wakf Commissioners and maintained by Government, has been mentioned.

The activities of the Zanzibar Maternity Association date from 1919. This Association has gradually won the confidence of all communities. Special features of its work have been the progressive increase in African cases dealt with by midwives since the establishment in December, 1925, of a maternity home in the African quarter of the town, and the arrangements made in that home for the training of African midwives. The Association is supported by subscriptions, fees, and a substantial Government grant.

The Government poor house, situated at Walezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys; most successful camps have been organized and run by local scoutmasters, and displays have been given in which much initiative has been shewn in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. An Indian troop has been started and a second is being organized.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

ZANZIBAR.

New road construction was not continued in 1931 but the existing roads were reconditioned and waterproofed to the extent of 12 miles.

In the town area certain sections of the bazaar streets were surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain. At least 75 per cent. of the bazaar roads are completed in this manner.

Within the town boundary there are 7 miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads :—

Chwaka Road	19	miles.	Road from Zanzibar Town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	,,	Road from Zanzibar Town to Northern District.
Makunduchi ,,	41	,,	Road from Zanzibar Town to south of Island.
Fumba ,,	14·75	,,	Road from Zanzibar Town to south of Island.
Mchangani ,,	6·25	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa ,,	5·75	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani ,,	7·25	,,	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	,,	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

PEMBA.

The road system was not extended in 1931 but the main arterial road through the Island from Mkoani to Wete (37 miles) was converted into an all-weather road by waterproofing.

The old unsatisfactory bridge at Piki was replaced by a substantial concrete structure.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Omnibuses.

There are 185 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is R. 1 only.

Posts.

During the year 640 vessels arrived and 594 sailed with mails, compared with 525 and 567, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1930 and 1931 is given below, showing an increase of 67,213 in respect of the year under review :—

	1930.	1931.
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	925,300	990,000
Inland	202,000	234,500
Transit	46,700	16,100
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Inland	—	172
Foreign	11,021	11,462
	1,185,021	1,252,234

There was an increase in inland correspondence and in foreign inwards, but a decrease in foreign outwards and transit.

Arrangements were made in the latter part of the year with the Tanganyika Government for the conveyance of air mails from Zanzibar to connect with the Imperial Airways Service. The number of articles posted for conveyance by air mail was approximately 3,100 a large number being posted solely for philatelic purposes.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There are two wireless stations in the Protectorate which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 miles. One station is situated in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 11,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation both in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1931 was 346, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,467,800, an increase of 21,800 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 316 with a net registered tonnage of 125,000, compared with 276 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 127,000 in the year 1930.

During the year, 3,562 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 69,000, compared with 3,546 of 69,000 tons in 1930.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, each maintain a monthly service to and from London, the former alternately via Suez and via the Cape.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez is maintained by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

A monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa is maintained by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

A regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez is provided by the Navigazione Libera Triestina.

The United Netherlands Navigation Company provides a good service of cargo and passenger steamers on their Holland-East Africa Line.

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij provides a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha maintains a monthly service between Zanzibar and Japan, with monthly sailings to South America.

The British India Steam Navigation Company maintains a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

A monthly passenger and cargo service from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back is provided by the Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* maintains a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo.

The Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar es Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed, to be used exclusively for the inspection of agricultural produce, is in the course of erection.

Provision for the supply of water to shipping is also available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by the breakwater. This basin is being extended and, during 1931, 25,236 cubic yards of spoil was dredged.

An excellent lighterage system is maintained by the African Wharfage Company.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is largely in the hands of two British Joint-Stock Banks, the National Bank of India, Ltd., and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., and of a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs, Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. The exchange value of the rupee was, in 1927, fixed by the Government of India at Shs. 1·6d. gold. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations R. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

		lb.
	Weights.	
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts in husks	180
	For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal activities of the Public Works Department during the year 1931 were as follows :—

Public Works Extraordinary.—Building work included the addition of a new wing to His Highness the Sultan's Palace (wherein a fine reception room is provided), the erection of new quarters for

Government officers, the erection of new district schools and teachers' quarters, and the erection of Mudirs' (Arab administrative officers) Courts in Pemba. Anti-malarial drainage work was carried out in both Islands. The programme of road improvement (waterproofing of existing roads) was continued.

Public Works Recurrent included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works, and maintenance of buildings.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924 are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate thereto.

The judicial staff is comprised of the Chief Justice, the Puisne Judge, three Resident Magistrates sitting in Zanzibar, and a Resident Magistrate, seconded from the administration, sitting in Pemba. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Official Assignee in Insolvency, Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs, and Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree 1928.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Officers, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the Court sits. The jurisdiction of the several Courts is shewn in the annexed Table.

Normally, Criminal Appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by both Judges in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to His Majesty's Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several Courts in 1931 are shown in the annexed Table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Number of presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in* 1931.	*Criminal Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in* 1931.
District ...	One in each district with other members.	In district.	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	—	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not available.
Kathis ...	7 Kathis	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-	(1) 504 (2) 134 (3) 49 (4) 49 (5) 567 (6) 543 (7) 299	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	1 District Officer	Mkokotoni	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	93	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	98
Second Class Subordinate.	do.	1. Chwaka 2. Chake Chake 3. Wete 4. Mkoani	do. do.	(1) 5	Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 20 (2) 167 (3) 289 (4) 162
First Class Subordinate.	3 Resident Magistrates and one Acting Resident Magistrate.	1. Zanzibar 2. Chake Chake 3. Wete 4. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- in Zanzibar and Rs.1,500/- in other places.	(1)3,554 (2)1,184 (3) 795 (4) 649	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes.	(1) 1,099 (2) Included with the number above. (3) Included with the number above. (4) Included with the number above.
High	1 Chief Justice 1 Puisne Judge	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 149 (*b*) 40 (*c*) 145 (*d*) 56	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate (*c*) Revisional (*d*) Supervisional consisting of confirmations and perusals.	(*a*) 16 (*b*) 15 (*c*) 22 (*d*) 35 and 38 perusals.

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commandant, Assistant Commandant, 4 Superintendents, 1 British Non-Commissioned Officer, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 Clerks, 539 Rank and File, 22 Detectives, 20 Followers, and 7 Literate Constables.

During the year there has been considerable reorganization in the Police Force under the following heads :—

(*a*) Training, (*b*) Education, (*c*) Instruction, (*d*) Musketry and Revolver Firing, (*e*) Discipline (*f*) Payment of Rewards, (*g*) Housing of the Force, (*h*) Recreation, (*i*) Criminal Statistics, (*j*) Police Gazette, (*k*) Personal Records, (*l*) Supervision of Criminals, and (*m*) Patrolling.

The following points have received special attention :—

(*a*) Supervision by Senior Police Officers ;
(*b*) Personal guidance by the more Senior Police Officers ;
(*c*) Housing of the Force ;
(*d*) Recreation ;
(*e*) Payment of rewards in cases of specially good service ;
(*f*) Improvement in the usefulness of the policeman to the public ;
(*g*) Encouragement of initiative and alertness ;
(*h*) Co-operation between Administration and Police.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations ; there were 4 deaths and 15 invalidings during the year.

There has been a satisfactory decrease in the volume of crime reported. There were 362 cases of grave crime reported, of which 21 were found to be false or " mistake of fact," and 326 true cases, of which 76 ended in conviction.

There were 1,938 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,264 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder and none of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Indian and Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year, 1,150 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 208·66. There were no juvenile prisoners admitted during the year.

The health of the prisoners has been generally good. Improvements have been made in the Central Prison to combat the incidence of dysentery.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

Payment of Fines.—The provisions of the law in regard to the payment of fines by instalments is contained in Section 306 of the Criminal Procedure Decree which reads as follows :—

"306 (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the fine is not paid forthwith, the Court may—

(*a*) order that the fine shall be payable either in full on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order, or in two or three instalments, of which the first shall be payable on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order and the other or others at an interval or at intervals, as the case may be, of not more than thirty days, and

(*b*) suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender, on the execution by the offender of a bond, with or without sureties as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Court on the date or dates on or before which payment of the fine or the instalments thereof, as the case may be, is to be made ; and if the amount of the fine or of any instalment, as the case may be, is not realized on or before the latest date on which it is payable under the order, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) The provisions of Subsection (1) shall be applicable also in any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded and the money is not paid forthwith ; and if the person against whom the order has been made on being required to enter into a bond such as is referred to in that subsection, fails to do so, the Court may at once pass sentence of imprisonment."

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

Decrees.

The following is a list of the Decrees passed during the year :—

No. 1.—*The Employment of Native Labour (Repeal) Decree.*—By the repeal of the Employment of Native Labour Decree, 1923, the only remaining trace of authority for forced labour was removed from the Statute Book.

No. 2.—*The European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Decree.*—The repeal of Section 12 of the European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927, abolishes the system of abatement of pensions of Government servants on re-employment. This

carries out the recommendation of a Sub-Committee of the Colonial Office Conference.

No. 3.—*The Penal (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree constitutes certain new offences and provides for their punishment in accordance with the International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children.

No. 4.—*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree sets out the procedure to be followed in respect of the new sections introduced by the Penal (Amendment) Decree, No. 3 of 1931.

No. 5.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Decree.*—By this amendment the requirement of the principal Decree that import certificates should accompany consignments of dangerous drugs is repealed.

No. 6.—*The Trade Union Decree.*—This Decree legalizes Trade Unions and provides for their registration.

No. 7.—*The Census Decree.*—This Decree provides machinery for the taking of a census and for legalizing the activities of the officers appointed to carry out the duties of taking such census.

No. 8.—*The 1930 Supplementary Appropriation Decree.*—This Decree legalizes expenditure on Public Services during 1930 in excess of that sanctioned by law.

No. 9.—*The Air Navigation Decree.*—This decree applies certain Orders in Council of His Majesty, relating to air navigation, to His Highness's dominions and subjects, and makes provision for the application of future Orders in Council on the same subject.

No. 10.—*The Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Decree.*—By this amendment the importation of animals into the Protectorate by air is prohibited.

No. 11.—*The Ground Rent Restriction (Continuance) Decree.*—This Decree provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the operation of the Ground Rent Restriction Decree, 1928, as subsequently amended, to prevent its repeal by efflux of time, this law having been found to have a salutary effect.

No 12.—*The Customs Management (Vanillan Drawback Continuance) Decree.*—This Decree provides for the continuance for a further period of one year of the provisions relating to drawback on cloves and clove stems used in the manufacture of clove oil vanillan enacted by the Customs Management Decree, 1926, as amended by the Customs Management (Amendment No. II) Decree, 1928, and as continued until 30th June, 1931, by the Customs Management (Amendment and Vanillan Drawback Continuance) Decree, 1930.

No. 13.—*The Public Trustee (Amendment) Decree.*—This amendment removes doubts as to the validity of the Public Trustee Rules, 1926, as amended by the Public Trustee (Amendment) Rules, 1928, which gave the Public Trustee the discretion to fix the fee chargeable on the annual income accruing for the benefit of any trust either from money invested or from property held in trust by the Public Trustee. The amendment enables the British Resident to fix the maximum fee chargeable and the Public Trustee is given a discretion with the approval of the British Resident to fix the amount that should be charged from year to year.

No. 14.—*The Public Health (Amendment) Decree.*—By this amendment certain small additions and alterations are made to the provisions of the principal Decree the necessity for which became apparent during the process of drafting rules thereunder.

No. 15.—*The Arbitration Clauses (Protocol) (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree in accordance with the amendment introduced in England by the Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act, 1930.

No. 16.—*The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Decree.*—This Decree gives effect to the Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards signed at Geneva on 26th September, 1927, which the Government has agreed should be applied to the Protectorate. It is based on the English Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Act, 1930.

No. 17.—*The Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the definition of "Nursing Sisters" so as to make it clear that only European Nursing Sisters are affected by the provisions of the Nursing Sisters (Retiring Allowances) Decree, 1930.

No. 18.—*The Civil Procedure (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 12 of the Civil Procedure Decree, 1917, so as to make it definitely subject to Section 17 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, and to Article 12 of the British Subordinate Courts Order, 1923, whereunder the Zanzibar Court or the Chief Justice of His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar, as the case may be, has power to direct the distribution of business between Subordinate Courts having concurrent jurisdiction. Such a direction might conflict with Section 12 of the Civil Procedure Decree without the amendment introduced by this Decree, since this Section definitely directed that "every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it." By subjecting the Section to any directions under the Courts Decree or Order above mentioned, the possibility of such a conflict is removed.

No. 19.—*The Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 8 (2) of the Zanzibar Courts Decree,

1923, so as to affirm the constitutional right of His Highness the Sultan to adjudicate in disputes between his own subjects at their request. It enunciates the fact that such decisions of His Highness are not subject to appeal in any of His Highness's Courts nor in any Court having appellate jurisdiction from such Courts, and provides machinery for the execution of the judgments of His Highness.

The Decree also amends Section 15 of the principal Decree by increasing the maximum sentences of imprisonment which Subordinate Courts of the First and Second Class can inflict and by abolishing the system of confirmation of sentences. In the place of confirmation, provision is made for compulsory perusal of all cases which formerly required confirmation. The powers of the High Court in Revision stand unchanged. Section 31 of the said Decree is also amended so as to repeal Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Decree, 1917, dealing with confirmation of sentences.

No. 20.—*The Criminal Procedure (Amendment No. 2) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to enable Magistrates of Subordinate Courts of the First Class to try certain offences which hitherto have been triable only by the High Court. This amendment is a corollary to the amendment of Section 15 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, introduced by the Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree, No. 19 of 1931.

No. 21.—*The Transfer of Agricultural Produce Decree.*—This Decree enables money to be lent on the security of agricultural produce by way of mortgage without the necessity of a hypothecation of the land on which such agricultural produce is grown. This Decree follows the main outlines of the Kenya Chattels Transfer Ordinance, 1930, but is restricted only to agricultural produce, as no demand for a comprehensive Bills of Sale Law is apparent. An additional form of security of this nature is considered to be of advantage to the agricultural interests of the Protectorate.

No. 22.—*The Appropriation Decree.*—This Decree covers the appropriation for the service of the Government during 1932.

No. 23.—*His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council (Assignment of Power to make Rules) Decree.*—This Decree vests in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council the power previously conferred upon the British Resident to make Rules and Regulations under Decrees of His Highness the Sultan. The validity of Rules and Regulations previously made by the British Resident is protected.

No. 24.—*The Trade Marks (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends Section 67 of the principal Decree so as to enlarge the time from four months to six months within which

application for registration of certain trade marks is to be made. The amendment renders the law of Zanzibar conformable with Article 4 (*c*) of The Hague (1925) Revision of the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.

No. 25.—*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to enable rules to be made by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council for the establishment of the triptyque system in respect of motor vehicles used for touring in or visiting Zanzibar for a short period.

No. 26.—*The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree, 1930. (Alteration of the Date of Commencement) Decree.*—This Decree alters the date of the commencement of the Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions Decree 1930 from 28th June, 1930, the date of its publication in the Gazette, to 2nd January, 1931, which is the date on which it was intended that the Decree should come into force. All acts and arrangements connected with the administration of the Decree have been performed and made as though the Decree came into force on the latter date. The rights and interests which have been acquired by any person previous to 2nd January, 1931, are expressly saved.

No. 27.—*The Asiatic Widows and Orphans Pensions (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to bring the employees of the Wakf Department within the scope of the scheme for the payment of pensions to the widows and orphans of Asiatic servants of the Government. As the Decree stood originally, employees in the Wakf Department were not included in the scheme for the reason that their salaries are paid by the Department and are not specially provided in the Estimates of the Protectorate. These employees usually belong to the cadre of the clerical staff of the Protectorate and are liable to be transferred to and from the Wakf Department as though the Department were an ordinary department of Government.

No. 28.—*The Dangerous Drugs (Amendment No. 2) Decree.*—This amendment assimilates the penalties which may be imposed by the High Court or by a Subordinate Court for offences in relation to dangerous drugs to those which may be imposed in England on indictment or on summary conviction.

No. 29.—*The Whipping (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the principal Decree so as to reduce sentences of whipping which Subordinate Courts may impose from 24 strokes to 12 strokes. By the Zanzibar Courts Decree 1923 as amended in 1931, only Subordinate Courts of the First Class and of the Second Class (if specially empowered) have power to sentence to whipping and the maximum of strokes is fixed at

12 strokes and 10 strokes, respectively. This amendment, therefore, introduces conformity between the two laws.

No. 30.—*The Provincial Administration and Authority Decree.*—This Decree provides a comprehensive system of provincial administration and is generally in the form such legislation has taken on the mainland. It does not apply to the Gazetted Towns of the Protectorate as the main object of such legislation is to provide for the maintenance of law and order in the country districts where there are no regular Police. It sets out the various ranks of Administrative Officers and African authorities and provides for the subordination of the latter to the former. Powers are given to Provincial Commissioners, District Officers, and Mudirs to issue orders for specified purposes, but such orders are subject, when not issued by the Provincial Commissioner, to cancellation or revocation by him.

Subsidiary legislation consisted of :—

Proclamations.

1. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree, 1921, extended to Orders made by the Courts within the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

2. Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Decree, 1921, extended to Orders made by the Courts within the Uganda Protectorate.

3. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, of a District Court of Mkokotoni.

4. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, amending the constitution of the District Court at Wete.

5. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, amending the constitution of the District Court at Matangatwani.

Rules and Notices.

Government Notice No. 4.—1. *The Customs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Overtime fees for Superintendent of Customs included, and reclassification of cotton yarns and manufactures in the import and export district.

Government Notice No. 18.—2. *The Marriage and Divorce (Mohammedan) Rules, 1922.*—Amended. Uzini marriage district limited and a new marriage district of Kiboje created.

Government Notice No. 42.—3. Notice re application to Zanzibar of International Convention for the unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.

Government Notice No. 44.—4. *Liquor (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—New Rule 17A added. Requiring a licensee before selling bottle to person holding B class bottle permit for consumption off the premises to demand the production of such permit for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the right of the holder to purchase and requiring entry in permit of amount and return of liquor sold.

Government Notice No. 49.—5. *Notice under Dangerous Drugs Decree, 1927.*—Di-hydro-morphinone declared as dangerous drug.

Government Notice No. 56.—6. *Notice under Native Administration and Authority Decree, 1922.*—Amendment of divisions of the Southern District of Zanzibar.

Government Notice No. 64.—7. *Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—New section introducing regulations for the storage of dangerous petroleum in underground tanks.

Government Notice No. 69.—8. *Notice under Customs Tariff Decree, 1926.*—Fixation of value of cloves, etc., in relation to the payment of clove duty for period 1st July, 1931, to 31st October, 1931.

Government Notice No. 91.—9. *Patents and Designs (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Remission of charge in certain cases for publication in the Gazette of notice of registration of a design.

Government Notice No. 92.—10. *Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Amending commercial paper rates in conformity with International Postal Agreement.

Government Notice No. 93.—11. *Under the Diseases of Animals Decree, 1923.*—Prohibiting import of canines or felines from Kenya unless accompanied by a certificate from a veterinary surgeon.

Government Notice No. 99.—12. *Customs (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931.*—Definition of purchase price of cloves in respect of which drawback by vanillin manufacturers may be claimed.

Government Notice No. 105.—13. *Post Office (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931.*—New Rule 125. Transmission of dangerous drugs prohibited. Revocation of all Rules prior to those of 1930.

Government Notice No. 114.—14. *Dogs Decree, 1923. Order under.*—Extension of provisions to Mkoani, Kengeja, and Jambangome in the District of Mkoani.

Government Notice No. 119.—15. *Customs (Amendment No. 3) Rules, 1931.*—Amends Rules 27, 31, 54, adds new Rule 88A. Provides for repacking of goods for re-exportation by foreign post. Amends grouping of articles in Import and Export List in Class I, Group D; Class III, Group Q, Vehicles; and in Class III, Group R, Miscellaneous, and adds new group Class III, Group S, Rubber Manufactures.

Government Notice No. 124.—16. *British Subordinate Courts (Amendment) Order, 1931.*—Repeals Section 10 of the principal Order in the same terms as Section 15 of the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, is amended by Decree No. 19 of 1931.

Government Notice No. 125.—17. *Diseases of Animals Rules, 1923. Diseases of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 2 (1), 2 (2), and 3 of the principal Rules amended by insertion of words "by sea" in each Rule.

Government Notice No. 126.—18. *Quarantine Decree, 1927. Quarantine (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Lays down powers of Health Officers in respect of aircraft landing in Zanzibar and constitutes offences.

Government Notice No. 127.—19. *Leprosy Decree. Leprosy (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 16 amended.

Government Notice No. 128.—20. *Pu[illegible]ee Decree (Chapter 79, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922). Public Trustee [illegible]) Rules, 1931.*—Amends Schedule to principal Rules and authorizes (*a*) [illegible] per cent. on amount of purchase-money on any sale or purchase by Public [illegible] or on amount advanced by way of mortgage or charge; (*b*) a fee by way of percentage on the annual income accruing for the benefit of any trust. The Public Trustee with the approval of the British Resident to fix the fee, but in no case shall it exceed eight per cent.

Government Notice No. 129.—21. *Druggists Decree, 1927. Poisons (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 17 amended by addition providing that poisoned baits for dogs shall not be removed or disturbed by any unauthorized person.

Government Notice No. 130.—22. *Zanzibar Marriage Decree (Chapter 46. Revised Laws Zanzibar, 1922).*—Order under: Division of Protectorate into marriage districts, appointment of registrars and of places licensed for celebration of marriages. All previous notices cancelled.

Government Notice No. 146.—23. *Notice under Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923 and British Subordinate Courts Order*, re distribution of Civil Suits in Pemba.

Government Notice No. 149.—24. *Customs Tariff Decree, 1926.*—Order fixing value of cloves, etc., in relation to payment of clove duty for period 1st November, 1931, to 29th February, 1932.

Government Notice No. 157.—25. *Customs Management Decree, 1926. (Amendment No. 4) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 60E amended.

Government Notice No. 163.—26. *Government Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—New Rule 4A authorizing deposits being made by means of postage stamps.

Government Notice No. 173.—27. *Post Office Decree, 1917. Post Office (Money Order) (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Amending Second Schedule re commission payable.

Government Notice No. 174.—28. *Zanzibar Ports Decree (Chapter 25. Revised Laws Zanzibar, 1922). Ports (Amendment) Rules, 1931.*—Amending fees payable by lighters, water-boats, cargo-boats, and native vessels.

Government Notice No. 175.—29. *Post Office Decree, 1917. (Amendment No. 3) Rules, 1931.*—Rule 8 (1) amended fixing certain rates in accordance with International Postal Union.

Government Notice No. 176.—30. *Roads Decree, 1927. Roads (Regulation of Traffic) (Wete) Rules, 1931*, provides one way traffic to and from the port of Wete.

Government Notice No. 177.—31. *Public Health Decree, 1929.*—Order under; brings into force on 1st November, 1931.

Government Notice No. 182.—32. *Customs Management Decree, 1926.*—Establishment of Zanzibar as port for the importation and exportation of goods and for purposes of coasting trade. Government Notice No. 111 of 28th June, 1930 cancelled.

Government Notice No. 183.—33. *Customs Management Decree, 1926.*—Establishment of Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani as ports for the importation and exportation of goods and for purposes of coasting trade.

Government Notice No. 184.—34. *Customs Management Decree, 1926.*—Appointment of Malindi Wharf to be a wharf for importation, exportation, and carriage coastwise of other than certain articles.

Government Notice No. 185.—35. *Customs Management Decree, 1926.*—Appointment of Malindi Fish Customs to be a wharf for importation, exportation, and carriage coastwise of certain dangerous or evil-smelling goods.

Government Notice No. 189.—36. *European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927.*—Declaration of office of "Superintendent of Female Education" as a pensionable office.

Government Notice No. 193.—37. Extension to Zanzibar of Convention between United Kingdom and Spain respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Criminal matters signed at London on 27th June, 1929.

Government Notice No. 194.—38. *Dangerous Goods Decree (Chapter 97. Revised Laws, Zanzibar, 1922).—Dangerous Goods (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1931.*—Section VI repealed and new section substituted prohibiting loading in, unloading from or handling in ships of dangerous goods between sunset and sunrise and giving power to proper authority or comptroller of customs to prescribe places at which such goods may be landed or shipped.

Government Notice No. 201.—39. Notice announcing coming into force and ratification of International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field and International Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War in respect of Zanzibar.

General Notice No. 953.—40. *Towns Decree, 1929.*—Declaration of building lines under: in respect of town of Chake Chake.

Government Notice No. 212.—41. *Towns Decree, 1929.*—Zanzibar Town Assessment and Rating (Amendment) Rules. Rateable value enhanced from 75 to 100 per cent. of gross annual value.

Government Notice No. 213.—42. *Towns Decree, 1929.*—Exemption of premises where rateable value per quarter is Rs. 3/- or under and all native huts.

Government Notice No. 229.—43. *European Officers' Pensions Decree, 1927. European Officers' Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1931.*—Scheduling of the Sudan.

Government Notice No. 230.—44. Notice of extension to Zanzibar of Convention between United Kingdom and Sweden signed at London on 28th August, 1930, respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Criminal Matters.

Government Notice No. 231.—45. *Customs Tariff Decree, 1926.*—Value of cloves, etc., for period 1st March, 1932, to 30th June, 1932.

Orders in Council.

1. Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates) Order in Council, 1922.
2. Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927.
3. Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates, and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1929.
4. Application of Sections 163, 104, and 105 of the Companies Act, 1929, to Zanzibar.

Rules of Court.

1. Rules of Court (Prescribed Fees).
2. Insolvency Rules (Fees and Percentages).

There is no legislation relating to factories, compensation for accidents, or providing sickness or old age benefits.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£000s.	£000s.
1927	540	606
1928	471	598
1929	514	562
1930	494	507
1931	536	581

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1931, amounted to £219,000 of which an amount of £112,500 is earmarked as working balances.

Customs Tariff.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1927, imposes a general tariff at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on all imported goods with the exception of certain exempted goods and alcoholic liquors.

The rates of duty imposed upon alcohol are as follows :—

Spirits	Rs.25 per gallon of proof spirit.
Wines :	
Vermouth	Rs.3 per gallon.
Still wines in bottle	Rs.3 ,, ,,
Still wines in cask	Rs.2 ,, ,,
Sparkling wines	Rs.6 ,, ,,
Beer	Rs.1·25 ,, ,,

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or affected ... ... R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the term of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured ... ... R. 1

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

Not imposed.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lands and Survey.

The Topographical Survey has proceeded very rapidly during the year, as there has been little call for other work. At the end of the year only 2 sheets remained to be completed in the Northern District, and 7½ sheets in the Southern District : approximately only ⅕ of the total work in the field remains to be completed.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar Town.		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1926.	*1931.*	*1899–1926.*	*1931.*
Temperature of the air :—				
Mean of daily maxima	F. 84·5	85·0	F. 86·6	87·4
Mean of daily minima	76·5	77·2	76·0	77·0
Mean of daily range	8·0	7·8	10·6	10·4
Mean	80·5	81·1	81·3	82·2
Rainfall (inches)	59·43	71·78	81·72	89·44
Rainy days	100	132	162	192

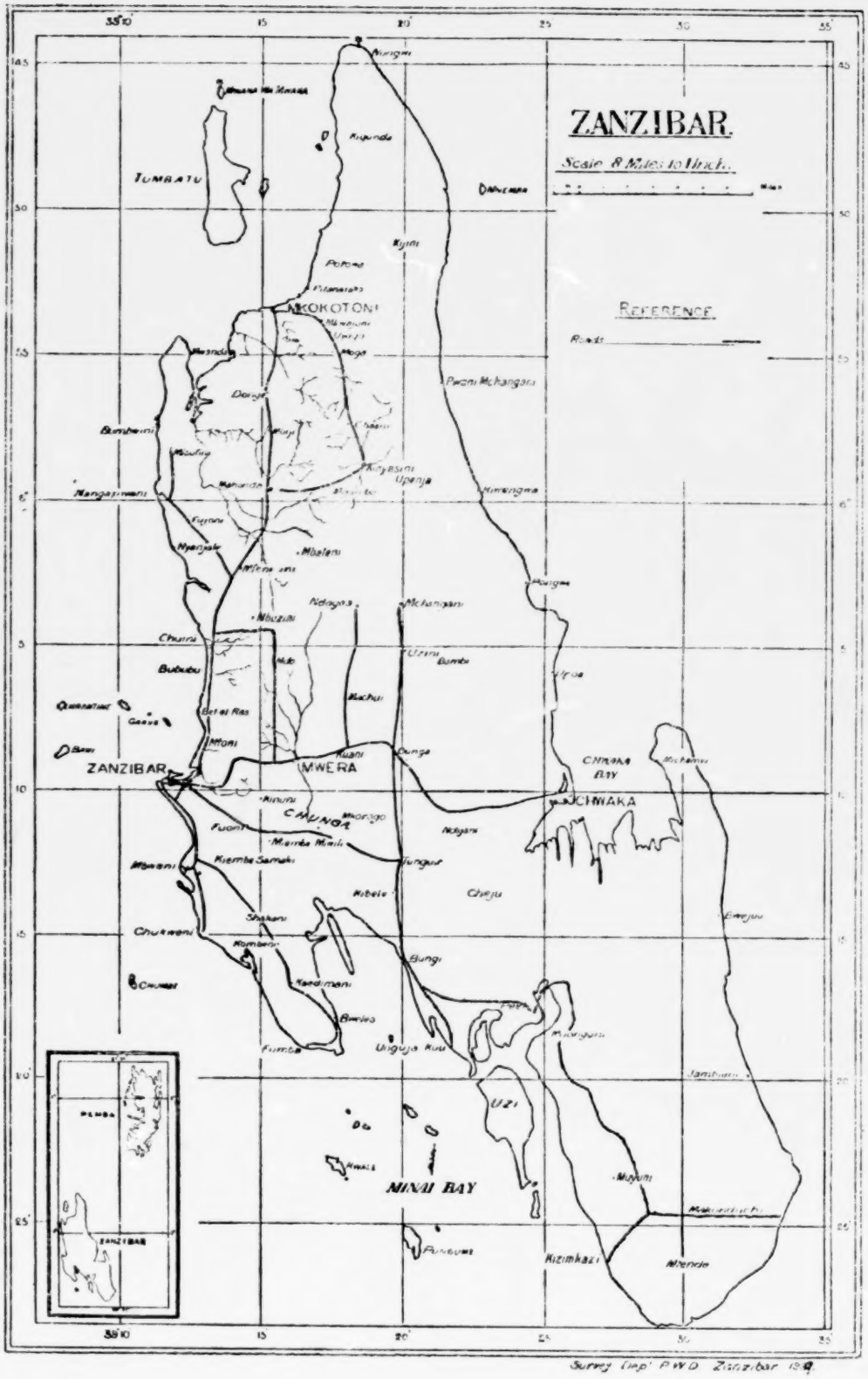
Languages.

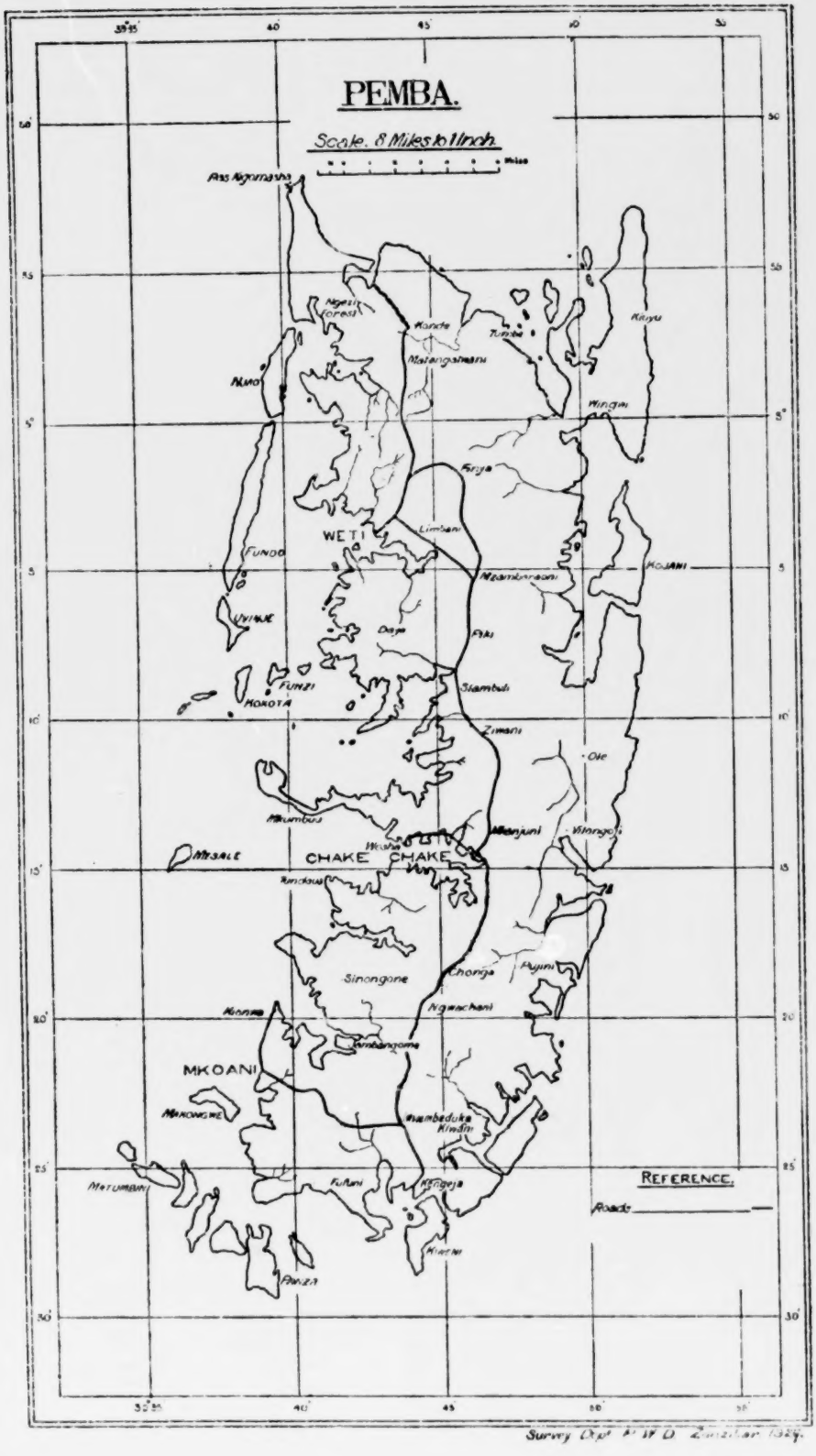
The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Swahili, Gujerati, and Kutchi.

Mr. R. H. Crofton acted as British Resident from 5th May to 5th November during the absence on leave of Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G., British Resident.

Mr. C. F. Strickland, C.I.E., investigated the possibilities of establishing agricultural co-operative societies.

Professor R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc.(Oxon.), F.R.S., Professor of Forestry in the University of Oxford and Director of the Imperial Forest Institute, investigated the question of the regeneration of the clove plantations.


ZANZIBAR.
Scale 8 Miles to 1 Inch.
REFERENCE
Roads
TUMBATU
KOKOTONI
Pwani Mchangani
Kiungani
Mangapwani
Bumbwini
Mbaleni
Nungwa
Mkunguni
Chuini
Bububu
Kichui
Uzini
Bambi
Kuyuu
Kibweni
ZANZIBAR
MWERA
CHUNGA
CHWAKA BAY
CHWAKA
Kiembe Samaki
Tunguu
Kibele
Chuini
Bungi
Uguja Kuu
Chwaka
Michamvi
Jambiani
UZI
MINAI BAY
Muyuni
Kizimkazi
Mkwaja
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
Survey Dep' P.W.D. Zanzibar 1931



(16385-28) Wt. 12096-678 625 10/32 P. St. G. 7/8

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS.

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d*. (10*d*.).

The Growing Dependence of British Industry upon Empire Markets. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 23.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Insect Infestation of Stored Cacao. December, 1929. (E.M.B. 24.) 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.).

British Industries and Empire Markets. March, 1930. (E.M.B. 26.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

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The Production of Tung Oil in the Empire. June, 1930. (E.M.B. 31.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

Report on the Cultivation, Treatment and Prospects of Rice in British Guiana. (E.M.B. 32.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Dissemination of Research Results among Agricultural Producers. (E.M.B. 33.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

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The Relative Values of Cod Liver Oils from various sources. (E.M.B. 35.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 4*d*.).

The Behaviour and Diseases of the Banana in Storage and Transport. (E.M.B. 36.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

The Demand for Canned Fruits. (E.M.B. 37.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Report of Proceedings of the Imperial Wool Research Conference, 1930. 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Fruit Supplies in 1930. (E.M.B. 38.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

Changes in the Demand for Butter. (E.M.B. 39.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 1d.).

Report on Development of Agriculture in the Bahamas. (E.M.B. 40.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1931, to May, 1932. (E.M.B. 53.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 3*d*.).

A Preliminary Report on an investigation into the Control of West Indian Insect Pests. (E.M.B. 42.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 5*d*.).

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Transport and Storage of Bananas with special reference to Chilling. (E.M.B. 45.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s*. (£1 1*s*. 9*d*.).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B 46.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s*. (1*s*. 2*d*.).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 11*d*.).

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1932

(For Report for 1930 see No. 1529 (Price 9d.) and for Report for 1931 see No. 1587 (Price 1s. 6d.))

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

The history of Zanzibar dates back to the earliest times, the Islands probably having been known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was

transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Many Indian Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

At present there is no system of local government. The question of the introduction of local councils is under consideration.

III.—POPULATION.

The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 Census); and statistics for the year 1932 of births, deaths, marriages, infantile mortality, emigration, and immigration.

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

Zanzibar Island.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

Pemba Island (1931 Census).

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

Births and Deaths.

Races.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
	No.	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*
	Zanzibar Town.				*Northern District.*				*Southern District.*			
Zanzibar Island:—												
Europeans	7	28·81	1	4·50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	61	12·32	83	14·75	19	18·88	27	3·90	42	18·41	30	24·29
Africans	160	4·82	789	22·55	889	23·04	916	26·34	749	14·95	1,282	
Asiatics	404	34·21	228	19·30	2	17·24	4	17·24	11	14·75	6	
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wete District.				*Chake Chake District.*				*Mkoani District.*			
Pemba Island:—												
Europeans	—	—	—	—	—	58·82	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	122	—	102	9·37	189	17·83	65	—	137	—	76	—
Africans	429	10·79	370	9·53	725	21·99	301	9·14	502	21·39	316	13·49
Asiatics	24	13·63	9	4·00	28	31·72	17	20·68	9	3·02	2	9·067
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Whole Protectorate :—

Deaths under one year 350

Death-rate under one year ... 77·62 per mille.

Marriages.

	No.
Zanzibar Island :—	
Zanzibar Town	461
Northern District	522
Southern District	1,097
Pemba Island :—	
Wete District	566
Chake Chake District	577
Mkoani District	380

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1932 to 31st December, 1932).

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
British	659	—	791	786	—	786
French	18	—				
Germans	24	—				
Greeks	32	—				
Italians	7	—				
Other Europeans ...	51	—				
Indians	5,756	246	6,002	5,256	283	5,539
Africans	6,246	2,197	8,443	4,086	1,641	5,727
Arabs	1,487	1,452	2,939	747	1,041	1,788
Japanese	11	—	698	609	44	653
Chinese	43	—				
Goans	366	—				
Seychellians ...	23	—				
Miscellaneous ...	128	127				
Totals	14,851	4,022	18,873	11,484	3,009	14,493

Notes :—

(*a*) In the above statistics, Somalis have been included as Africans.

(*b*) Statistics of Emigration by Ships and Dhows have been compiled from returns submitted in respect of each ship and dhow by the Shipping Agents and the Port Officer.

(*c*) It is probable that economic conditions on the mainland have caused an increase in the number of immigrants therefrom.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the population during the year under review was fairly satisfactory and no epidemic occurred.

Of the insect-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population, 8,790 cases of malaria being treated during the year, with 66 recorded deaths. Anti-malaria

work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and also in the outlying townships. Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in the tanks of mosques and in public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic diseases are rife amongst the natives, practically all of whom suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or lesser degree, whilst bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare. Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride, whilst propaganda measures take the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and at the district dispensaries. The total number of cases treated during the year was 14,508. This disease is not usually fatal in itself, but the debilitated and anaemic state of the patient renders him an easy prey to intercurrent diseases.

General diseases are for the most part respiratory and digestive. Bronchitis and pneumonia were responsible for 38 and 33 deaths respectively during the year.

The Tuberculosis Clinic opened the previous year was continued on the same lines, the number of cases treated during the year being 347, whilst a considerable number of contacts were immunized by a series of inoculations of tuberculin (H.T.S.). Such cases of the disease as were considered suitable were treated with autogenous vaccine and tuberculin. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 54. A small sanatorium for the treatment of native cases was established at the Walezo Poor House (vide infra). The number of cases under treatment there during the year was 103 with 24 deaths.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular. 4,432 patients were treated for this disease during the year.

No cases of smallpox occurred during the year.

Plague has not been known to occur since the year 1911, nor has there been any rodent mortality. Some 2,000 rats are destroyed monthly and examinations for plague infection are made daily.

Dysentery of the bacillary type causes some morbidity and mortality, 130 cases with nine deaths having been recorded during the year.

Diseases of all kinds, other than acute infectious diseases, are treated at the Government hospitals situated in Zanzibar town and at Wete and Chake Chake in the Island of Pemba. In addition

district dispensaries, which are in the charge of native dispensers and are visited weekly by a Medical Officer, are situated at the more important centres in both Islands.

Hospitals for the reception of acute infectious diseases are also situated in Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake.

The total number of patients treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was :—

In-patients	...	...	4,227
Out-patients	...	...	140,175

There were 387 deaths.

A Leper Settlement is maintained on Funzi Island off the coast of Pemba. Two resident European nurses reside in the settlement, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Wete. The number of lepers in the settlement at the end of the year was 92; admissions numbered 36 and deaths 17.

A home for aged paupers suffering from chronic and incurable complaints is situated at Walezo, 4 miles from Zanzibar, and is in the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. Two Sisters visit the home daily and a Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon also pay regular visits. The average number of inmates during the year was 124·4. There is a dispensary which serves the settlement and neighbouring district. The cases treated during the year numbered 4,541.

A maternity home in the charge of a qualified European midwife is situated on the outskirts of the native quarter of Zanzibar town. Attached to the home is an out-patient clinic for women and children which is conducted by the midwife. The number of confinements at the home during the year was 125. The attendances of women and children treated at the clinic numbered 36,881 of which 12,718 were original cases.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have two or three rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from local material on the spot or nearby, and is, on the whole, not ill ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceilings, and whitewashing. As a propagandist measure in favour of improved sanitary conditions every Headman's house in the Island of Zanzibar has been supplied with a suitable concrete cesspit cover.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, minimum sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water-supply is plentiful and the water of excellent quality.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar

Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 14,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces between 80 and 90 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately 3½ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar Island and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

	Tons. '000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1928	7·9	651
1929	8·7	868
1930	7·3	732
1931	10·8	734
1932	8·1	488

The duty-paid price during 1932 varied from Rs. 9·62 to Rs. 12·54 per " frasila " of 35 lb.

Extension of the clove-producing areas is limited by lack of additional suitable land and the regeneration of existing clove areas is therefore an important problem. Investigations are in progress.

A Clove Growers' Association has been formed under Government auspices. Through the Association, advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage for six months is allowed and advances are given free of interest.

All cloves are inspected before export ; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,200 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been low, varying from Rs. 1/8 per frasila (35 lb.) for inferior copra to Rs. 2/15 per frasila for good

quality copra. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of domestic copra for the past five years are :—

	Tons. '000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1928	9·4	235
1929	11·6	261
1930	12·8	241
1931	11·8	150
1932	11·8	144

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of the external trade of the Protectorate during the year 1932 amounted to Rs. 247 lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 126 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 121 lakhs.

The physical volume of imports was estimated to be 58,000 tons weight and that of exports 36,000 tons weight, representing a total volume of 94,000 tons.

The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for the year 1931 as follows :—

	Value in lakhs of Rs.		*Increase or Decrease*	*Weight. Tons, '000s.*		*Increase or Decrease.*
	1931.	1932.	*Per cent.*	1931.	1932.	*Per cent.*
Imports	156	126	−19·23	71	58	−18·31
Exports	161	121	−24·84	42	36	−14·39
Total of imports and exports.	317	247	−22·08	113	94	−16·81

Imports for 1931 and 1932 according to classifications showing trade imports, imports on Government account, and bullion and specie, were as follows :—

Year.	*Trade Imports.*	*Goods imported on Government account.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total Imports.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.
1931	1,37,93	7,84	9,81	1,55,58
1932	1,19,13	3,82	3,02	1,25,97

Of the decrease of Rs. 22·8 lakhs in the value of imported merchandise shown above, the principal decreases are India Rs. 10·7

lakhs, Great Britain Rs. 2·2 lakhs, while foreign countries account for Rs. 9·9 lakhs.

The following statement shows the value of total imports and exports during the last five years :—

Year.	*Total Imports.* *Rs.* '000.	*Domestic Exports.* *Rs.* '000.	*Re-Exports.* *Rs.* '000.	*Total Exports.* *Rs.* '000.
1928	2,11,37	1,46,00	72,76	2,18,76
1929	2,25,81	1,57,52	74,34	2,31,86
1930	1,93,93	1,35,98	62 12	1,98,10
1931	1,55,58	1,24,66	36,30	1,60,96
1932	1,25,98	89,24	32,13	1,21,37
Average for five years	1,82,53	1,30,68	55,53	1,86,21

The following statement shows the percentage of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1931 and 1932 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports and Exports.*	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
British Empire :—						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17·49	21·46	5·77	6·76	11·53	14·25
India and Burma	32·25	24·42	18·82	24·68	25·42	24·55
Tanganyika Territory ...	8·11	10·61	9·28	8·39	8·70	9·53
Kenya Colony	2·24	3·03	1·54	1·74	1·88	2·40
Straits Settlements ...	0·46	0·25	1·06	1·00	0·76	0·61
Union of South Africa ...	0·36	0·34	0·30	0·15	0·35	0·23
Various other parts of British Empire.	2·05	2·26	1·43	1·28	1·72	1·79
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	4·51	5·03	23·47	13·86	15·16	9·37
France	0·70	0·53	8·33	10·92	4·58	5·63
Italy	0·64	0·70	8·93	11·64	4·85	6·07
United States of America...	2·24	2·60	8·14	7·98	5·24	5·23
Japan	7·24	8·42	0·83	0·28	3·98	4·42
Holland	4·61	4·35	1·05	1·64	2·80	3·02
Germany	1·39	1·38	2·43	2·63	1·92	1·99
Portuguese East Africa ...	2·03	1·10	1·21	1·01	1·61	1·05
Italian Somaliland ...	3·05	3·19	0·57	1·03	1·80	2·12
All other foreign countries	8·61	8·07	3·18	3·83	5·87	5·98
Ships' use	—	—	0·37	0·32	0·19	0·16
By parcel post	2·02	2·26	1·29	0·86	1·64	1·60

The inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years was as follows :—

Countries.	*Imports from—*			*Exports to—*		
	1930.	1931.	1932.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	Rs. '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	34,33	27,22	27,03	12,18	9,28	8,21
India and Burma	54,73	50,18	30,77	41,71	30,29	29,95
Tanganyika Territory ...	15,29	12,61	13,37	33,14	14,93	10,19
Kenya Colony	4,57	3,48	3,82	4,82	2,48	2,11
Straits Settlements	70	72	31	8,52	1,70	1,22
Aden	42	25	36	55	38	71
Union of South Africa ...	30	56	19	70	55	37
Canada	50	60	45	43	85	27
Australia	40	13	91	44	74	23
Ceylon	1,80	1,91	81	—	6	3
Various other parts of British Empire.	92	30	56	34	22	13
Totals ...	1,13,96	97,96	78,58	1,02,83	61,48	53,42
Percentage of Total Imports or Exports to nearest Rs. '000.	58·75	62·96	62·38	51·91	38·20	44·01

There was a considerable decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods during the year. Of the total quantity imported of all cotton piece-goods except khangas, Japan supplied 56·4 per cent, India 24·1 per cent, and Great Britain 19·3 per cent, as compared with 44·3 per cent, 39·1 per cent, and 16·5 per cent, respectively, in 1931.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the various classifications of cotton piece-goods imported as compared with the figures for 1931 :—

	1931.		1932.	
	Quantity. Yards '000	*Value. Rs.* '000.	*Quantity. Yards* '000.	*Value. Rs.* '000.
Grey, unbleached	2,374	4,01	1,503	2,15
Bleached	1,012	2,25	1,234	2,18
Printed—khangas	2,305	7,66	1,883	5,96
Printed—other sorts	290	61	312	55
Dyed in the piece	1,506	3,82	975	2,66
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn).	226	46	257	55
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated...	—	1,40	—	1,25
		20,21		15,30

Artificial silk—602,519 yards valued at Rs. 1,80,620 were recorded as trade imports. Of this quantity Great Britain supplied ·50 per cent, and Japan 99 per cent.

The following statement shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the period 1928–32 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwt. '000.	*Value.* *Rs.* '000.	*Average Value per cwt.* *Rs.*	*Cwt.* '000.	*Value.* *Rs.* '000.	*Average Value per cwt.* *Rs.*
1928	158	86,79	54·88	43	5,96	13·90
1929	175	1,15,70	66·21	19	2,89	14·87
1930	146	97,57	66·95	30	3,20	10·80
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
Average for five years.	172	92,58		36	3,85	

The 1931–32 crop was a very heavy one and allowed a carry-over into the 1932–33 crop year of approximately 325,000 frasilas estimated on actual arrivals and exports.

The arrivals at the clove market during the calender year under review were 571,400 frasilas and the quantity exported was 518,600 frasilas valued at Rs. 64,99,000.

Clove prices showed a steady decline. In January the average monthly ex-duty price for Zanzibar cloves was Rs. 10·59 cts. per frasila. In June the average was Rs. 8·68 cts., while the lowest price was recorded for December when the average fell to Rs. 7·13 cts. for Zanzibar cloves and Rs. 6·55 cts. for Pemba cloves.

The following statement shows the countries to which cloves were shipped during the years 1928–32 :—

Countries.	1928. *Cwt.* '000.	1929. *Cwt.* '000.	1930. *Cwt.* '000.	1931. *Cwt.* '000.	1932. *Cwt.* '000.
India	61	64	58	60	62
Dutch East Indies	36	32	36	91	40
United States of America ...	26	22	19	29	25
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	10	17	13	11	14
Holland	4	7	1	4	5
Germany	2	2	—	4	4
Straits Settlements	12	11	11	3	3
Egypt	1	3	1	1	2
Italy	2	3	1	2	1
Japan	—	1	—	2	—
China	—	1	—	1	—
France	1	5	1	—	—
All other countries	3	7	5	9	6
Total	158	175	146	217	162

The heavy decrease in the shipments to the Dutch East Indies was due to excessive and speculative importation by Java during 1931, which left considerable stocks on hand at the end of the year.

The volume of copra of local production shipped during the year amounted to 236,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 19,13,000, compared with

235,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 19,96,000 exported during the previous year. The average exports of locally produced copra during the five years 1928–32 represented 229,000 cwt., the average value being Rs. 27,48,000. Almost all the copra shipped from Zanzibar continues to find a market in France and Italy.

The re-export and transhipment trade suffered severely from the disturbed trade conditions of the mainland territories. Re-exports during the year amounted to Rs. 27,49,000 as compared with Rs. 28,19,000 in 1931, and the value of goods entered for transshipment was Rs. 4,64,000 as compared with Rs. 6,78,000 in 1931.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. Their employment is usually on a contract of service for one, two, or three months. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are usually daily and are by piece-work. They vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labour is employed and to the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Re.1 *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 annas *per diem* for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 18–20 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1/8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	... Rs.17 p.m.	... Rs.12 p.m.
Country	... Rs.12 p.m.	... Rs. 8 p.m.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)

Fish	... ...	12 cents.
Rice	... ...	12 ,,
Cassava	... ...	5 ,,
Bread	... ...	5 ,,
Tea	... ...	6 ,,
Total	... ...	40 cents.
		Rs.2·80 a week.

The average weekly wage may be placed at Rs.4·00.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for European officials. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £400 per annum, and for a married man £600 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of the Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1932 had eighteen boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two boys' schools in which education is carried on to the " middle " stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Twelve are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,819 boys and 183 girls, 1,097 being urban and 905 rural. The latter figure probably represents from 5 to 6 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', one girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 147 boys and 169 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 57 boys and 106 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 90 boys and 63 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 64 per cent. in 1932, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 1,062 boys and 553 girls, while in unaided schools there were 375 boys and 299 girls, a total of 2,289 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,452 if there be added the 57 boys and 106 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,452 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the " middle " stage ; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Evening Classes.

There were 117 pupils in Government, and 25 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

248 males and 75 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 34) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the " middle " stage.

The Commercial School (roll 20) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the middle stage.

The Industrial School taught four trades to 38 indentured apprentices, chiefly African.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with a roll of eight in each case.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital ; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

In the past the Government has shared with the Government of the Tanganyika Territory the services of a dental surgeon who was occasionally able to attend to children's teeth. Arrangements are now being made for a part-time resident dentist whose duties will include dental service in Government Schools.

Welfare Institutions.

The school clinic, built in 1924 by the Wakf Commissioners and maintained by Government, has been mentioned.

The activities of the Zanzibar Maternity Association date from 1919. This Association has gradually won the confidence of all communities. Special features of its work have been the progressive increase in African cases dealt with by midwives since the establishment in December, 1925, of a maternity home in the African quarter of the town, and the arrangements made in that home for the training of African midwives. The Association is supported by subscriptions, fees, and a substantial Government grant.

The Government poor house, situated at Walezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scoutmasters, and displays have been given in which initiative has been shewn in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in two Indian Schools in one of which a Cub Pack was also started in 1932.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new road construction carried out in 1932, and no additional waterproofing or roads was undertaken either in Zanzibar or Pemba.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain. At least 75 per cent. of the bazaar roads are completed in this manner.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road	... 21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	... 23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Makunduchi „	... 41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba „	... 14·75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	... 6·25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	... 5·75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	... 7·25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	„	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	„	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6·16	„	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Omnibuses.

There are 197 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is 12 annas only.

Posts.

During the year 588 vessels arrived and 567 sailed with mails, compared with 640 and 594, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1931 and 1932 is given below, showing a decrease of 172,578 in respect of the year under review :—

	1932.	1931.
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	852,900	990,000
Inland	189,100	234,500
Transit	27,300	16,100
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Inland	211	172
Foreign	10,145	11,462
	1,079,656	1,252,234

Foreign Insured Post.—Participation by Zanzibar in the Insured Letter and Box Agreement of London was notified to various Administrations by the International Bureau at Berne in their Circular No. 7053/218 dated the 5th of September, 1931. The service was, however, not commenced until the 1st January, 1932.

The postage rates on inland letters and on Empire letters were increased to 6 cents and 12 cents respectively. Corresponding increases were also made in the postcard rates.

A regular air service for the conveyance of air mails from Zanzibar to connect with the Imperial Airways Service is maintained in co-operation with the Post Offices of Kenya Colony and the Tanganyika Territory by arrangement with a Kenya company—Wilson Airways Limited. This Company operates between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam via Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar. The number of articles posted during the year for conveyance by air mail was, approximately, 12,200.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1932 was 306, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,377,866, a decrease of 89,941 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 270 with a net registered tonnage of 111,016, compared with 316 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 125,099 in the year 1931.

During the year 3,369 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 64,107, compared with 3,562 of 69,886 tons in 1931.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintain a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintain a monthly service to and from London via Suez, and also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman Bucknall Lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes; and a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintains a monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa, and the Navigazione Libera Triestina a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez.

A monthly service of cargo and passenger steamers to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape is also provided by the Holland-Afrika Lijn; and a similar service between Zanzibar and Java by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha have a monthly service running between Zanzibar and Japan, and also to South America.

Steamers of the "Tirrenia" Line operate a monthly passenger and cargo service on the route from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* operates a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo, and the Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater. During 1932, 8,901 cubic yards of soil were removed from the basin, which completed the extension as originally planned.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is largely in the hands of two British Joint-Stock Banks, the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and of a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans to members of the Clove Growers' Association on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited for storage.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.	lb.
Frasila : For produce generally	35
Gisla : For grain	360
For native salt	600
For groundnuts in husks	130
For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal activities of the Public Works Department during the year 1932 were as follows :—

Public Works Extraordinary.—Building work included the completion of the quarters for Government officers and the Customs shed which were commenced in 1931, and the erection of new district schools in Zanzibar and Pemba. Anti-malaria drainage work was also carried out in both Islands.

Public Works Recurrent included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water-supply and maintenance of buildings.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924 are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate thereto.

For the greater part of the year the judicial staff comprised, the Puisne Judge acting as Chief Justice, two Resident Magistrates sitting in Zanzibar, the senior of whom acted as Puisne Judge in addition to his duties as Resident Magistrate, and a Resident Magistrate, seconded from the Administration, sitting in Pemba. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Official Assignee in Insolvency, Registrar of Patents, Trade Marks, and Designs, and Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928.

Judicial functions are also exercised by Provincial Commissioners, District Officers, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the Court sits. The jurisdiction of the several Courts is shewn in the annexed Table.

Normally, criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by both Judges in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to His Majesty's Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several Courts in 1932 is shown in the annexed Table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Number of presiding officers.*	*Places of sitting.*	*Civil Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in* 1932.	*Criminal Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in* 1932.
District ...	One in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in:— 1. Northern District, Mkokotoni 2. Southern District, Chwaka 3. Chake Chake 4. Wete 5. Mkoani	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 116 (2) 43 (3) 87 (4) 296 (5) 96
Kathis ...	5 Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-	(1) 260 (2) 49 (3) 27 (4) 13 (5) 236 (6) 380 (7) 118	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	2 District Officers.	1. Mkokotoni 2. Wete	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.		Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	(1) 5 (2) 54

Second Class Subordinate.	3 do.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	do. do.	(2) 33 (3) 2	Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1 (2) 151 (3) 170 (4) 102 (5) 72 (6) 112
First Class Subordinate.	2 Resident Magistrates and one Acting Resident Magistrate. 2 Provincial Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,000/- in Zanzibar and Rs.1,500/- in other places.	(1)2,245 (2) 33 (3) — (4) 451 (5) 434 (6) 300	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes.	(1)1,143 (2) 9 (3) — (4) 92 (5) 55 (6) 6
High	1 Chief Justice. 1 Puisne Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 172 (*b*) 34 (*c*) 124 (*d*) 51	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate (*c*) Revisional (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 14 (*b*) 23 (*c*) 46 (*d*) 85

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commandant, Assistant Commandant, 4 Superintendents, 1 Paymaster, 1 Quartermaster, 18 Inspectors, 2 clerks, 539 rank and file, 22 detectives, 20 followers, and 7 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were 3 deaths and 11 invalidings during the year.

There has been an increase in the volume of crime reported. There were 437 cases of grave crime reported, of which 25 were found to be false or "mistake of fact," and 396 true cases, of which 97 ended in conviction.

There were 2,170 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,397 ended in conviction.

There were five cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,291 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 198·64. Two juveniles were admitted for short terms. Two executions were carried out.

The installation of a flushing water carriage system of drainage in the Central Prison and in the warders' lines was carried out during the year; in consequence, dysentery, which had been endemic for some years, has practically ceased.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

Payment of Fines.—The provisions of the law in regard to the payment of fines by instalments is contained in Section 306 of the Criminal Procedure Decree which reads as follows :—

"306 (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the fine is not paid forthwith, the Court may—

(*a*) order that the fine shall be payable either in full on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order, or in two or three instalments, of which the first shall be payable on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order and the other or others at an interval or at intervals, as the case may be, of not more than thirty days, and

(*b*) suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender, on the execution by the offender of a bond, with or without sureties as the Court thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Court on the date or dates on or before which payment of the fine or the instalments thereof, as the case may be, is to be made ; and if the amount of the fine or of any instalment, as the case may be, is not realized on or before the latest date on which it is payable under the order, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) The provisions of Subsection (1) shall be applicable also in any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded and the money is not paid forthwith ; and if the person against whom the order has been made on being required to enter into a bond such as is referred to in that subsection, fails to do so, the Court may at once pass sentence of imprisonment."

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Decrees.

The following is a list of the Decrees passed during the year :—

No. 1.—*The* 1931 *Supplementary Appropriation Decree.*—This Decree legalizes expenditure on public services during 1931 in excess of that sanctioned by law.

No. 2.—*The Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons* (*Restriction*) *Decree.*—This Decree applies to the protectorate (with certain modifications to suit local conditions) five International Conventions concerning (*a*) the employment of women during night, (*b*) the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, (*c*) the night work of young persons employed in industry, (*d*) the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea, and (*e*) the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

No. 3.—*The Departmental Offences Decree.*—This Decree is an adaptation of the Nyasaland Departmental Offences Ordinance 1912, and is introduced to enable heads of Departments, or such other officers as may be authorized by the British Resident, to take disciplinary action against certain members of their staffs where the matters complained of are not sufficiently serious to render action under the Regulations for

His Majesty's Colonial Services necessary or where the status of the public servants does not require that such action should be taken.

The provisions of the Decree apply only to officers in the employment of the Government whose salary does not exceed Rs. 150/- per mensem and who are not members of a Department which has a special system of departmental punishments.

No. 4.—*The Wakf Property (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends section 3 of the Wakf Property Decree, Chapter 52 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922, so that the Treasurer, the Provincial Commissioner, Zanzibar, the Adminstrator-General (also appointed Secretary) and an Assistant Administrator-General become *ex officio* members of the Wakf Commission thereby obviating the necessity for the personal appointments which had heretofore been necessary. The crystallization of the practice and procedure of the Commission has made these *ex officio* appointments desirable. The amendment to section 5 of the principal Decree is consequential upon the introduction of *ex officio* members of the Commission.

No. 5.—*The Destitute Persons (Amendment) Decree.*—This Decree amends the Destitute Persons Decree, No. 10 of 1930 by the deletion of the provision contained in sub-section (2) of section 8 of that Decree which enabled a Magistrate to sentence to imprisonment a destitute person for whom employment had been found by the superintendent of the prison or the place of detention in which the destitute person had been detained, and who neglected or refused to carry out such employment. It has been suggested that the provisions of the sub-section might be used as a cloak for forced labour.

No. 6.—*The Customs Management (Amendment) Decree.*—This amending Decree deletes from the list of prohibited imports set out in section 48 of the Customs Management Decree 1926 "kerosene, paraffin, petroleum, or other explosive oil with a flash point below 73 degrees Fahrenheit by the test known as the Able Pensky Close Test." Such oils are not prohibited imports in the Customs Ordinance of Kenya or Tanganyika and there appears to be no justification for total prohibition. Importation and storage of such oils will be governed as before by the provisions of the Dangerous Goods Decree, Chapter 97, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922 and of the Rules made thereunder. Owing to the expiration on 30th June, 1932 of the Customs Management (Amendment No. II) Decree 1928, it has been necessary to continue the operation of the removal of condensed milk containing less than 8 per cent. of milk fats from the list of prohibited imports under the principal Decree. This removal was effected by section 6 of the Customs

Management (Amendment No. II) Decree 1928 which expired on the 30th June, 1932. The continuance of the Vanillin Drawback provided by the Customs Management (Amendment No. II) Decree, 1928 and of the provisions of the Rules made thereunder in respect of claims for drawback on cloves shipped on or before the 30th June, 1932, has been specifically asserted by the latter part of section 2 (2) of the Decree for greater caution and to prevent any misunderstanding.

No. 7—*The Identification of Prisoners (Amendment) Decree.*—The effect of this amending Decree is that any officer in charge of a Police Station of whatever rank or any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector may take or cause to be taken in his presence the finger-prints of any person in the lawful custody of the Police. The requirement in the 1924 amending Decree of the presence of a Magistrate when finger-prints are taken by an officer below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Inspector has been found to cause inconvenience and delay in the release of an arrested person at stations where there is neither an officer of the rank of Sub-Assistant Inspector nor a Magistrate. Section 3 of this Decree introduces a new section 5 to the principal Decree. The first sub-section thereof provides for the destruction of the finger-prints of an arrested person who has never been previously convicted if he is acquitted or discharged of the charge in consequence of which his finger-prints have been taken. This has been the practice of the Police, but the provisions of this sub-section make the practice legally binding. The second sub-section provides for the destruction or expunging from prison records of the finger-prints, photograph, or measurements of any person sentenced to imprisonment if that sentence is subsequently set aside or amended to one of fine in appeal or revision.

No. 8.—*The Forced or Compulsory Labour (Prohibition) Decree.*—This Decree has been introduced to define forced or compulsory labour in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of the International Labour Convention on Forced or Compulsory Labour. The imposition of forced labour was already an offence under section 387 of the Penal Decree, 1917. The punishment provided by that section, viz., imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or fine, or both, and the provisions of that Decree in respect of attempts or abetment of the offence of unlawfully imposing compulsory labour have been retained.

No. 9.—*The Ground Rent Restriction (Amendment and Continuance) Decree.*—The effects of the Ground Rent Restriction Decrees, 1928 (Nos. 6 and 14 of 1928) have on the whole been found to be so beneficial that they have been re-enacted by this Decree with certain minor amendments and with the

repeal of certain sections whose period of usefulness appears to have passed.

No. 10.—*The Liquor (Amendment) Decree.*—This amending Decree does not affect any of the principles of the Liquor Decree 1927. It is introduced to amend certain defects and illogicalities in the original Decree which have come to light.

No. 11.—*The Widows and Orphans Pension (Amendment) Decree.*—The new sub-section (2) to section 11 of the Widows and Orphans Pension Decree, Chapter 92, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922, has been introduced by section 2 of this Decree in order to allow the Secretary of State to exact a penalty under the principal Decree against any beneficiary under the scheme if a contributor or a widow has at any time wilfully made any false statement respecting any of the particulars required by the Decree to be furnished. The new section 26 differs from the old one only in so far as it provides for the inclusion within the benefits of the section of contributors who are bachelors or widowers without children of pensionable age and who " attain the age of 55 while still serving in " the East African Service. This has been the practice of the Crown Agents and the amendment gives legal sanction to the practice. The effect of the new section 28A is to give to contributors who have been retrenched from the East African Service after the 1st January, 1931, the power to opt whether they will come under the more generous terms of section 27 rather than remain under the provisions of section 28.

No. 12.—*The Customs Tariff Decree.*—This Decree repeals and replaces the Customs Tariff Decree No. 17 of 1926. The main changes made in the law by this Decree are (*a*) the alteration of the basis of value on which *ad valorem* import duties are assessed from the value of goods at the port of shipment plus all charges up to the time of deposit of the goods at the place of importation (section 7 of the 1926 Decree) to that prescribed by section 5 of the Decree under report, (*b*) the inclusion in the First Schedule of specific import duties on many articles instead of a general *ad valorem duty* of 15 per cent., (*c*) the provision for alternative duties, (*d*) the imposition of an import duty on animals which were heretofore free from import duty, (*e*) the raising of the duty on ale, beer, cider, and stout, (*f*) the alteration of *ad valorem* duty on certain articles to specific duties and vice versa, and (*g*) proprietory and patent medicines have been added to the free list. Provision has been made for the application of the triptyque system in regard to motor vehicles imported for a short stay in the Protectorate.

No. 13.—*The Zanzibar Prisons Decree.*—This Decree is introduced in order to consolidate and revise the law relating to prisons. The existing Decree was passed in 1915 and is

now found to be inadequate for present day requirements. The Decree is similar to legislation in force, or proposed, in the adjoining territories. Apart from general construction and rephrasing, the principal changes effected are—(*a*) the organisation of visiting justices and of the visiting committee, (*b*) the introduction of a provision dealing with prisoners sent to the civil hospital for treatment, (*c*) the omission of provisions dealing with certain matters, such as conditions of service for warders, and the establishment of a Reward and Fines Fund, and the substitution therefor of a power to make orders and rules, and (*d*) the abolition of flogging as a punishment for warders.

No. 14.—*The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals* (*Amendment*) *Decree.*—This Decree brings the maximum penalty awardable for breach of the Decree into line with that laid down in similar legislation on the mainland. The maximum fine is now Rs. 750/- instead of Rs. 100/-, and the maximum term of imprisonment nine months instead of three.

No. 15.—*The Levy on Official Salaries Decree.*—This Decree enables the imposition of a levy on the salary of public officers who draw more than Rs. 150/- per month.

No. 16.—*The Widows and Orphans Pension* (*Amendment No.* 2) *Decree.*—This Decree introduces a new section (26A) to the Widows and Orphans Pension Decree, Chapter 92 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922.

No. 17.—*The Transfer of Powers and Duties Decree.*—This Decree has been enacted in order to free the Provincial Commissioner from work of a routine nature connected with municipal matters. As the nature of the new Municipal Authority has not yet been decided it was necessary to grant power to appoint any person.

Nos. 18, 19, and 20.—*The Stage Play and Cinematograph Exhibitions* (*Amendment*) *Decree, the Ground Rent Restriction* (*Amendment No.* 2) *Decree, and the Liquor* (*Amendment No.* 2) *Decree.*—These Decrees have been enacted to enable the British Resident to appoint any person he thinks fit to act as chairman in place of the Provincial Commissioner who has hitherto been the statutory chairman. The specific wording of the amended Decrees seemed to require more than the general power of appointment given by the Transfer of Powers and Duties Decree, 1932, but the object is the same.

No. 21.—*The Appropriation Decree.*—This Decree covers the appropriation for the services of the year 1933.

No. 22.—*The Native Hut Tax Degree.*—This Decree legalizes the collection of rates on native huts in the town of Zanzibar.

Proclamations.

1. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, and the British Subordinate Courts Order, 1923, amending the constitution of District Court at Wete.

2. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decree, 1923, and the British Subordinate Courts Order, 1923, amending the constitution of District Courts at Wete and Matangatwani.

3. Under the Zanzibar Courts Decrees, 1923–25, and the British Subordinate Courts Orders, 1923–25, amending the constitution of District Court at Selem.

4. Under the British Protectorates (Defence) Order in Council, 1916, ceasing application of the Order to Zanzibar.

Rules and Notices.

1. *Government Notice No.* 9.—Extension to Zanzibar of Convention between the United Kingdom and Norway respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

2. *Government Notice No.* 45.—The Public Health Decree, 1929.—Appointment of local sanitary boards for the urban sanitary district of Zanzibar, Northern and Southern Districts of Zanzibar, the districts of Wete, Chake Chake, and Mkoani.

3. *Government Notice No.* 48.—The Dangerous Goods (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Alteration in the rates of storage of petroleum made from 1st April, 1932, and provision made regulating landing, loading, shipping, and removal of dangerous goods.

4. *Government Notice No.* 49.—The Ports (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Amending rule 35 respecting anchorage of native vessels.

5. *Government Notice No.* 50.—The Prisons (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Revised dietary scale for European prisoners.

6. *Government Notice No.* 51.—The Customs Tariff Decree, 1926.—Rules under, respecting temporary importation of motor vehicles exempted from payment of import duty on certain conditions.

7. *Government Notice No.* 52.—The Trade Marks Rules, 1932.—New rules made under the Trade Marks Decree, 1930, and the Patents Designs and Trade Marks Rules, 1926, repealed.

8. *Government Notice No.* 56.—The Public Health (Vaccination and Prevention of Small-Pox) Rules, 1932.—Provision made for inspection and vaccination of travelling labourers, examination and vaccination of immigrants, supply of free vaccine lymph, and for monthly returns of vaccination certificates to be forwarded to the Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. It also revokes all rules, orders, or notices issued under the Vaccination Decree, Chapter 20, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, 1922.

9. *Government Notice No.* 57.—The Public Health (Preparation Storage and Transmission of Food) Rules, 1932.—Provision made for storage and transmission of food on modern sanitary principles.

10. *Government Notice No.* 58.—The Public Health (Restriction and Control of the keeping of Animals) Rules, 1932.—Provision made for the control of keeping of animals—horses, camels, oxen (including bulls and cows), donkeys, mules, goats, sheep, and pigs according to modern principles of sanitation.

11. *Government Notice No.* 59.—The Public Health (Bakehouse) Rules, 1932. These rules provide for maintenance of bakehouses on modern sanitary principles.

12. *Government Notice No.* 60.—The Towns Decree, 1929.—Assigns to certain officers the duties under the Decree for the town of Zanzibar.

13. *Government Notice No.* 63.—Notice under the Patents and Designs Decree, 1930.—Notifies date of coming into operation of the Decree.

14. *Government Notice No.* 64.—Notice under the Trade Marks Decree, 1930.—Notifies date of coming into operation of the Decree.

15. *Government Notice No.* 65.—The Government Savings Bank (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Addition of a new paragraph (1) to Rule 3.

16. *Government Notice No.* 66.—The Patents and Designs Decree, 1930.—The Registrar of His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar is appointed Registrar for the purposes of the Decree.

17. *Government Notice No.* 67.—The Trade Marks Decree, 1930.—The Registrar of His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar is appointed Registrar for the purposes of the Decree.

18. *Government Notice No.* 68.—The Post Office (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Provides for an increase in the rates of letters and post cards.

19. *Government Notice No.* 71.—The Ground Rent Restriction (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Replaces Rule 2 of the Ground Rent Restriction Rules, 1928, and fixes days for the meetings of the Ground Rent Tribunal.

20. *Government Notice No.* 72.—The Immigration Regulations and Restriction Decree, 1923.—Notice of appointment of Immigration Officer in respect of immigrants arriving at the Government Aerodrome at Dunga by air.

21. *Government Notice No.* 73.—The Air Navigation Decree, 1931.—Government Aerodrome at Dunga is licensed as a regular place of landing or departure for aircraft carrying passengers or goods for hire or reward.

22. *Government Notice No.* 74.—The Air Navigation Decree, 1931.—Appointment of Government Aerodrome at Dunga as a Customs Aerodrome for aircraft.

23. *Government Notice No.* 75.—The Town Decree, 1929.—Declaration of building lines under, in respect of the town of Zanzibar.

24. *Government Notice No.* 76.—The Departmental Offences Decree, 1932.—List of officers authorized to exercise powers conferred by the said Decree upon a Head of Department.

25. *Government Notice No.* 77.—The Ports (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1932.—Provides for quarterly issues of licences of shore-boats instead of monthly and for fees accordingly.

26. *Government Notice No.* 78.—The Diseases of Animals Decree, 1923.—Prohibits importation of canine or feline into the Protectorate from the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya.

27. *Government Notice No.* 79.—The Public Health (Slaughter-house) Rules, 1932.—Better provision is made in respect of slaughter houses and the rules made under the Public Health Decree, Chapter 10, Revised Laws of Zanzibar, are repealed.

28. *Government Notice No.* 80.—The European Officers Pensions Decree, 1927.—Declaration of "Assistant Treasurer" to be a pensionable office.

29. *Government Notice No.* 81.—Notice under the Dangerous Drugs Decree, 1927.—acetyldihydrocodeinone and its salts and any preparation, etc., containing any proportion of it declared as dangerous drug.

30. *Government Notice No.* 82.—The European Officers Pensions Decree, 1927.—The European Officers Pensions (Amendment) Regulations, 1932. Regulation 19 is amended.

31. *Government Notice No.* 83.—The Post Office (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1932.—Rules are added to provide for late correspondence and for late fee.

32. *Government Notice No.* 89.—The Ports (Amendment No. 3) Rules, 1932.—Imposition of fees for services of government mooring gang and reduction of licence fee for shore-boats.

33. *Government Notice No.* 90.—The Towns Decree, 1929.—The Towns (Dried Fish or Shark) Rules, 1932.—Limits storage of dried fish or shark to 25 lb. at any one time on any premises approved in writing by the Provincial Commissioner for the storage of same.

34. *Government Notice No.* 91.—The Towns Decree, 1929.—Prohibits storage and stacking of wood for sale in any place in the town of Zanzibar other than that prescribed.

35. *Government Notice No.* 93.—The Vehicles and Traffic (Amendment) Rules, 1932.—Provides scale of fees for issue of licences of vehicles.

36. *Government Notice No.* 95.—The Native Hut Tax Decree, 1932.—Order proclaiming the amount of native hut tax payable in Zanzibar.

37. *Government Notice No.* 96.—The Levy on Official Salaries Decree, 1932.—Order imposing levy with effect from 1st day of January, 1933, on the chargeable salary of every officer in the public service at the rate of 5 per cent. on salary not exceeding one thousand pounds per annum and that of 7½ per cent. exceeding one thousand pounds.

Orders in Council.

1. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 1 Order, 1930.
2. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 2 Order, 1930.
3. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 1 Order, 1931.
4. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 2 Order, 1931.
5. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 3 Order, 1931.
6. The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) No. 4 Order, 1931.
7. The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1931.

By Decree No. 2 of 1932, The Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons (Restriction) Decree, the Draft Conventions of the International Labour Office concerning the employment of women during the night, fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, fixing the minimum age for admission of young people to employment at sea, and fixing the minimum age for admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers, were applied to the Protectorate with slight variations to suit local conditions. There is no other legislation relating to factories and no legislation relating to compensation for accidents though such legislation is contemplated. There is no legislation providing sickness or old age benefits.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. £'000s.	*Expenditure.* £'000s.
1928	472	599
1929	514	562
1930	494	507
1931	536	581
1932	456	459

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1932, amounted to £216,000 of which an amount of £82,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation, etc.

There were important changes in the Duty Tariff during the year. The Tariff Decree was repealed on the 19th of August and a new Decree substituted which provided for a Tariff containing a schedule of articles on which either a specific or a special *ad valorem* is payable. The Decree also provided for a more comprehensive schedule of exemptions but retained the general 15 per cent *ad valorem* duty on all articles not enumerated in the two schedules referred to.

The basis for the assessment of duty was also changed from a C.I.F. & C. value to a "current domestic value" plus all charges up to the time of importation. The yield in 1932 was Rs. 15 lakhs.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves. The yield in 1932 was Rs. 12 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, that is to say in respect of Fees of Courts and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 16 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4·90 lakhs.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected ... ... R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the term of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured ... ... R. 1

Hut Tax or Poll Tax.

During the year a Decree (The Native Hut Tax Decree) was enacted legalizing the collection of rates on native huts in the town of Zanzibar.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys.—The survey was completed in the field on 7th October.

Maps.—In November finished sheets of the 6-in. map were forwarded to Southampton for reproduction by the Ordnance Survey. The balance of the sheets are now in hand and will be forwarded for reproduction in due course.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba (Banani) compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		*Pemba (Banani).*	
	1892–1932.	*1932.*	*1899–1932.*	*1932.*
Temperature of the air :—	F.		F.	
Mean of daily maxima	84·4	84·5	86·3	—
Mean of daily minima	76·6	77·0	76·1	—
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·5	10·2	—
Mean	80·5	80·7	81·2	—
Rainfall (inches)	58·59	62·0	73·25	63·5
Rainy days	102·7	121	162	176

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State to consider and report on the financial position and policy of the Government visited Zanzibar during the year for the purpose of the inquiry.

A Mission consisting of Mr. G. D. Kirsopp, Comptroller of Customs, and Mr. C. A. Bartlett was despatched to investigate the clove trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies.

With a view to the promotion of co-operation in Zanzibar, an officer of the Protectorate Service, Mr. J. S. Last, was detailed to study co-operation in Europe and Asia.

Membership of the Executive Council was increased by the appointment, in addition to *ex officio* members, of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Director of Agriculture, and the Director of Education.

APPENDIX

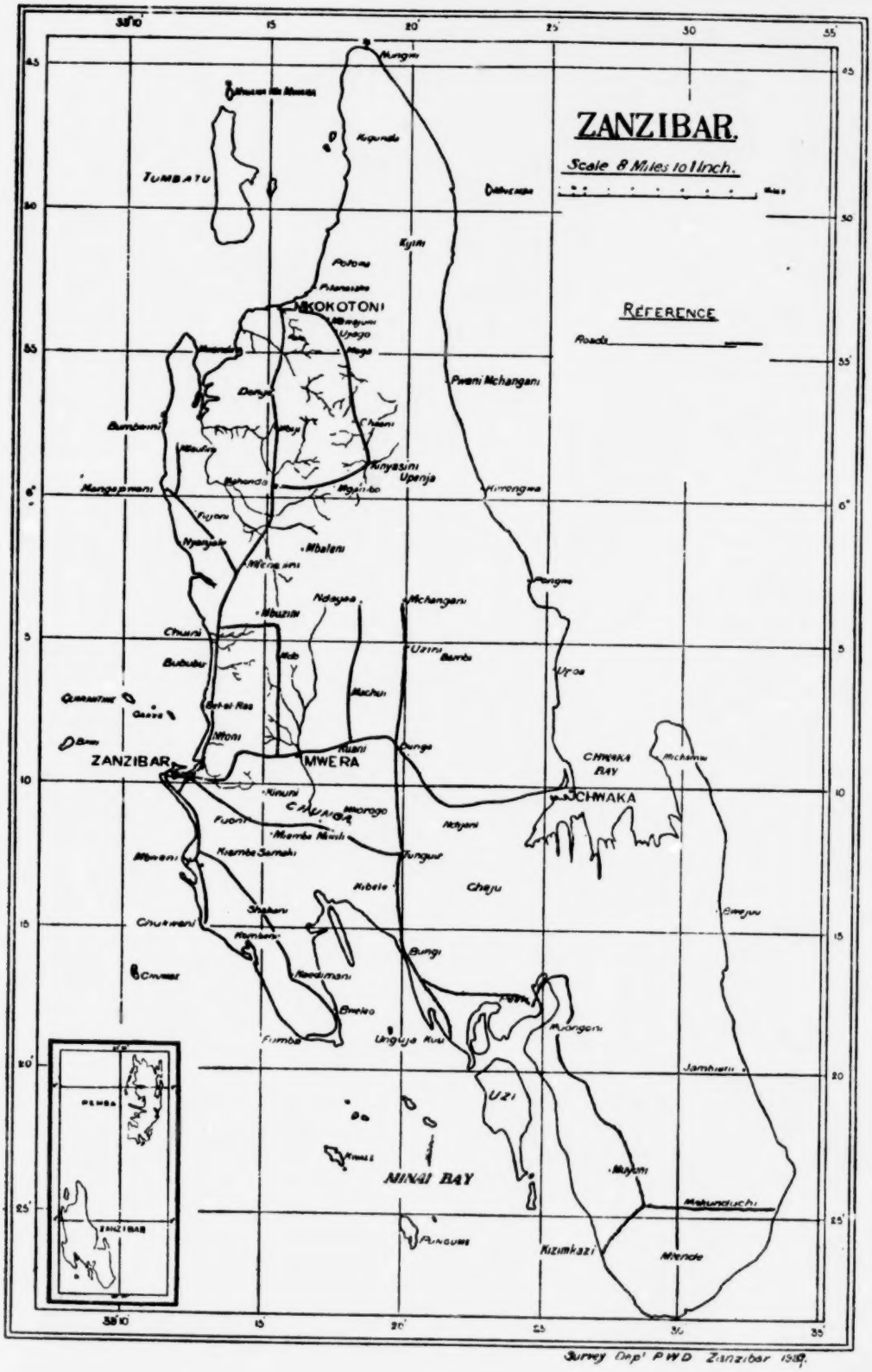
Publications relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate.

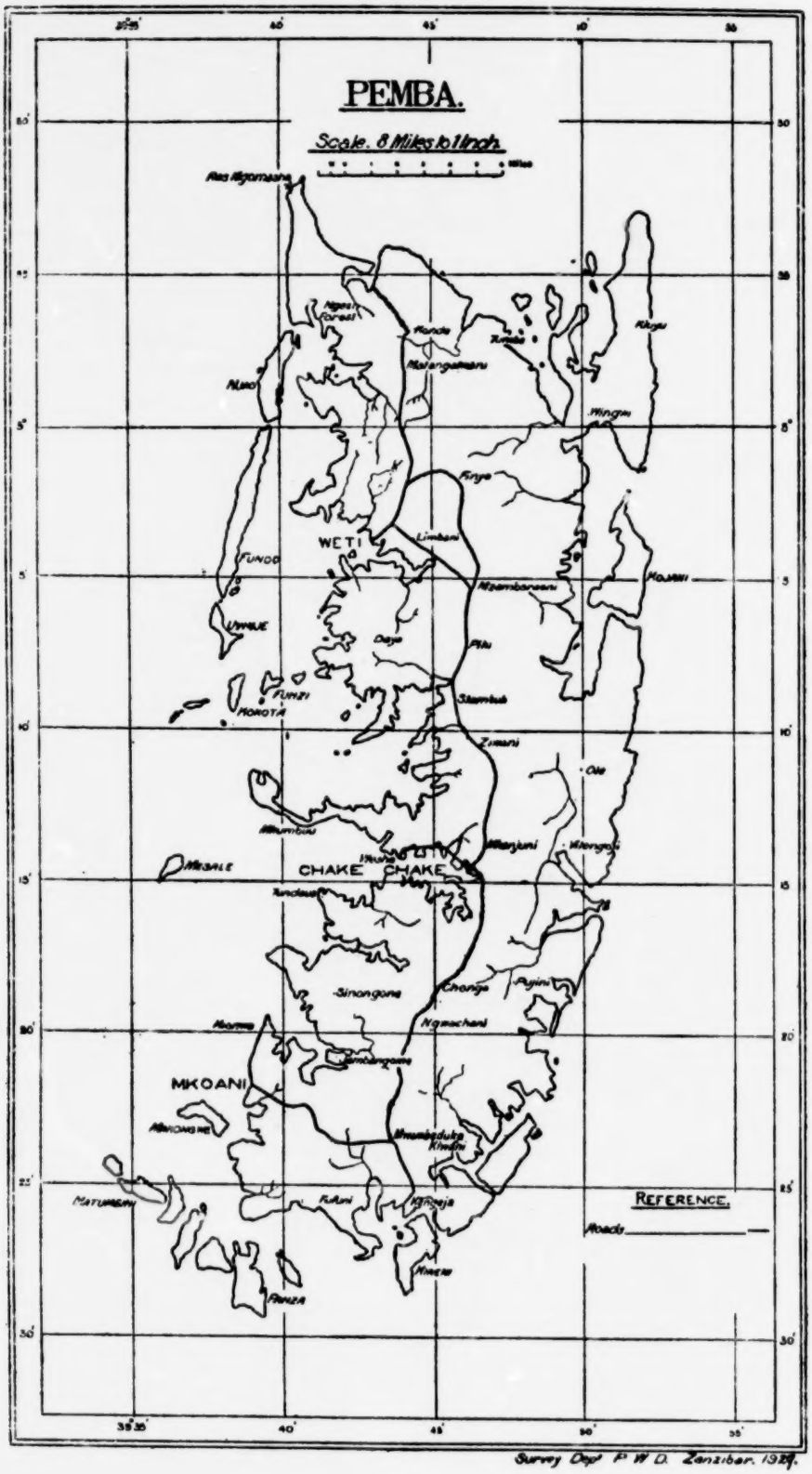
Government Publications.

Title, etc.	*Price.*	*Publishers or Agents.*
Annual Administrative Reports	—	—
Annual Blue Book	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893–1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	13s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	22s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.

Other Publications.

Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast, (2 vols.) 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. Guillain.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar. The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by Lt. Col. P. Rigby.	—	—
Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Ouseley.


ZANZIBAR.
Scale 8 Miles to 1 Inch.
REFERENCE
Roads
TUMBATU
KOKOTONI
Pwani Mchangani
Kiyasini
Upenja
Mangapwani
Mbaleni
Ndagaa
Mchangani
Chuini
Uzini
Bumbu
Ukongo
Mwera
ZANZIBAR
CHWAKA BAY
CHWAKA
Chaguu
Bungi
Kibele
Chuiwani
Fumba
Uingwa Ruu
Jambiani
UZI
MINAI BAY
Makunduchi
Kizimkazi
Mtende
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
Survey Dep! P.W.D. Zanzibar 1932.



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EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD PUBLICATIONS

Note on the work of the Board and Statement of Research and other Grants approved by the Secretary of State from July, 1926, to March, 1932. Cmd. 4121. 9*d.* (10*d.*).

British Empire Hardwoods from the point of view of Turnery. 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

Wool Quality: A Study of the Influence of various contributory factors, their significance and the technique of their measurement. Cloth. £1 1*s.* (£1 1*s.* 9*d.*).

Australian and New Zealand Fruit Shipments. Report of an investigation into the deterioration in transit of Imported Australian and New Zealand Fruit, 1927–30. (E.M.B. 46.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Banana Breeding at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture. (E.M.B. 47.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Imperial Sugar Cane Research Conference, 1931. Report of Proceedings. 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 11*d.*).

Further Changes in the Demand for Butter, July, 1928, and July, 1931. Report of an Investigation into the Retail Marketing of Butter in Nottingham. (E.M.B. 48.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 49). 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Honey. (E.M.B. 50.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Milk Price Margins. A Report on the Differences between Producers' Prices, Wholesale Prices and Retail Prices of Liquid Milk in certain Large Cities in Different Countries. (E.M.B. 51.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 52.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Survey of Vegetable Oilseeds and Oils. Vol. I. Oil Palm Products. (E.M.B. 54.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1931. (E.M.B. 55.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

The Demand for Canned Vegetables. (E.M.B. 56.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

Wool Survey. A Summary of Production and Trade in the Empire and Foreign Countries. (E.M.B. 57.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 6*d.*).

Cattle Breeding in Jamaica and Trinidad. (E.M.B. 58.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

The Storage of Tropically-grown Tomatoes. (E.M.B. 59.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Control of Wastage in Bananas, with special reference to Time and Temperature Factors. (E.M.B. 60.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

Survey of Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils. Vol. II. Coconut Palm Products. (E.M.B. 61.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

Barley Survey. A Study of Barley Production, Exports, Imports, Marketing, Markets and Prices in the Principal Exporting and Importing Countries in the World. (E.M.B. 62.) 2*s.* (2*s.* 5*d.*).

Empire Marketing Board. May, 1932, to May, 1933. (E.M.B. 63.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Sisal: A note on the Attributes of the Fibre and their Industrial Significance. (E.M.B. 64.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 65.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Dairy Produce Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 66.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Report on the Infestation of Cured Tobacco in London by the Cacao Moth Ephestia Elutella H.B. (E.M.B. 67.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 3*d.*).

Palestine Orange Shipments. (E.M.B. 68.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

Canned and Dried Fruit Supplies in 1932. (E.M.B. 69.) 1*s.* (1*s.* 4*d.*).

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1933

(For Report for 1931 see No. 1587 (Price 1s. 6d.) and for Report for 1932 see No. 1623 (Price 2s. 0d.))

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Regulations for His Majesty's Colonial Service.
Part I—Public Officers. [Colonial No. 88–1.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).
(Part II, Public Business, will shortly be issued as Colonial No. 88-2.)

COLONIAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE LIST.
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Supplement to 1st Edition, 1st January, 1934.
[Colonial No. 92.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

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Fifth Annual Report covering the period 1st April, 1933, to 31st March, 1934. [Cmd. 4634.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).

EMPIRE SURVEY.
Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1931.
[Colonial No. 70.] £1 (£1 0*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, OTTAWA, 1932.
Summary of Proceedings and copies of Trade Agreements.
[Cmd. 4174.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings [Cmd. 4175.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

ECONOMIC CONSULTATION AND CO-OPERATION.
Report of Imperial Committee, 1933. [Cmd. 4335.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

NEWFOUNDLAND.
Report of Royal Commission, with Appendices and Maps.
[Cmd. 4480.] 5*s.* 6*d.* (5*s.* 11*d.*).
Papers relating to the Report. [Cmd. 4479.] 2*d.* (2½*d.*).

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA.
Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies in Eastern and Central Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3234.] 6*s.* (6*s.* 5*d.*).
Report of Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit to East Africa, 1929. [Cmd. 3378.] 9*d.* (10*d.*).
Report of Joint Select Committee. H.C. 156.
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KENYA LAND COMMISSION.
Report, September, 1933. [Cmd. 4556.] 11*s.* (11*s.* 9*d.*).
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Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the administration of Justice in Kenya, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory in Criminal Matters.
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MIGRATION.
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

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Sketch Maps of Zanzibar and Pemba.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the Island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

The history of Zanzibar dates back to the earliest times, the Islands probably having been known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Many Indian Acts, such as the Penal Code, the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

At present there is no system of local government, but the question of appointing a Town Board, representative of all sections of the community, is under consideration and a Decree with this object in view was accordingly enacted during the year. The introduction of local councils is contemplated in the near future.

III.—POPULATION.

The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 Census); and statistics for the year 1933 of births, deaths, marriages, infantile mortality, emigration, and immigration.

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND (1931 Census).

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

Births and Deaths.

Races.	Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.		Births.		Deaths.	
	No.	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*	*No.*	*Rate per 1,000.*
	Zanzibar Town.				*Northern District.*				*Southern District.*			
Zanzibar Island :—												
Europeans	3	13·5	2	9·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	82	12·47	126	19·17	21	13·67	25	16·27	40	11·88	32	9·48
Africans	130	4·87	618	23·15	1,083	29·22	545	14·70	788	15·94	1,005	20·32
Asiatics	437	37·08	220	18·63	1	3·45	1	3·45	21	28·19	5	6·71
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wete District.				*Chake Chake District.*				*Mkoani District.*			
Pemba Island :—												
Europeans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arabs	132	13·17	81	8·08	145	20·85	51	7·76	130	26·30	63	15·37
Africans	442	15·62	311	10·77	533	20·51	299	11·51	474	25·59	263	14·18
Asiatics	77	61·75	7	5·61	30	41·36	15	20·68	7	16·24	6	13·92
Other nationalities ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Infantile Mortality.

Whole Protectorate :—

Deaths under one year 280

Death-rate under one year ... 61·19.

Marriages.

	No.
Zanzibar Island :—	
Zanzibar Town	485
Northern District	426
Southern District	895
Pemba Island :—	
Wete District	318
Chake Chake District	262
Mkoani District	182

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1933 to 31st December, 1933).

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans	672	4	676	633	1	634
Indians	5,344	123	5,467	5,207	218	5,425
Arabs	1,001	2,098	3,099	793	833	1,626
Africans	4,367	1,762	6,129	5,065	1,281	6,346
Miscellaneous ...	298	22	320	462	32	494
Totals	11,682	4,009	15,691	12,160	2,365	14,525

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The general health of the population during the year under review was fairly satisfactory and no epidemic occurred.

Of the insect-borne diseases, malaria and filariasis are very common amongst the native population, 7,536 cases of malaria being treated during the year, with 104 recorded deaths. Anti-malaria work consisting of swamp drainage, the grading, maintenance, and cleansing of water channels, methodical routine search for larvae and their breeding places, and the oiling of cesspools and other immovable collections of water was carried out in the town of Zanzibar and also in the outlying townships. Larvivorous fish are bred at the Health Office in Zanzibar and distributed free of charge for placing in the tanks of mosques and in public collections of water. Prosecutions are instituted in cases where the orders of the Health Authorities are not complied with.

Helminthic diseases are rife amongst the natives, practically all of whom suffer from ankylostomiasis to a greater or lesser degree, whilst bilharziasis and ascariasis vary in intensity according to the district. Taeniasis, on the other hand, is rare. Ankylostomiasis is treated extensively with carbon tetrachloride and oleum chenopodium, whilst propaganda measures take the form of pamphlets, popular lectures, and the erection of model latrines in the principal villages and at the district dispensaries. The total number of cases treated during the year was 12,481. This disease is not usually fatal in itself, but the debilitated and anaemic state of the patient renders him an easy prey to intercurrent diseases.

General diseases are for the most part respiratory and digestive. Bronchitis and pneumonia were responsible for 25 and 28 deaths respectively during the year.

Ulcers of the skin almost entirely occurring in the lower third of the leg are very common among the native population. The frequency of this condition and others, such as peripheral neuritis, defective vision and night blindness, etc., are probably largely due to lack of necessary food factors in the native diet.

The Tuberculosis Clinic was continued on the same lines as previously, the number of cases treated during the year being 350, whilst a considerable number of contacts were immunized by a series of inoculations of tuberculin (H.T.S.). Such cases of the disease as were considered suitable were treated with autogenous vaccine and tuberculin. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 49. A small sanatorium for the treatment of native cases is established at the Walezo Poor House (*vide infra*). The number of cases under treatment there during the year was 101 with 34 deaths.

Yaws is a common disease and treatment with bismuth potassium sodium tartrate has been found both efficacious and popular. 5,935 patients were treated for this disease during the year.

Three cases of smallpox (all imported) occurred during the year with one death.

Plague has not been known to occur since the year 1911, nor has there been any rodent mortality. Some 2,000 rats are destroyed monthly and examinations for plague infection are made daily.

Dysentery of the bacillary type causes some morbidity and mortality, 73 cases with six deaths having been recorded during the year.

Diseases of all kinds, other than acute infectious diseases, are treated at the Government hospitals situated in Zanzibar town and at Wete and Chake Chake in the Island of Pemba. In addition district dispensaries, which are in the charge of native dispensers and are visited weekly by a Medical Officer, are situated at the more important centres in both Islands.

Hospitals for the reception of acute infectious diseases are also situated in Zanzibar, Wete, and Chake Chake.

The total number of patients treated in all Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was :—

In-patients	...	...	4,493
Out-patients	...	...	157,167

There were 386 deaths.

A Leper Settlement is maintained on Funzi Island off the coast of Pemba. Two resident European nurses reside in the settlement, which is visited weekly by the Medical Officer, Wete. The number of lepers in the settlement at the end of the year was 94; admissions numbered 15 and deaths 11.

A home for aged paupers suffering from chronic and incurable complaints is situated at Walezo, 4 miles from Zanzibar, and is in the charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. Two Sisters visit the home daily and a Medical Officer and Sub-Assistant Surgeon also pay regular visits. The average number of inmates during the year was 150·5. There is a dispensary which serves the settlement and neighbouring district. The cases treated during the year numbered 5,926.

A maternity home in the charge of a qualified European midwife is situated on the outskirts of the native quarter of Zanzibar town. Attached to the home is an out-patient clinic for women and children which is conducted by the midwife. The number of confinements at the home during the year was 124. The attendances of women and children treated at the clinic numbered 37,162 of which 11,711 were original cases.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have two or three rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from local material on the spot or nearby, and is, on the whole, not ill ventilated.

uring the past ten years there has been a marked tendency tc ards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceilings, and whitewashing. As a propagandist measure in favour of improved sanitary conditions every Headman's house in the Island of Zanzibar has been supplied with a suitable concrete cesspit cover.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, minimum sized sites, 50 feet by 25 feet, are required for every house. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water-supply is plentiful and the water of excellent quality.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs, Africans, and, in a lesser degree, Indians. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 82 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately 3½ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar Island and 32,000 acres in Pemba Island. All cloves are exported, the figures for the last five years being as follows :—

	Tons. '000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1929	8·7	868
1930	7·3	732
1931	10·8	734
1932	8·1	488
1933	10·7	496

The duty-paid price during 1933 varied from Rs. 7·00 to Rs. 9·97 per " frasila " of 35 lb.

Extension of the clove-producing areas is limited by lack of additional suitable land and the regeneration of existing clove areas is therefore an important problem. Investigations are in progress.

A Clove Growers' Association has been formed under Government auspices. Through the Association, advances are made by the Government in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and advances are also given against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores in order to obviate growers having to sell their cloves immediately after harvesting if the market is unfavourable. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The world-wide economic depression, reflected in the continued decline in the general price level of produce, was accentuated in Zanzibar by the existence of an unusually heavy crop. Lack of control in the local clove market, shortage of money, and restriction of credit tended to create panic conditions which, if not checked, would have resulted in a total collapse of prices and disaster to the industry. The Clove Growers' Association with the support of Government initiated measures to attract to its godowns a large percentage of the crop by making advances on cloves deposited at a rate appreciably higher than local dealers were prepared or able to offer. This action succeeded in maintaining prices and restoring confidence in the local market, and it can be said that disaster was averted only by the energetic manner in which the Association's operations were conducted.

All cloves are inspected before export ; the standard for export is 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for

clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention. Prices have recently been low, varying from Rs. 0·15 per frasila (35 lb.) for inferior copra to Rs. 2·1 per frasila for good quality copra. Efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production. The amount exported represents less than 1 per cent. of the world's supply.

The exports and values of domestic copra for the past five years are :—

	Tons. '000s.	*Value.* £000s.
1929	11·6	261
1930	12·8	241
1931	11·8	150
1932	11·8	144
1933	12·2	105

VII.—COMMERCE.

The aggregate value of the external trade of the Protectorate during the year 1933 amounted to Rs. 227 lakhs, the value of imports being Rs. 112 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 115 lakhs.

The physical volume of imports was estimated to be 65,000 tons weight and that of exports 39,000 tons weight, representing a total volume of 104,000 tons.

The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for the year 1932 as follows :—

	Value in lakhs of Rs.		*Increase or Decrease*	*Weight. Tons, '000s.*		*Increase or Decrease.*
	1932.	1933.	*Per cent.*	1932.	1933.	*Per cent.*
Imports	126	112	−11·11	58	65	+12·07
Exports	121	115	− 4·96	36	39	+ 8·33
Total of imports and exports.	247	227	− 8·10	94	104	+10·64

Imports for 1932 and 1933 according to classifications showing trade imports, imports on Government account, and bullion and specie, were as follows :—

Year.	*Trade Imports.*	*Goods imported on Government account.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total Imports.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.
1932	1,19,13	3,82	3,02	1,25,97
1933	1,04,95	3,01	4,20	1,12,16

Of the decrease of Rs. 15 lakhs in the value of imports excluding bullion and specie shown above, the principal decreases are United Kingdom 10 lakhs, India 1 lakh, and Tanganyika Territory 3½ lakhs.

The following statement shows the value of total imports and exports during the last five years :—

Year.	Total Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Re-Exports.	Total Exports.
	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.	Rs. '000.
1929	2,25,81	1,57,52	74,34	2,31,86
1930	1,93,93	1,35,98	62,12	1,98,10
1931	1,55,58	1,24,66	36,30	1,60,96
1932	1,25,98	89,24	32,13	1,21,37
1933	1,12,16	85,38	29,44	1,14,82
Average for five years	1,62,69	1,18,56	46,86	1,65,42

The following statement shows the percentage of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1932 and 1933 :—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports and Exports.	
	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
British Empire :—						
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21·46	13·75	6·76	8·66	14·25	11·18
India and Burma	24·42	28·73	24·68	24·42	24·55	26·55
Tanganyika Territory ...	10·61	8·83	8·39	8·12	9·53	8·47
Kenya and Uganda ...	3·46	4·07	1·74	1·90	2·61	2·98
Straits Settlements ...	0·25	0·17	1·00	0·76	0·61	0·47
Union of South Africa ...	0·34	0·13	0·15	0·45	0·23	0·29
Australia	0·72	2·36	0·19	0·54	0·46	1·44
Various other parts of British Empire.	1·11	1·01	1·09	1·20	1·33	1·10
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	5·03	7·10	13·86	18·92	9·37	13·08
France	0·53	0·39	10·92	6·48	5·63	3·47
Italy	0·70	0·58	11·64	10·71	6·07	5·70
United States of America...	2·60	1·88	7·98	8·05	5·23	4·99
Japan	8·42	10·13	0·28	0·45	4·42	5·23
Holland	4·35	4·80	1·64	0·35	3·02	2·55
Germany	1·38	1·35	2·63	1·89	1·99	1·62
Portuguese East Africa ...	1·10	1·46	1·01	0·61	1·05	1·03
Italian Somaliland ...	3·19	2·88	1·03	1·04	2·12	1·96
Persia	2·63	2·38	0·01	0·05	1·35	1·20
Arabia	0·82	1·32	1·12	0·62	0·97	0·97
China	0·80	0·91	1·40	1·78	1·09	1·35
All other foreign countries	3·82	3·71	1·30	1·59	2·57	2·64
Ships' use	—	—	0·32	0·63	0·16	0·32
By parcel post	2·26	2·06	0·86	0·78	1·60	1·41

The inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years was as follows :—

Countries.	*Imports from—*			*Exports to—*		
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	Rs. '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* 000'.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27,22	27,03	15,43	9,28	8,21	9,94
India and Burma	50,18	30,77	32,23	30,29	29,95	28,03
Tanganyika Territory ...	12,61	13,37	9,90	14,93	10,19	9,32
Kenya and Uganda	3,67	4,36	4,57	2,48	2,11	2,18
Straits Settlements	72	31	19	1,70	1,22	88
Aden	25	36	22	38	71	48
Union of South Africa ...	56	19	14	55	37	52
Canada	60	45	14	85	27	41
Australia	13	91	264	74	23	62
Ceylon	1,91	81	26	6	3	6
Various other parts of British Empire.	30	2	51	22	13	44
Totals ...	97,96	78,58	66,23	61,48	53,42	52,88
Percentage of Total Imports or Exports to nearest Rs. '000.	62·96	62·38	59·05	38·20	44·01	46·05

There was a considerable decrease in the imports of cotton piece-goods during the year. Of the total quantity imported of all cotton piece-goods except khangas, Japan supplied 72·5 per cent., India 14·6 per cent., and Great Britain 10·1 per cent., as compared with 56·4 per cent., 24·1 per cent., and 19·3 per cent., respectively, in 1932.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of the various classifications of cotton piece-goods imported as compared with the figures for 1932 :—

	1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Yards '000	*Rs.* '000.	*Yards* '000.	*Rs.* '000.
Grey, unbleached	1,503	2,15	1,067	1,50
Bleached	1,234	2,18	1,189	1,77
Printed—khangas	1,883	5,96	1,676	5,16
Printed—other sorts	312	55	420	63
Dyed in the piece	975	2,66	788	1,70
Coloured (manufactured wholly or in part of dyed yarn).	257	55	189	41
Cotton manufactures, unenumerated...	—	1,25	—	91
		15,30		12,08

Artificial silk—440,574 yards valued at Rs. 1,05,623 were recorded as trade imports. Of this quantity India supplied ·91 per cent, and Japan 98 per cent.

The following statement shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the period 1929–33 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwt. '000.	*Value. Rs.* '000.	*Average Value per cwt. Rs.*	*Cwt.* '000.	*Value. Rs.* '000.	*Average Value per cwt. Rs.*
1929	175	1,15,70	66·21	19	2,89	14·87
1930	146	97,57	66·95	30	3,20	10·80
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
1933	215	66,17	30·78	54	2,64	4·89
Average for five years.	183	88,45		39	3,18	

The 1932–1933 crop, like that of the previous year, was a very heavy one but, exports being higher than the average, the carry over into the 1933–34 crop year was estimated at only 170,000 frasilas, based on actual arrivals and exports.

The arrivals at the clove market during the calender year under review were 828,900 frasilas and the quantity exported was 689,000 frasilas valued at Rs. 66,17,000.

Clove prices continued to decline. In January the average monthly ex-duty price for Zanzibar cloves was Rs. 5·79 cts. per frasila. In June the average was Rs. 7·57 cts., while the lowest price was recorded for December when the average fell to Rs. 5·43 cts. for Zanzibar cloves and Rs. 4·92 cts. for Pemba cloves.

The following statement shows the countries to which cloves were shipped during the years 1929–33 :—

Countries.	1929. *Cwt.* '000.	1930. *Cwt.* '000.	1931. *Cwt.* '000.	1932. *Cwt.* '000.	1933. *Cwt.* '000.
India	64	58	60	62	69
Dutch East Indies	32	36	91	40	70
United States of America ...	22	19	29	25	31
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	17	13	11	14	26
Holland	7	1	4	5	1
Germany	2	—	4	4	2
Straits Settlements	11	11	3	3	2
Egypt	3	1	1	2	2
Italy	3	1	2	1	1
Japan	1	—	2	—	1
Australia	1	1	1	1	2
France	5	1	—	—	—
All other countries	12	5	9	5	8
Total	180	146	217	162	215

The increase in sales to the Dutch East Indies and to the British and American markets is largely due to a stimulation in demand consequent upon the lower prices obtaining during the year.

The volume of copra of local production shipped during the year amounted to 245,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 14,04,000, compared with 236,000 cwt. valued at Rs. 19,13,000 exported during the previous year. The average exports of locally produced copra during the five years 1929–33 represented 241,000 cwt., the average value being Rs. 24,01,000. Almost all the copra shipped from Zanzibar continues to find a market in France and Italy.

The re-export and transhipment trade showed a further decrease, consequent upon trade inactivity and a reduction in price levels in general. Re-exports during the year amounted to Rs. 24,82,000 as compared with Rs. 27,49,000 in 1932, and the value of goods entered for trans-shipment was Rs. 4,62,000 as compared with Rs. 4,64,000 in 1932.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coco-nut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. Their employment is usually on a contract of service for one, two, or three months. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are usually daily and are by piece-work. They vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labour is employed and to the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 to 10 annas *per diem* for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 18–20 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	... Rs.17 p.m.	... Rs.12 p.m.
Country	... Rs.12 p.m.	... Rs. 8 p.m.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)

Fish	...	...	...	12 cents.
Rice	...	...	...	9 ,,
Cassava	...	...	...	5 ,,
Bread	...	...	...	5 ,,
Tea	...	...	...	6 ,,
Total	...		...	37 cents.

Rs.2·59 a week.

The average weekly wage may be placed at Rs.4·00.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for European officials. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of the Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1933 had eighteen boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Twelve are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 2,102 boys and 213 girls, 1,185 being urban and 1,130 rural. The latter figure probably represents 7½ per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missi[illegible] operative in Zanzibar, with two boys', one girls', and 1 [illegible]ixed schools, their rolls totalling 157 boys and 171 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 68 boys and 120 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 89 boys and 51 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 64 per cent. in 1933, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 977 boys and 630 girls, while in unaided schools there were 459 boys and 270 girls, a total of 2,336 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,524 if there be added the 68 boys and 120 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,524 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the " middle " stage ; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Evening Classes.

There were 106 pupils in Government, and 25 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

427 males and 58 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 31) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the " middle " stage.

The Commercial School (roll 19) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the " middle " stage.

The Industrial School taught two trades to 21 indentured apprentices, chiefly African. Carpentry and metal-work are taught in the Public Works Department.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are two small technical schools with a roll of eighteen.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital ; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

In the past the Government has shared with the Government of the Tanganyika Territory the services of a dental surgeon who was occasionally able to attend to children's teeth. Arrangements are now being made for a resident dentist whose duties will include dental service in Government Schools.

Welfare Institutions.

The school clinic, built in 1924 by the Wakf Commissioners and maintained by Government, has been mentioned.

The activities of the Zanzibar Maternity Association date from 1919. This Association has gradually won the confidence of all communities. Special features of its work have been the progressive increase in African cases dealt with by midwives since the establishment in December, 1925, of a maternity home in the African quarter of the town, and the arrangements made in that home for the training of African midwives. The Association is supported by subscriptions, fees, and a substantial Government grant.

The Government poor house, situated at Walezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scoutmasters, and display have been given in which initiative has been shewn in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in three Indian Schools.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new road construction carried out in 1933, and no additional waterproofing of roads was undertaken either in Zanzibar or Pemba.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain. At least 75 per cent. of the bazaar roads are completed in this manner.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Makunduchi „	41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba „	14·75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	6·25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	5·75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	7·25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	„	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	„	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6·16	„	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Omnibuses.

There are 142 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is 12 annas only.

Posts.

During the year 620 vessels arrived and 587 sailed with mails, compared with 588 and 567, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1932 and 1933 is given below, showing an increase of 214,038 in respect of the year under review :—

	1933.	1932.
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	1,026,450	852,900
Inland	232,400	189,100
Transit	25,050	27,300
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Inland	185	211
Foreign	9,609	10,145
	1,293,694	1,079,656

A regular air service for the conveyance of air mails from Zanzibar to connect with the Imperial Airways Service is maintained in co-operation with the Post Offices of Kenya Colony and the Tanganyika Territory by arrangement with a Kenya company—Wilson Airways Limited. This Company operates between Nairobi and Dar-es-Salaam via Mombasa, Tanga, and Zanzibar.

Postal traffic by air considerably increased during 1933 when approximately 20,000 articles were despatched as compared with 12,200 in 1932, *i.e.*, an increase of 64 per cent.

An ordinary air mail parcel service between Zanzibar and London, and certain other places served by the London–Cape Town route, was established in June. The number of parcels handled both ways during the year was 65.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at Zanzibar during the year 1933 was 315, representing a net registered tonnage of 1,427,148, an increase of 49,282 net registered tons.

The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during the year was 329 with a net registered tonnage of 124,942, compared with 270 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 111,016 in the year 1932.

During the year 3,525 dhows entered the port, having an aggregate tonnage of 64,924, compared with 3,369 of 64,107 tons in 1932.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintain a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintain a monthly service to and from London via Suez, and also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines call at Zanzibar monthly (irregular service).

A fortnightly service between Marseilles and Madagascar is provided by the Messageries Maritimes; and a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Hamburg via the Cape and via Suez by the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

The "Tirrenia" Line maintains a monthly service of passenger and cargo steamers between Zanzibar and Genoa, and the Navigazione Libera Triestina a regular service of passenger and cargo steamers from Venice via the Cape and via Suez.

A monthly service of cargo and passenger steamers to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape is also provided by the Holland-Afrika Lijn; and a similar service between Zanzibar and Java by the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha have a monthly service running between Zanzibar and Japan, and also to South America.

Steamers of the "Tirrenia" Line operate a monthly passenger and cargo service on the route from Massaua via Aden, the Italian Benadir ports, and Kenya to Zanzibar and back.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's m.v. *Dumra* operates a coasting service between Lamu and Ibo, and the Zanzibar Government steamers make regular weekly voyages to Pemba and Dar-es-Salaam.

Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers maintain a regular coasting service from Zanzibar to Kismayu.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is largely in the hands of two British Joint-Stock Banks, the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and of a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association financed by one of the banks under Government guarantee, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

Weights.		lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts in husks	180
	For groundnuts without husks	285
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or Keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal activities of the Public Works Department during the year 1933 were as follows :—

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurreni.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water-supply and maintenance of buildings.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the Courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924 are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the Courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the Judicial Staff consists of a Chief Justice, a Puisne Judge and three Resident Magistrates. The European Staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928.

Judicial functions are also exercised by Provincial Commissioners, District Officers, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the Court sits. The jurisdiction of the several Courts is shewn in the annexed Table.

Normally, criminal appeals from Subordinate Courts are heard by both Judges in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several Courts in 1933 is shown in the annexed Table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1933.*	*Criminal Jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1933.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudir's head-quarters in:— 1. Northern District, Mkokotoni 2. Southern District, Chwaka 3. Chake-Chake 4. Wete 5. Mkoani	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 51 (2) 119 (3) 119 (4) 153 (5) 56
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake-Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 174 (2) 22 (3) 34 (4) 10 (5) 257 (6) 255 (7) 394	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	District Officers.	—	do. do.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

Second Class Subordinate.	do.	1. Mkokotoni 2. Chwaka 3. Chake-Chake 4. Wete 5. Mkoani	do. do.	(1) 28	Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 156 (2) 2 (3) 21 (4) 279 (5) 91
First Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates and Provincial Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake-Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-.	(1)2,442 (2) — (3) — (4) 694 (5) 344 (6) 141	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes.	(1)1,176 (2) 16 (3) — (4) 171 (5) 27 (6) 29
High	Chief Justice. Puisne Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 178 (*b*) 20 (*c*) 101 (*d*) 69	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 4 (*b*) 31 (*c*) 29 (*d*) 87

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 6 clerks, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were 2 deaths and 10 invalidings during the year.

There has been a slight increase in the volume of crime reported. There were 440 cases of grave crime reported, of which 19 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 409 true cases, of which 100 ended in conviction, 12 cases pending.

There were 2,173 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,345 ended in conviction.

There were no cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,329 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 194·41. Three juveniles were admitted for short terms.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Decrees.

The following is a list of the more important Decrees passed during the year :—

1.—*The Trades Licensing Decree, No. 5 of* 1933.—This Decree provides the licensing of certain businesses carried on in the Protectorate in a place of business for private gain.

The classes of business covered by this Decree are those of a Banker, General Trader, Retail Trader and Commission Agent.

The Decree provides exemption for agriculturists selling their own produce and for artisans and handicraftsmen whose business consists in the making up or repair of their customer's materials.

His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council has been given power to grant further exemptions.

Provision has been made for the appointment of two or more Trades Licensing Commissioners to superintend the licensing of businesses under the Decree.

The Commissioners have power to hear and adjudicate upon appeals from the decisions of licensing officers; but the finds of the Commissioners do not bind the Courts.

The fees payable by various classes of business are set out in the Schedule to the Decree.

The basis of the assessment of fees for retail traders is the stock held by the trader in the previous year except in the cases of persons who kept no books or of persons opening business who are charged on the maximum stock held in the year for which the fee is payable.

If any trader holding a licence is convicted of giving short change, measure, or weight, his licence may be endorsed with the conviction the first time and is thereafter liable to be cancelled, the disqualification extending to three years.

Adequate penalties are provided for trading without a proper licence.

The fee for a Banker's or General Trader's licence is Rs. 300/- the maximum fee for a licence under the Decree; the minimum fee for traders holding stock not exceeding Rs. 500/- is Rs. 10/-. A General Trader's licence covers business as a Commission Agent or a retail trader.

2.—*The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, No. 6 of* 1933.—This Decree amends the First and Second Schedules of the principal Decree. The amendments to the First Schedule provide alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties whichever may be the greater on the articles enumerated therein with the object of safeguarding the

revenue against loss due to the depreciation of the prices of articles of this nature. The basis of *ad valorem* duties remains at 15 per cent., and the specific duties are calculated accordingly.

The amendments to the Second Schedule adds dates, certain kind of dried fish and salt—articles used for food by the native population—to the Free List. The object of this amendment is to set off the increase in prices that is likely to accrue from the amendment of the First Schedule.

3.—*The Native Hut Tax Decree, No.* 7 *of* 1933.—The Native Hut Tax Decree passed last year provided for payment of hut tax in respect of native huts in the Town of Zanzibar. The form of that Decree was found inappropriate. This Decree provides for levy of a hut tax in respect of native huts in the Town of Zanzibar and power is taken for the application of the provisions of the Decree to other parts of the Protectorate if at any time it may be considered necessary and proper to do so.

The major lessee or owner as well as the occupier of a hut is liable for payment of native hut tax, but the major lessee or owner having paid the tax may recover the amount so paid from the occupier.

4.—*The Criminal Procedure* (*Amendment*) *Decree, No.* 10 *of* 1933. —This Decree introduces several important amendments to the principal Decree as follows :—

(*a*) Members of a District Court are excluded from the Magistrates who may record statements or confessions under section 131.

(*b*) Amendments introduced in Chapter on Lunatics follow in their main details those introduced in the Indian Code in 1923 which have been found to be necessary.

(*c*) The power conferred upon Courts or officers in charge of Police Stations to release on bail a person accused of an offence punishable with death or with ten years' imprisonment or upwards has been taken away in cases in which there appears to be reasonable ground for believing that he committed the offence. It was considered that the power to release on bail for every offence was excessive and dangerous. Provision is, however, made for cases of young persons, women, or sick or infirm persons.

5.—*The Evidence* (*Amendment*) *Decree, No.* 11 *of* 1933.—This Decree was enacted in consequence of a judgment of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa which laid down that an Administrative Officer, notwithstanding the fact that he was a Magistrate, was debarred from recording a confession by an accused person under the provisions of section 131 of the Criminal Procedure Decree, 1917, on the ground that such Administrative Officer is a Police Officer as being in charge of the Police in his District and

therefore comes within the prohibition of section 25 of the Evidence Decree. It is considered desirable and proper that Administrative Officers should be enabled to record confessions of accused persons and the amendment has accordingly been made by this Decree.

6.—*The Registration of Documents (Amendment) Decree No.* 19 *of* 1933.—This Decree introduces certain amendments into the principal Decree the most important being :—

(*a*) provision for the admission in evidence of unregistered documents in specified cases;

(*b*) provision that the receipt of the full amount due under a mortgage extinguishes the mortgage and that if the mortgage is by law required to be in writing and registered, then the extinguishment thereof must also be in writing and registered if effected on or after the 1st January, 1934.

Hitherto such receipts did not require registration and accordingly records of the Registry of Documents were rendered of little value in ascertaining whether or not a particular property was incumbered.

7.—*The Zanzibar Town Board Decree, No.* 24 *of* 1933.—This Decree provides for the constitution powers and duties of an advisory body to be called the Zanzibar Town Board to assist and to advise the Government in the administration of the Town of Zanzibar. For the present the Board is rather advisory than executive as the time is not deemed ripe for the constitution of a board with full executive powers.

8.—*The Transfer of Property (Amendment) Decree, No.* 26 *of* 1933.—This Decree amends the principal Decree in order to provide for the compulsory registration of discharges of mortgages which have been made by registered instrument.

Rules and Notices.

The Public Health Decree, 1929. *Rules under.*

Government Notice	No.	8	Houses let in lodgings Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 83	——(Amendment)——
,,	,,	No. 89	Slaughter-house (Amendment) Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 90	Laundries Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 91	Milk and Dairies Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 92	Aerated Water and Ice Factories Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 93	Hawkers of Food Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 94	Bakehouses (Amendment) Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 95	Establishment of Government Dairy Rules, 1933.
,,	,,	No. 96	Eating Houses Rules, 1933.

The Customs Management Decree, 1926.

Government Notice No. 27 Prohibition of importation of pure Methylated Spirits.

The Zanzibar Prison Decree, 1932.

Government Notice No. 31 Rules under.

The Air Navigation Decree, 1931.

Government Notice No. 37 The Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) (Amendment) Order, 1932.

The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Decree (Cap. 21, R.L.Z.).

Government Notice No. 58 Application to Iraq.
,, ,, No. 69 Qualification in regard to Portuguese Republic.

The Levy on Official Salaries Decree, 1932.

Government Notice No. 87 Order extending operation.

The Towns Decree, 1929.

Government Notice No. 98 Pemba Towns Assessment and Rating Rules, 1933.
,, ,, No. 105 Order exempting Native Huts from payment of rates.
,, ,, No. 123 Zanzibar Town Assessment and Rating (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1933.

The Native Hut Tax Decree, 1933.

Government Notice No.114 Order proclaiming application to Towns of Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani.

The Rating (Government Officials) Decree, 1933.

Government Notice No.116 Order for payment of Rates under.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last five years :—

	Revenue. £'000s.	*Expenditure.* £'000s.
1929	514	562
1930	494	507
1931	536	581
1932	456	459
1933	475	449

Debt.

There is no public debt.

For the first year since 1925 revenue has exceeded expenditure, enabling the Protectorate to increase its Surplus Balance by £26,000.

Assets.

The balance of assets over liabilities at 31st December, 1933, amounted to £242,093 of which an amount of £82,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation, etc.

"The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1933," enacted on the 11th August, extended the application of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties to a range of articles including cotton and artificial silk piece-goods, shirts, singlets and boots and shoes. Dates, dried or wet salted fish for native consumption, and common salt imported in bulk, were by the same enactment transferred to the free list.

The yield from import duties in 1933 was Rs. 15·5 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·4 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves, and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1933 was Rs. 16·11 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, that is to say in respect of Fees of Courts and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 16·48 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4·66 lakhs.

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected ... ... R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the term of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured ... ... R. 1

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys.—The survey was completed in the field in October, 1932.

Maps.—The finished sheets of the 6-in. map were forwarded to Southampton for reproduction by the Ordnance Survey. The balance of the sheets are now in hand and will be forwarded for reproduction in due course.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		*Pemba (Wesha).*	
	1892–1932.	*1933.*	*1899–1932.*	*1933.*
Temperature of the air :—	F.	F.	F.	F.
Mean of daily maxima	84·4	84·6	86·3	86·0
Mean of daily minima	76·6	77·2	76·1	72·2
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·4	10·2	13·8
Mean	80·5	80·8	81·2	79·0
Rainfall (inches)	58·59	47·54	73·25	50·58
Rainy days	102·7	100	162	128

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Principal Events.

Mr. R. H. Crofton, Chief Secretary to the Government, proceeded on leave prior to retirement.

Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Deputy Chief Secretary of the Tanganyika Territory, was appointed Chief Secretary in Mr. Crofton's place.

Mr. H. G. Bushe, C.B., C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, visited Zanzibar.

APPENDIX

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Government Publications.

Title, etc.	*Price.*	*Publishers or Agents.*
Annual Administrative Reports	—	—
Annual Blue Book	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893–1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	13s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	22s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.

Other Publications.

Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast, (2 vols.) 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
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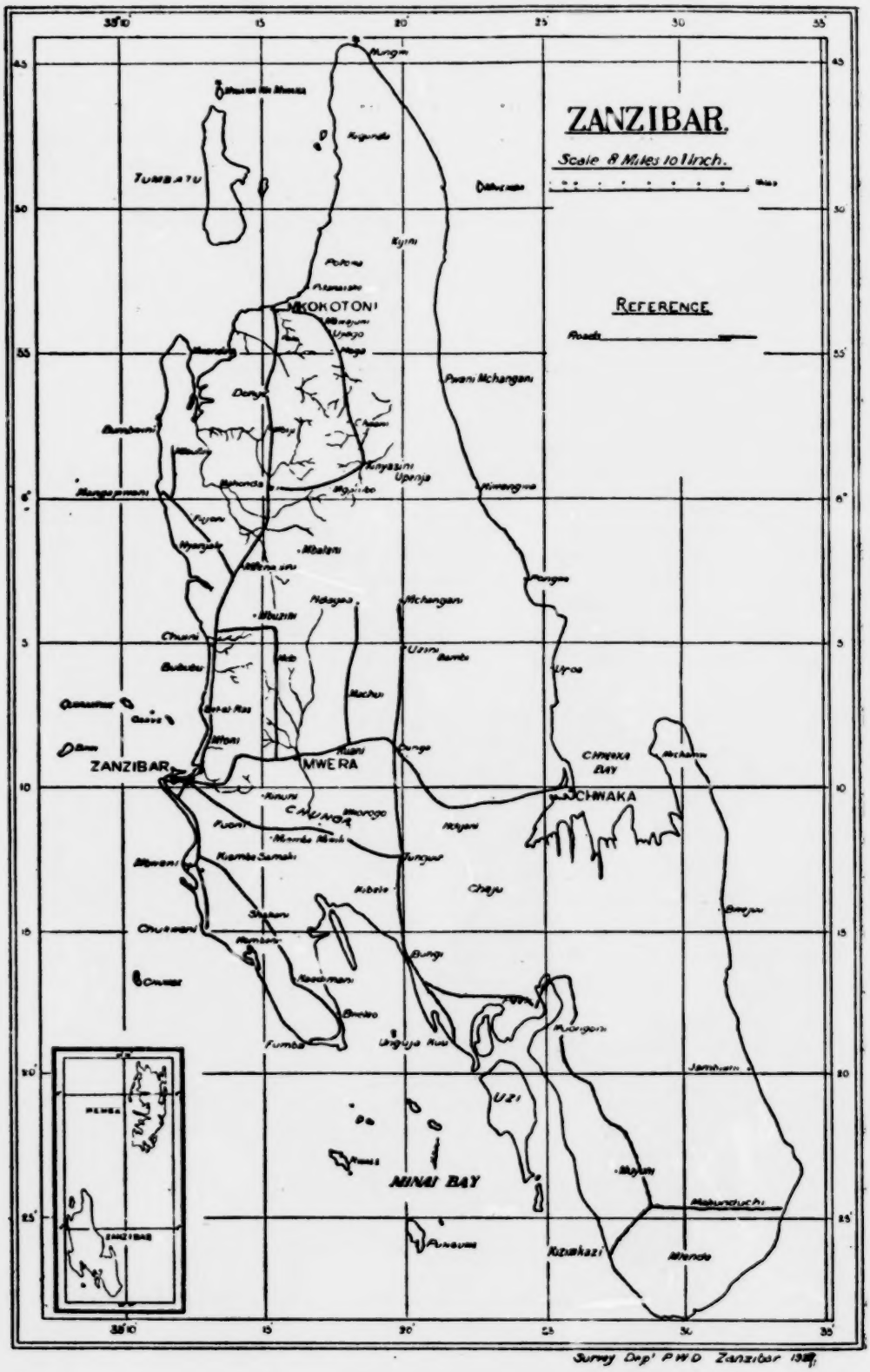
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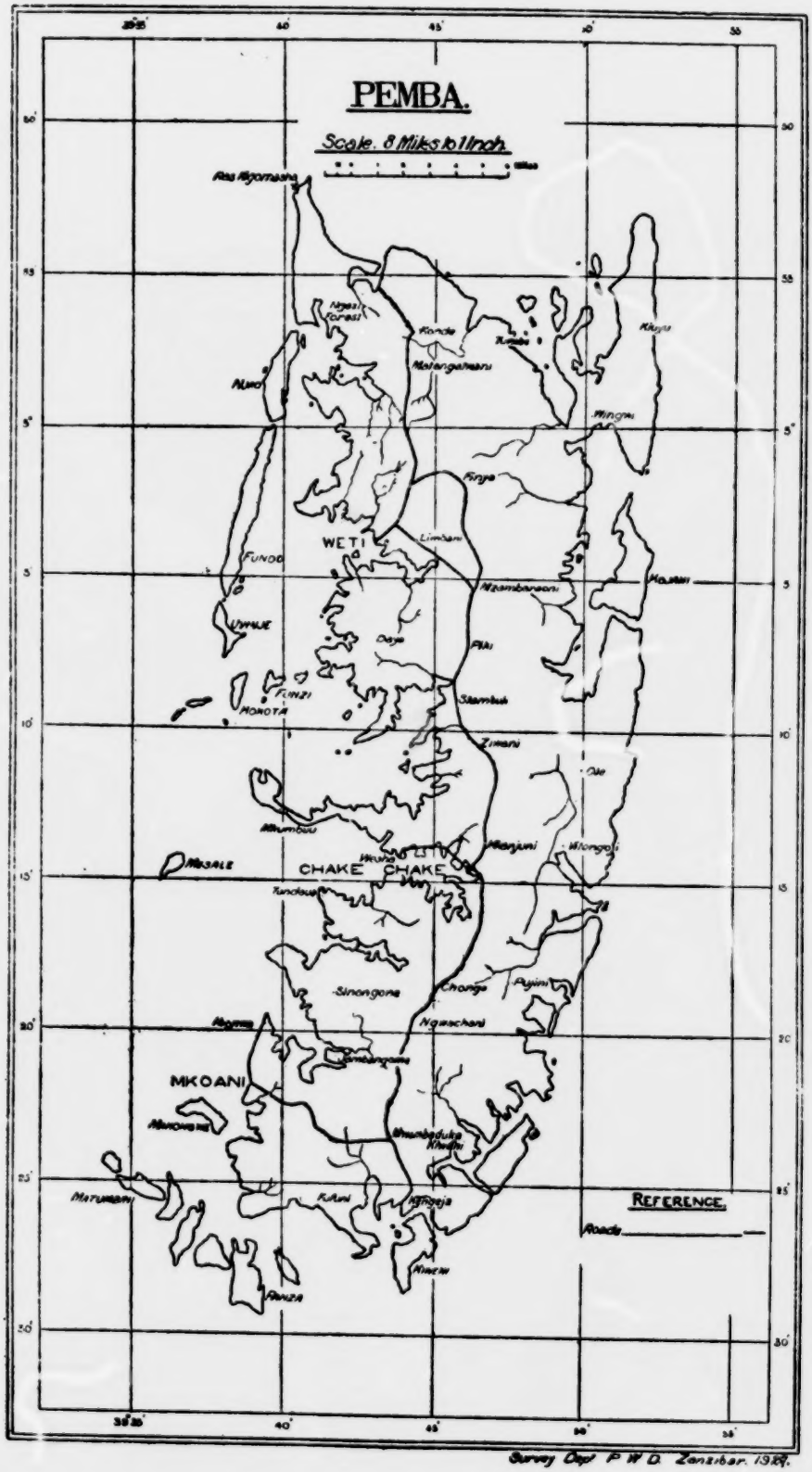

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1934

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1934

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal

effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

During the year, the District Administration in both islands was reorganized. The island of Zanzibar is now administered by a District Commissioner (new title) and an Assistant District Commissioner, the headquarters of the District being in Zanzibar town. Formerly there were two Districts, each with its District Officer.

The new arrangement enables the Administrative Officers to travel more and spend more time in the country districts, and makes for better co-ordination of work and general efficiency.

Similarly in Pemba the three former Districts have been amalgamated into one with headquarters at Wete, and the three District Officers replaced by a District Commissioner and an Assistant District Commissioner.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into sixteen areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of

the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

In order to bring the public resident in Zanzibar town into closer touch with the administration of the town, a Board known as the Zanzibar Town Board was constituted early in the year under the provisions of the Decree No. 35 of 1933. The Board is fully representative of the various communities resident in the town, and its advice and assistance are proving of much value in effecting improvements in the administration of the town and in the conditions of living, and in securing better understanding and co-operation to these ends.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census) :—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND (1931 Census).

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 18·3 per thousand and the death-rate 17·6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 405 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality rate of 90·7. It is believed that the correct rate is between three and four hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration :—

Marriages.

	No.
Zanzibar Island :—	
Zanzibar Town	566
Northern District	558
Southern District	997
Pemba Island :—	
Wete District	246
Chake Chake District	238
Mkoani District	332

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1934 to 31st December, 1934.)

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans	673	...	673	704	1	705
Indians	5,178	153	5,331	5,158	227	5,385
Arabs	838	1,137	1,975	614	1,180	1,794
Africans	3,107	1,325	4,432	4,008	1,154	5,162
Miscellaneous ...	367	...	367	445	...	445
Totals	10,163	2,615	12,778	10,929	2,562	13,491

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, attendances, and surgical operations for the last four years is set out in the table below :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
New cases	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,677
In-patients...	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,909
Total attendances...	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,243
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299
Surgical operations (minor) ...	2,684	2,812	2,340	3,370

A steady increase in the number of new cases has been recorded each year. The percentage of new cases by sexes is given in the following table :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Males	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6
Females	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4

The proportion of women seeking treatment is low and may be accounted for by the dominating Mohammedan influence.

No epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases invaded the Protectorate during the year. With regard to endemic disease, so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that the majority of the indigenous population, particularly the rural Africans and Arabs, suffer from helminthic infections. Possibly 90 per cent. suffer from *A. duodenale* and a further percentage from ascaris infection. Malaria is widespread and is periodically hyperendemic in certain areas of the islands, but the tolerance established towards it by the people appears to prevent the occurrence of any widespread fatalities. Furthermore, it has become apparent that the diet of the people may not be entirely adequate, and the matter is now the subject of investigations.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of diseases which were met with during the last four years :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	15	12	11	13
Nervous system	7	7	6	7
Respiratory system	9	8	7	8
Digestive system	29	31	26	28
Skin and cellular tissue	20	23	32	31
External causes	8	8	7	9
Others...	12	11	11	4

The largest group is that concerned with the skin and cellular tissue, which includes a large number of patients suffering from ulcers. These were mainly the result of ignorance and neglect, but nevertheless accounted for a considerable amount of disability.

In the second largest group—diseases of the digestive system—are recorded 16,600 cases of constipation, 12,600 cases of ankylostomiasis, and 6,700 cases of dental caries. As indicated above, the small number of cases of ankylostomiasis dealt with represent only a fraction of the total of those infected with the parasite. The 6,760 cases of dental caries represent a slight increase over previous years. This is no doubt due to the work carried out by the dental surgeon, whose annual report reveals the fact that a very large proportion of the adult population suffer from dental caries, and almost all the children. So far as school children are concerned, a large amount of the dental disease was considered to be preventable as it was occasioned by neglect.

The epidemic, endemic and infectious group of diseases represent only 13 per cent. of the total of all diseases. This is unusual amongst African peoples and may be due to the fact that a large amount of venereal disease is believed to exist for which treatment is not sought. Gonorrhoea is extremely common, and syphilis also appears to be not uncommon, but neither conditions have been attended at rural dispensaries in any large numbers. Yaws is more commonly recorded, although it is probable that it is often confused with syphilis. Over 9,000 cases of malaria were treated, and there was no indication that any portion of the Protectorate was immune. Routine anti-mosquito measures kept all the towns moderately free of malaria, except for the minor crop of cases following on the mid-year rainfall; little could be done for those people living in the country districts.

There was no spread of tuberculosis during the year, nor of enteric, plague, or dysentery. Such cases as occurred were dealt with at the various institutions devoted to the treatment of these diseases.

The leprosy settlements mentioned in past years were maintained and a few new cases were discovered; a change from the present rather rigid methods of segregation and control is anticipated, and it is hoped that a trial may be given in future to the treatment of lepers under the voluntary colony system.

There was no change during the year in the accommodation or facilities provided for the treatment of disease, and the activities

of Government institutions and their range of activity is summarized in the following table :—

—	*Zanzibar Island.*		*Pemba Island.*		*Total.*
	Zanzibar Town.	*District.*	*Towns.*	*District.*	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	17	—	8	27
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	9	—	—	—	9
Asiatic and African in hospitals	99	—	100	—	199
African in hospitals	15	190	—	—	205
Total	123	190	100	—	413
Cases admitted—					
European	80	—	—	—	80
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,966	569	1,643	—	4,17
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	205	—	—	205
Total	2,046	774	1,643	—	4,463
Out-Patient Attendances—					
Hospitals...	85,428	38,830	60,288	—	184,546
Sub-Dispensaries	55,204	89,514	—	47,302	192,020
Total	140,632	128,344	60,288	47,302	376,566
Total New Cases—					
European	389	—	—	—	389
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	25,559	12,704	32,895	—	71,158
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	23,739	43,913	—	20,478	88,130
Total	49,687	56,617	32,895	20,478	159,677

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside,

though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme has been prepared and is being gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality and the high-pressure system is expected to be completed by April, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—Zanzibar produces about 82 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. It is calculated that there are approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ million clove trees, occupying approximately 16,000 acres in Zanzibar island and 32,000 acres in Pemba island. All cloves are exported ; the figures for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1934 varied from Rs. 7·63 to Rs. 9·91 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 3,700 tons of stems were exported valued at £24,332. Proposals for the local distillation of clove stems were under consideration during the year, and tenders for the grant of a licence were invited.

The Clove Growers' Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in Government stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into force on 1st October. These legislative measures were designed to establish a minimum standard (or condition) for cloves and to set up grades permitted for export. The essential of the former Decree is that the cloves must not contain more than 16 per cent. moisture and 5 per cent. extraneous matter. The aim of the latter Decree is to establish suitable grades of cloves for the various markets. Further reference to these Decrees and to the Clove Growers' Association Decree and the Clove Exporters' Decree will be found under Chapter XIV (Legislation).

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are

generally small, but rich in oil. The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

Prices have been low, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs. 0·93 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs. 1·36.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

Other Crops.—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established and give promising results, particularly the grapefruit. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

Opportunity is here taken to thank the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, who enabled an agricultural officer to proceed to the Far East on a study tour. He visited British Malaya, Ceylon, the Dutch East Indies, and Madagascar, and returned to Zanzibar with a valuable collection of plants and seeds for trial in the Protectorate.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people on the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government

dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians, and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate has not, so far, produced its meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya, and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

Conference of Agricultural and Soil Chemists.

A Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists was held in Zanzibar in August and was attended by delegates from Amani, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, under the chairmanship of the Director of Amani, Mr. W. Nowell, C.B.E.

The main object of the Conference was to discuss the map of East African soils and the accompanying Memoir, which are to be presented at the International Congress of Soil Science which takes place at Oxford in the summer of 1935. Other subjects on the agenda included the registration of soil series names, green manuring, compost making, biological methods of assaying soil nutrients, soil texture assessment, erosion, and the legislative control of fertilisers, feeding stuffs, and pest-control chemicals.

General excursions to places of agricultural interest in the Island gave opportunities for the discussion of soil problems in the field.

A map of the soils of the Protectorate has been prepared for inclusion in the East African Soil Map.

Transfer of Property between Races.

In connexion with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that on balance property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 19 lacs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the eight years 1926–1933.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of nearly a quarter of a million clove trees and 35,000 coconut trees during the same period.

For the period 1st January to 31st December the figures were as follows :—

—	*Zanzibar.*			*Pemba.*		
	Rs.	*Clove Trees.*	*Coconut Trees.*	*Rs.*	*Clove Trees.*	*Coconut Trees.*
Gain of property by Indians prior to the coming into force of the Land Alienation Decree	1,20,150	11,680	7,502	1,05,406	19,313	4,714
Conveyances approved by the Resident since the promulgation of the Land Alienation Decree	1,180	234	313	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Total gain of property by Indians	1,21,330	11,914	7,815	1,05,406	19,313	4,714

For the latter half of the year the provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (See Chapter XIV), including the temporary suspension of certain rights of creditors to obtain possession of mortgaged property, were in force.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and vegetables, and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1934 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs. 204 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs. 102 lakhs and that of exports Rs. 102 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 95,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 56,000 tons and exports for 39,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1933 as follows :—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Value excluding bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Weight. Tons '000.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*
	1933.	*1934.*		*1933.*	*1934.*		*1933.*	*1934.*	
Imports ...	112	102	— 8·93	108	94	—12·96	65	56	—13·85
Exports ...	115	102	—11·30	110	99	—10·00	39	39	—
Total of Imports and Exports...	227	204	—10·13	218	193	—11·47	104	95	— 8·65

4. Trade during the first half of the year 1934 was naturally affected by the very low prices to which our domestic exports fell during the latter part of 1933. There was, however, a considerable improvement in clove prices towards the middle of the year under review, which was reflected in an improvement in imports for the second half of the year.

The quantity and value of total imports compared with 1933 show a further decrease of 13·85 per cent. and 8·93 per cent. respectively, or, excluding bullion and specie, of 13·85 per cent. and 12·96 per cent. respectively.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree, 1934, was enacted on 23rd November, 1934, but was not brought into effect until the first day of January, 1935. The Decree exempted from duty trade samples of cloves in parcels not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois) in weight. Duty was reduced on cattle, cigarettes, ghee, and tea, while butter (fresh) and spectacle frames were transferred to the free list. Certain other minor adjustments were also made under infant foods, perfumery and sanitary requisites.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows :—

Year.	*Trade Imports.*	*Goods imported on Government account.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total Imports.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.	*Rs.* '000.
1933	1,04,95	3,01	4,20	1,12,16
1934	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1930–1934 :—

Item.	*1930.* *Rs. '000.*	*1931.* *Rs. '000.*	*1932.* *Rs. '000.*	*1933.* *Rs. '000.*	*1934.* *Rs. '000.*
Rice and grain	38,08	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02
Cotton piece-goods	27,58	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09
Motor spirit and petroleum	12,83	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06
Sugar	9,18	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	5,24	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57
Silk and artificial silk goods	3,85	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11
Ivory	2,18	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03
Tea	2,06	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32
Flour, wheat	7,57	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20
Ghee (clarified butter)	4,61	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15
Apparel, unenumerated	1,68	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38
Sesame (sim-sim)	1,70	1,34	1,35	91	1,34
Vegetables, fresh	1,44	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14
Cattle	1,76	1,69	1,69	1,14	97
Fish, dried	1,36	1,01	82	1,53	94
Bags and sacks	2,05	1,27	98	70	90
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	1,75	1,56	94	93	83
Straw bags, Makanda	57	92	77	87	81
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated	1,22	2,66	91	50	80
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits ...	1,02	1,05	1,00	74	75
Cement	78	81	69	92	70
Copra	9,94	6,96	6,36	4,38	69
Paper manufactures	84	72	60	85	65
Pitch and tar	98	85	16	54	63
Medicines, other sorts	91	83	71	61	60
Dates	57	35	40	69	56
Chemicals, unenumerated	64	52	66	54	44
Coffee, raw	97	42	42	54	43
Haberdashery and millinery	98	42	50	52	43
Stationery	64	74	54	55	42
Lubricants	73	47	46	52	40
Goats	98	1,02	97	74	36
Coal	1,96	1,13	56	63	30
Straw Mats	87	49	51	77	23

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Year.	*Domestic Exports.* *Rs. '000.*	*Re-Exports.* *Rs. '000.*	*Bullion and Specie.* *Rs. '000.*	*Total Exports.* *Rs. '000.*
1933 ...	85,38	24,91	4,53	1,14,82
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1930–1934 :—

Year.	Cloves.			Clove Stems.		
	Cwts. '000.	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Average value per cwt. Rs.*	*Cwts. '000.*	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Average value per cwt. Rs.*
1930	146	97,57	66·95	30	3,20	10·80
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
1933	215	66,17	30·78	54	2,64	4·89
1934	218	63,69	29·22	73	3,24	4·44
Average for five years ...	192	78,05	—	49	3,25	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 822,055 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 696,045 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs. 8·50 cts. in January to Rs. 10·23 cts. per *frasila* at the latter end of the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 475,000 *frasilas.*

Enactments.—A decree to provide for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce to be exported from the Protectorate—No. 3 of 1934, dated 6th July, 1934.

The Adulteration of Produce Decree No. 19 of 1934.

The Clove Grading and Export Rules, 1934, dated 27th September, 1934. (Date of operation 1st October, 1934.) Further reference to this Legislation will be found in Chapter XIV.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1930–1934 include duty :—

Year.	Zanzibar Cloves.		Pemba Cloves.	
	Average price per frasila.	*Range of average prices during the year.*	*Average price per frasila.*	*Range of average prices during the year.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1930 ...	20·57	13·30 to 25·50	20·17	12·86 to 25·00
1931 ...	15·09	10·93 to 18·88	13·76	10·05 to 18·66
1932 ...	11·55	9·88 to 12·39	11·13	9·30 to 11·72
1933 ...	8·75	7·45 to 10·32	8·10	6·93 to 9·82
1934 ...	8·96	7·81 to 10·40	8·54	7·59 to 9·63

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1930–1934 :—

Countries.	*1930.* Cwt. '000.	*1931.* Cwt. '000.	*1932.* Cwt. '000.	*1933.* Cwt. '000.	*1934.* Cwt. ' 000.
Dutch East Indies ...	36	91	40	70	89
India	58	60	62	69	67
United States of America...	19	29	25	31	33
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13	11	14	26	13
Germany	—	4	4	2	2
Straits Settlements ...	11	3	3	2	2
Egypt	1	1	1	2	2
Australia	1	1	1	2	1
Holland	1	4	5	1	1
Italy	1	2	1	1	1
All other Countries ...	5	11	6	9	7
Total	146	217	162	215	218

The shipments to the Dutch East Indies have again increased by 19,000 cwt., which is only 2,000 cwt. below the record figure for 1931. This increase during the past year is all the more important in that the high figure for 1931 was mainly due to stock accumulation which is reflected in the decrease for 1932, while the high imports for 1934, so far as can be ascertained, were not for holding, but to meet the increased consumption of the cigarette trade. It is therefore to be hoped that there will not be an appreciable fall in the shipments for 1935.

Another satisfactory feature is the continued improvement in the demand from the American market, the figure of 33,000 cwt. being the highest since 1927 when it was 45,000 cwt.

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquenrial period 1930–1934 :—

Year.	*Domestic Exports.*		*Re-Exports.*		*Total.*	
	Cwt. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Cwt. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Cwt. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
1930	256	32,13	98	9,95	354	42,08
1931	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
Average for five years	245	18,96	82	6,15	327	25,11

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years :—

Item.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1932.*		*1933.*		*1934.*	
		Quantity.	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Quantity.*	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Quantity.*	*Value. Rs. '000.*
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	43	900	51	2,000	1,01
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	5,000	23	7,000	28	7,000	25
Coconuts ...	No.	876,000	29	925,000	24	929,000	18
Ox hides ...	cwt.	800	13	1,000	17	1,000	14
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	24,000	9	25,000	8	16,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,000	10	59,000	7	69,000	6
Sesame oil ...	lb.	43,000	8	44,000	7	34,000	5
Tobacco, native	lb.	39,000	9	32,000	5	19,000	5

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs. 16,52,000 in 1934, being a decrease of Rs. 3,77,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs. 3,51,000 in 1934 as compared with Rs. 4,62,000 in 1933 and Rs. 4,64,000 in 1932.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	*Imports from*			*Exports to*		
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
Tanganyika Territory ...	13,37	9,90	6,42	10,19	9,32	7,91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,36	4,57	5,05	2,11	2,18	2,09
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Portuguese East Africa...	1,37	1,64	2,23	1,22	71	56
Italian Somaliland ...	4,01	3,23	2,24	1,25	1,20	1,21
Egypt	58	85	66	65	67	57
French Somaliland ...	—	13	2	2	7	6
Total	23,88	20,46	16,85	15,81	14,67	12,91
Percentage of total ...	18·95	18·24	16·48	13·02	12·78	12·66

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	*Imports from*			*Exports to*		
	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	27,03	15,43	17,30	8,21	9,94	7,64
India and Burma ...	30,77	32,23	29,07	29,95	28,03	25,57
Tanganyika Territory ...	13,37	9,90	6,42	10,19	9,32	7,91
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,36	4,57	5,05	2,11	2,18	2,09
Straits Settlements ...	31	19	4	1,22	88	54
Aden	36	22	25	71	48	33
Union of South Africa ...	19	14	23	37	52	51
Canada	45	14	29	27	41	47
Australia...	91	2,64	1,44	23	62	16
Ceylon	81	26	22	3	6	7
Various other parts of British Empire ...	2	51	30	13	44	24
Total	78,58	66,23	60,61	53,42	52,88	45,53
Percentage of total ...	62·38	59·05	59·26	44·01	46·05	44·64

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1933 and 1934 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports and Exports.*	
	1933.	*1934.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1933.*	*1934.*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	13·75	16·92	8·66	7·49	11·18	12·21
India and Burma ...	28·73	28·42	24·42	25·06	26·55	26·75
Tanganyika Territory ...	8·83	6·27	8·12	7·76	8·47	7·01
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·07	4·94	1·90	2·05	2·98	3·49
Australia...	2·36	1·41	0·54	0·16	1·44	0·78
Union of South Africa ...	0·13	0·23	0·45	0·50	0·29	0·36
Straits Settlements ...	0·17	0·04	0·76	0·53	0·47	0·28
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1·01	1·04	1·20	1·10	1·10	1·06
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	7·10	6·38	18·92	25·83	13·08	16·10
United States of America	1·88	2·66	8·05	9·36	4·99	6·01
Japan	10·13	10·95	0·45	0·24	5·23	5·60
Italy	0·58	0·47	10·71	8·96	5·70	4·71
Holland	4·80	4·37	0·35	0·55	2·55	2·46
China	0·91	1·30	1·78	2·24	1·35	1·77
Italian Somaliland ...	2·88	2·19	1·04	1·19	1·96	1·69
Germany	1·35	1·03	1·89	1·77	1·62	1·40
Portuguese East Africa	1·46	2·18	0·61	0·55	1·03	1·37
France	0·39	0·65	6·48	1·29	3·47	0·97
Arabia	1·32	1·21	0·62	0·52	0·97	0·87
Persia	2·38	1·58	0·05	0·01	1·20	0·79
All other foreign countries	3·71	3·74	1·59	1·56	2·64	2·67
Ships' use	—	—	0·63	0·50	0·32	0·25
By parcel post	2·06	2·02	0·78	0·78	1·41	1·40

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in : (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 8 annas *per diem* in the country and 9 annas in the town of Zanzibar for an 8-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) There are a limited number of natives employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs. 1.8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piece-work.

It may be stated roughly that the cost of living for an African labourer is :—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	... Rs.15 per month	... Rs.10 per month
Country	... Rs.12 per month	... Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh. 1/6d.)

Fish	... ...	12 cents.
Rice	... ...	9 ,,
Cassava	... ...	5 ,,
Bread	... ...	5 ,,
Tea	... ...	6 ,,
Total	... ...	37 cents.
		= Rs.2·59 a week.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Primary Education (General).

Government.—The education of Arabs and Africans depends practically entirely on Government, which in 1934 had twenty-one boys' schools and two girls' schools. All these are elementary (catering for the first four years of education) except for two of the boys' schools in which education is carried on to the "middle" stage (in the fifth to the eighth year of education). Nineteen are rural schools and their syllabus is progressively being adapted to village needs.

In the girls' schools sewing, cooking, and domestic economy are stressed, while for welfare work instruction is given by ladies with specialized knowledge of mothercraft. There are as yet no rural schools for girls.

The school rolls totalled 1,968 boys and 228 girls, 838 being urban and 1,358 rural. The latter figure probably represents 9 per cent. of the total number of rural boys of school age.

Mission.—Three Missions are operative in Zanzibar, with three boys', two girls', and three mixed schools, their rolls totalling 195 boys and 206 girls. Of these figures, the Roman Catholic Convent School totals 72 boys and 146 girls, chiefly of the Goan community, leaving totals of 123 boys and 60 girls who are mainly Africans.

Indian.—A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of running expenditure for approved schools. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while a special grant, which equalled 61 per cent. in 1934, is given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 944 boys and 539 girls, while in unaided schools there were 388 boys and 293 girls, a total of 2,164 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,382 if there be added the 72 boys and 146 girls of the Convent School. All these schools are urban, and the figure 2,382 shows that the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Comorian.—The Comorian community has a school of its own, with a roll of 90 boys and 37 girls.

Evening Classes.

There were 97 pupils in Government, and 72 in Mission evening classes.

Other Adult Classes.

320 males and 10 females attended Mission adult classes.

Primary Education (Vocational).

The Teachers' Training School (roll 17) provides a three-year course for candidates for service as Government teachers. The students receive maintenance bursaries. The curriculum has a rural bias. The students are chiefly Arabs and Africans. Pupils are recruited from the "middle" stage.

The Commercial School (roll 26) provides a one-year course in business training for pupils of the "middle" stage.

The Industrial School taught tailoring and boot-making to 21 indentured apprentices, chiefly African. Carpentry and metal-work are taught in the Public Works Department.

All the above are Government institutions.

Under the Missions there are t o small technical schools with a roll of sixteen.

Medical Inspection and Treatment.

In nearly all the Government and State-aided schools, medical history records are kept of each pupil. In the town of Zanzibar treatment is carried out at a school clinic and at the Government hospital; elsewhere pupils are sent to the local Government dispensaries.

Certain communities have their own charitable dispensaries which play their part in school treatments.

The hospital of the Universities' Mission does extensive good work both for adult and juvenile patients. Dispensaries are run by all three Missions.

The Government dental surgeon made an investigation into the oral condition of the pupils at six schools in Zanzibar and five in Pemba during the year.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The Mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (European and Asiatic) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions.

Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931 athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Under the Boy Scouts Association excellent Cub and Scout work has been done chiefly among Arab and African schoolboys. Successful camps have been organized and run by local scoutmasters, and displays have been given in which initiative has been shown in the adaptation of scouting to local customs including dancing, singing, and games. Indian troops are conducted in three Indian schools. The Comorian school also has a troop.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new main-road construction in 1934, but eight miles of water-bound macadam road were waterproofed. Construction was commenced on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road	... 21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	... 23	„	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	... 12	„	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi „	... 41	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba „	... 14·75	„	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani „	... 6·25	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa „	... 5·75	„	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani „	... 7·25	„	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	„	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani-Wete Road ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	,,	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	,,	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6·16	,,	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London—Cape service at Nairobi.

The temporary landing ground at Dunga, 13 miles from Zanzibar, has been abandoned, a new aerodrome four miles distant from the town having been opened for traffic in August. Two of the three projected runways of this aerodrome have been completed and sufficient land has been acquired for the construction of a landing ground suitable for the largest aircraft. The nature of the soil ensures a hard and well drained surface in all weather conditions, while the provision of runways in three directions will facilitate landings in any state of the wind.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 190 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

Posts.

During the year, 562 vessels arrived and 537 sailed with mails, compared with 620 and 587 respectively for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1933 and 1934 is given below :—

	1933.	*1934.*
Letter mail (approximately) :		
Foreign	1,026,450	832,100
Inland	232,400	148,400
Transit	25,050	22,000
Parcel mail (actual) :		
Inland	185	352
Foreign	9,609	8,565
	1,293,694	1,011,417

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on few occasions when the Imperial Airways planes were off the schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1934, when approximately 30,000 articles, as compared with 20,000 in 1933, were despatched, showing an increase of 50 per cent. The number of parcels handled both ways was 160 as compared with 65 in 1933.

A notable feature concerning the air services during the year was the reduction, in the month of December, of air mail charges, and the extension of the service to several countries whereby practically every part of the world is served either wholly by air or partly by air and partly by surface transport. The reduction in charges was approximately 30 per cent. which resulted in an increase of 50 per cent. in postal traffic.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs, and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa, and the Orient is maintained by the Eastern Telegraph Company.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the port of Zanzibar during the year 1934 was 351, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,563,598 ; an increase of 36 ships and 136,450 net tons over 1933 figures.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1934 was 362 with a total net registered tonnage of 124,422 ; this constitutes an increase of 33 ships and decrease of 520 net tons as compared with 1933 figures, accounted for by more visits by smaller ships.

During 1934 the number of native vessels entered was 3,077 with an aggregate tonnage of 59,477, as compared with 3,525 vessels of 64,914 tons in 1933.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, mainta a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a

fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

In August, the Bank Line, Limited, opened their Indian-African Line, comprising a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar by three new diesel-engined ships, each of 7,100 gross tons.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The " Tirrenia " Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports ; the Navigazione Libera Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. In past years this service has been operated by H.H.S. *Cupid*, 611 gross tons, and H.H.S. *Khalifa* ex S.S. *Bhadra*, 600 gross tons, the latter ship having the greater carrying capacity both as regards passengers and cargo. It was decided to replace the *Cupid* by a larger ship, and in July, 1934, arrangements were completed for the purchase of S.S. *Drake*, 1,597 gross tons, owned by the London General Steam Navigation Company, Limited. The *Drake* was reconditioned in London and navigated to Zanzibar under the command of Captain C. G. Somers, Assistant Port Officer, who had under his orders a complement of officers and ratings from the *Cupid*. The *Drake* arrived at Zanzibar on the 6th of November, when she was received with due ceremony by His Highness the Sultan, who renamed her H.H.S. *Al-Said* in honour of Seyyid Said, the greatest of his predecessors, who was Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar from 1804 to 1856.

During 1934 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar :—

Gripsholm, 17,944 gross tons, of the Swedish-American Line.

Franconia, 20,175 gross tons, of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited.

Resolute, 19,703 gross tons, of the Hamburg-American Line.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, is the standard coin of the Protectorate. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, are legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs. 5. Local copper pice are legal tender, at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There is a Government note issue of the denominations Re. 1, Rs. 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 500. The note circulation at the 31st of December, 1934, was Rs. 30,50,000.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones :—

	Weights.	lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180
Tola :	For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas=1 lb.	

Measures.

Pishi or keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—A loan of £8,000 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the alteration of the present low pressure water supply to Zanzibar town to a high pressure supply. The work is well in hand.

A further loan of £7,500 was received from the Colonial Development Fund for the purpose of construction of a clove storage shed, estimated to cost £6,000, and a copra inspection shed, estimated to cost £1,500.

The former is well in hand and materials for the latter have arrived.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic

Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, 1928, and discharges Magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1934 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1934.*	*Criminal jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1934.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' head-quarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 183 (2) 154
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (*a*) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (*b*) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 184 (2) 13 (3) 86 (4) 14 (5) 380 (6) 623 (7) 159	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 2 181 (2) 6 (3) — (4) 943 (5) 411 (6) 224	First Class:— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class:— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,130 (2) 170 (3) — (4) 245 (5) 215 (6) 126
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 110 (*b*) 29 (*c*) 98 (*d*) 34	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 7 (*b*) 13 (*c*) 15 (*d*) 39

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were two deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

There were 416 cases of grave crime reported, of which 20 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 378 true cases, of which 83 ended in conviction, 18 cases pending.

There were 2,217 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, of which 1,412 ended in conviction.

There were two cases of murder and one of dacoity reported.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated at Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Mkokotoni, Chwaka, Mkoani, Chake Chake, and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are accommodated. There is no probation system in force.

During the year 1,159 persons have been admitted to the prisons of the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 163·67. Two juveniles were admitted for short terms.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in stone quarrying.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year a somewhat extensive legislative programme was undertaken, 45 Decrees being placed upon the Statute Book. This was due partly to the introduction of legislation intended to control

the passing of agricultural land out of the hands of Arabs and Africans, and for the supervision and control of the marketing, harvesting and export of cloves, and partly to the fact that a revision of the laws as on 31st December, 1934, is proposed as a consequence of which various Decrees were amended so as to bring them up to date prior to the revision.

Decrees.

The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

1. *The Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree.* No. 1 of 1934.—By this Decree the permanent alienation of land by an Arab or an African to any person other than an Arab or an African is prohibited unless and until the approval of the British Resident had been obtained to the transfer.

The methods by which an Arab or an African is allowed to mortgage his land are reduced to three :—

(1) by usufructuary mortgage whereby the mortgagee goes into possession of the mortgaged property and takes the rents and profits thereof in lieu of principal and interest on the mortgage debt. The term for which such a mortgage may be given is limited to 20 years and on the expiration of the term, whether for 20 years or for a less period, the mortgagor is entitled to the return of his property free from the mortgage ;

(2) by simple mortgage whereby the mortgagor remains in possession of the mortgaged property, but on his failure to pay principal or interest on the mortgage debt according to the mortgage, the mortgagee has power to apply to an Authorized Officer to be put in possession under a usufructuary mortgage as in (1) above on such terms as shall seem fit to the Authorized Officer ;

(3) in any form either generally or specially approved by the British Resident.

Provision is also made for the redemption of a usufructuary mortgage under (1) above by the mortgagor on such terms as an Authorized Officer shall deem equitable in the circumstances of the case.

An appeal lies from the decisions of an Authorized Officer to a Land Appeal Board in cases where the property concerned exceeds Rs. 1,500 in value.

The maximum term for which an Arab or an African may lease his land is fixed by the Decree at 20 years.

No document which contravenes the provisions of the Decree shall be accepted for registration.

It is also provided that an Arab or an African, who has ostensibly sold his land prior to the coming into operation of the Decree, may

adduce oral evidence in a court that such conveyance was accompanied by an oral agreement between the parties that the transaction, though in form a conveyance, was intended to be no more than a mortgage, but such evidence is only admissible where the vendor can prove that he has remained in occupation of the property conveyed after the date of the conveyance and has made or agreed to make to the purchaser payments in respect of such occupation.

Finally, this Decree suspends for one year the execution of decrees or orders for the sale of land belonging to Arabs or Africans in satisfaction of mortgagees' claims or debts incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree.

This Decree was passed in the face of much opposition from the Indian Community, and was one of the measures the effect of which Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., was asked to investigate as delegate of the Indian Government. Mr. Menon's report had not been published at the end of the year.

Reference has been made to the clause of the Decree which suspends for the period of one year the exercise of certain rights of creditors. The Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness, which was still sitting at the end of the year, is considering what measures are necessary to be taken on the expiration of the year in question with regard to these suspended rights.

Before coming to the group of Decrees passed in connexion with the rationalization of the clove industry, it will be convenient to mention the Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree No. 18, as it also deals with the question of credit to Arabs and Africans.

2. *The Moneylenders (Amendment) Decree.* No. 18.—By this amendment the provisions of section 15 of the Moneylenders Decree, 1928, which gives to the court power to reopen moneylending transactions, is applied to the sale of goods on credit to Arabs and Africans.

3. *The Clove Growers' Association Decree.* No. 2 of 1934.—This Decree was enacted to legalize the position of the Clove Growers' Association which heretofore had been a nebulous body having no legal rights or separate existence. The affairs of the Association are now controlled by a Board consisting of not more than seven members appointed by the British Resident. Provision is also made for the appointment of a Secretary-Manager as the Chief Executive Officer of the Association though not necessarily a member of the Board. Assistants to the Secretary-Manager may also be appointed by the British Resident.

Part II of the Decree sets out the objects, business, and funds of the Association, while Part III specifies the objects for which advances may be made from the funds of the Association and the nature of the securities to be taken for such loans. Part IV prescribes the accounts to be kept by the Association and the manner in which they shall be published.

4. *The Agricultural Produce Export Decree.* No. 3.—This Decree provides a system whereby agricultural produce for export may be graded and branded. The Decree applies only to cloves and copra, but provision is made for the declaration by the British Resident by notice in the Gazette of other produce as coming within the purview of the Decree.

Provision is made for rules to be made dealing with each class of agricultural produce in respect of its inspection, and the places and times of inspection, grading, and branding, for the disposal of produce which does not comply with the prescribed standard, forms of notice, and fees chargeable. Offences are defined and punishments prescribed. Government liability for loss or damage to agricultural produce is limited to loss or damage occasioned by want of care on the part of Government.

Provision is made for appeals from the decisions in regard to grading of Examiners and Inspectors under the Decree.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree, 1929, is repealed.

5. *The Clove Exporters Decree.* No. 4.—This Decree prohibits the export of cloves without a licence from the Licensing Authority. Such a licence will be granted only if the applicant satisfies certain conditions as to his integrity and ability to keep a register.

Provision is also made for the licensing of godowns used or intended to be used for the storage of cloves for export.

The charge for an Exporter's Licence is limited to Rs. 5,000/-, but a godown licence to an exporter is free.

Power is given to the Licensing Authority to enter licensed godowns for inspection of the godown, of the cloves stored therein, and of the register which is required to be kept.

Failure to comply with any of the provisions of the Decree is an offence punishable with a fine of Rs. 1,500/- or with imprisonment for six months.

6. *The Adulteration of Produce Decree.* No. 19.—By this Decree the adulteration of produce intended for sale and the sale of adulterated produce are made offences. "Produce" is defined as cloves and copra and any other produce, whether raw or partly or wholly manufactured, which the British Resident may by notice in the Gazette declare to be produce for the purposes of the Decree.

Power is given to Inspectors and Examiners to examine produce for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has been adulterated and for the seizure and destruction of such produce after the owner of such produce has been convicted.

Officers acting bona fide under the Decree are provided with immunity from legal action in respect of such acts.

On the sale of or in a contract for the sale of any produce, the law presumes a warranty by the seller that the produce is not adulterated unless the contrary is expressed in writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and delivered to and accepted by the purchaser at the time of the sale.

7. *The Zanzibar Courts (Amendment) Decree.* No. 11.—This amending Decree provides that a Judge of the High Co rt, other than the principal Judge of that Court, may sit in a Magistrate's Court and while so sitting shall have only the powers and jurisdiction of a Magistrate.

Provision is also made for appeals from a Magistrate to be heard by one or more Judges of the High Court.

8. *The Ground Rent Restriction Decree.* No. 15.—This is primarily a consolidating Decree and follows the provisions of previous legislation in setting out the standard ground rent to be charged in the Town of Zanzibar, and for the appointment of a Ground Rent Tribunal to hear disputes, and for appeals from such Tribunal.

A ground landlord is given a charge over any hut or house or land in respect of which ground rent is owing and by an amending Decree (No. 33 of 1934) the manner in which that charge may be enforced is prescribed.

9. *The Revised Edition of the Laws Decree.* No. 21.—This Decree provides for a revised edition of the laws of the Protectorate as at 31st December, 1934..

10. *The Criminal Procedure Decree.* No. 23.—
The Penal Decree. No. 24.—
These Decrees provide new codes of law relating to crimes and to criminal procedure.

They are for the most part adaptations of the codes in force in the mainland territories of East Africa.

The Criminal Procedure Decree is still largely based on the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure, but many alterations have been made so as to render procedure more in conformity with that in use in England.

The Penal Decree is largely based on the criminal law of England with a few sections retained from the Indian Penal Code.

11. *The Jurisdiction Decree.* No. 32.—This Decree specifies the jurisdiction granted by the Sultan of Zanzibar to His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar and to Courts subordinate thereto.

In its main details it is little more than a redraft of Chapter 5 of the Revised Laws of Zanzibar passed in 1908. The principal change is the omission of the provision of the earlier Decree that officers of His Highness' Government should not enter or search the houses, warehouses, or other premises of persons subject to the British Court without the consent of the occupier except under warrant from the British Court. That provision has been found to be impossible of application.

12. *The Native Hut Tax (Amendment) Decree.* No. 34.—By this amending Decree Government is given a prior charge on any hut in respect of which hut tax is due and payable. Provision is also made as to the manner in which such charge may be enforced.

13. *The Summary Recovery of Government Debts Decree.* No. 36. —This Decree provides that where a sum not exceeding Rs. 50/- has been due and owing to Government for more than one month in respect of native hut tax or of ground rent in the town of Zanzibar, the proper officer may make application to the Court of a Resident Magistrate for an order for the sale of the hut in respect of which hut tax is owing or the house or the land in respect of which ground rent is owing.

The Court having made such an order, it is prescribed that the order shall be posted on the hut or house ordered to be sold and on the office of the proper officer. Sale cannot take place in pursuance of the order until 30 days have elapsed from the affixing of the order. Sales will not be confirmed until 30 days after the date of sale. The defaulter has the right to object to the sale during the period between the affixing of the order and the time of the sale and no sale shall take place while an objection is pending for hearing.

The defaulter may have the order rescinded on payment of the debt in full and costs before the date of sale or before the date of the confirmation of the sale on making a further payment of 5 per cent. of the purchase money which is to be paid to the purchaser for the loss of his bargain.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£'000s.	£'000s.
1929	514	562
1930	494	507
1931	536	581
1932	456	459
1933	475	449
1934	451	440

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1934, amounted to £252,367 of which an amount of £82,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation, etc.

The yield from import duties in 1934 was Rs. 15·4 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·4 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves, and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1934 was Rs. 14·3 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs. 18·61 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs. 2·12 lakhs, Court Fees Rs. 0·91 lakhs, Government steamers Rs. 1·63 lakhs, Wharfage Rs. 1·13 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs. 1·85 lakhs, Post Office Rs. 1·18 lakhs, Electricity Rs. 3·06 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs. 4·57 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs. 2·69 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs. 1·00 lakhs. A sum amounting to Rs. 82,970 was collected in 1934 from the Tax on Official Salaries.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principle items coming under these heads are live stock, not for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal ; Government importations are also exempt.

(*b*) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties, the tax being greater than 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber and canvas boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(*d*) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected usually at the time

of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

" . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

" For the purposes of this section, the expression 'domestic value' shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country."

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposes stamp duty on various instruments including :—

Conveyance : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected ... ... R. 1

Exchange of Property : The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease : Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed : On every Rs. 100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured ... ... R. 1

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs. 3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1934 was £1,361.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys (*Maps*).—The last survey sheet was completed in January and all the sheets have now been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed in 1935.

Aerial Photography.

Experimental air photographs of certain areas on Zanzibar island were taken by the Tanganyika Survey Department at the request of the Zanzibar Government with a view to ascertaining their value for cadastral survey records of agricultural holdings.

Investigation as to whether air photography for this purpose will afford a practical and economical method in the circumstances of the Protectorate is being continued.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (*Town*).		*Pemba* (*Wesha*).	
	1892–1933.	*1934.*	*1899–1933.*	*1934.*
Temperature of the air :—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima	84·4	84·3	86·3	85·9
Mean of daily minima	76·6	77·3	76·0	72·2
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·0	10·3	13·7
Mean	80·5	80·8	81·1	81·1
Rainfall (inches)	58·33	77·83	72·60	83·38
Rainy days	102·6	127	161	147

Languages.

The principal languages spoken are English, Arabic, Kiswahili, Gujarati, and Kutchi.

Principal Events.

Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G., proceeded on leave on 23rd February and returned to the Protectorate on 4th October. During his absence, Mr. S. B. B. McElderry acted as British Resident.

Mr. C. E. Law was appointed Chief Justice and assumed duty in the Protectorate on 5th March.

On the occasion of the Royal Air Force South African Cruise, 1934, three aeroplanes of the squadron, under the command of Wing Commander R. T. Leather, A.F.C., visited Zanzibar on 13th–14th April.

The Protectorate is under a debt of gratitude to Wing Commander Leather and his officers for their valuable assistance with regard to the choice of the site and the lay-out of the new aerodrome to which reference has been made in Chapter X.

A delegation of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association visited East Africa in August and

September. Two members of this delegation, Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, K.B.E., M.P., and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Sandeman-Allen, M.P., visited Zanzibar from 17th to 20th September.

Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., who was deputed by the Government of India to inquire into and report on the local effect on Indian interests of the legislation referred to in Chapter XIV, arrived in the Protectorate on 20th August and remained until 10th September. His report had not been published at the end of the year.

Partly as a result of a section in the Land Alienation (Restriction) Decree suspending the exercise of certain rights of creditors for a year, and partly owing to the serious nature of the general problem of agricultural indebtedness, the Acting British Resident on the 2nd of August appointed a Commission under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice with two European official members, and two non-official members, Arab and Indian, "to consider the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate and, having due regard to the interests of creditors, to make recommendations for the relief of debtors where such relief appears necessary on grounds of public policy."

The Commission received and considered much evidence, written and oral, and was still sitting at the end of the year.

The Government was fortunate in securing the services of Sir Ernest Dowson, K.B.E., to advise on land tenure, land survey, land registration, and related questions, having regard to the special conditions and requirements of the Protectorate.

Sir Ernest previously held successively the offices of Surveyor-General of Egypt, Under-Secretary of State for Finance, and Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. He was also President of the Egyptian Government Commission (1917-1921) on the establishment of Registration of Titles to Land in Egypt. Since his retirement he has assisted the Governments of Palestine, Trans-Jordan, and 'Iraq to carry out land reforms.

Sir Ernest arrived in Zanzibar on 30th August and remained in the Protectorate until 8th November, when he left for Mombasa to undertake a similar investigation on behalf of the Government of Kenya.

He returned to England at the end of the year where he will prepare his report.

Reference has been made in Chapter II to the reorganization of the District Administration; in Chapter VI to the Conference of East African Agricultural and Soil Chemists held in Zanzibar in August; in Chapter VI and Appendix II to a Small-holdings Experiment; in Chapter X to the construction of a new aerodrome and the purchase of a Government steamer, the *Al-Said*, to replace the *Cupid*; and in Chapter XIV to the measures for the rationalization of the clove industry and for restricting the alienation of land by Arabs and Africans.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

A.

ZANZIBAR.

Value of Property in Rupees.

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	1,29,108	7,27,141	7,62,232	2,70,580	1,29,809	1,58,191	4,26,264	2,03,349
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	80,959	75,408	62,680	2,37,814	1,76,123	1,21,493	73,263	44,111
Indians gain ...	48,149	6,51,733	6,99,552	32,766	—	36,698	3,53,001	1,59,238
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	46,314	—	—	—

Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ... ... Rs. 28,06,674
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ... ... Rs. 8,71,851
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ... ... Rs. 19,34,823

For the period of eight years Indians in Zanzibar have acquired from Arabs and Africans estates valued at Rs. 19,34,823 in excess of estates sold to Arabs and Africans.

B.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Clove Trees.

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians	39,496	29,875	46,806	26,721	43,060	30,990	47,562	22,050
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	4,355	1,453	2,531	3,740	8,529	5,145	7,557	15,875
Indians gain ...	35,141	28,422	44,275	22,981	34,531	25,845	40,005	6,175
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ... Trees (Clove) 286,560
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ... Trees (Clove) 49,185
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years... ... ... Trees (Clove) 237,375

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 237,375 clove trees.

C.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Coconut Trees.

	1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*
Arabs and Swahilis to Indians ...	7,387	6,367	8,468	5,429	4,042	3,601	7,231	2,835
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis ...	895	895	650	1,324	1,678	689	1,271	2,976
Indians gain ...	6,492	5,468	7,818	4,105	2,364	2,912	5,960	—
Indians lose ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141

Arabs and Swahilis to Indians for the period of 8 years ... Trees (Coconut) 45,360
Indians to Arabs and Swahilis for the period of 8 years ... Trees (Coconut) 10,378
Indians' net gains for the period of 8 years ... ... Trees (Coconut) 34,982

For the eight years in Pemba the Indians gained from the Arabs and Swahilis a net total of 34,982 coconut trees.

APPENDIX II.

Small-holdings Experiment.

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government gradually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purposes of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings of 1 to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August last to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary :—

> " It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.
>
> " The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner."

2. It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale by tender would embarrass the small agriculturist unaccustomed to dealing in land, as he might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.

3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. A Board, consisting of the Land Officer, the District Commissioner, and an Agricultural Officer, was appointed to select suitable allottees. The Agricultural Officer supervised the survey of the plots and valued them. The District Commissioner was in charge of publicity through the administrative machinery and acted as Secretary to the Board, under the Land Officer as Chairman.

5. The first sale of ten 1-acre, two 5-acre, and one 10-acre plots was announced on 21st September and applications were required by the end of the month.

6. Considering the time allowed for news of the scheme to circulate the response was satisfactory and on 5th October six of the ten 1-acre plots, and one of the 5-acre plots were allotted. The allocation of the remaining plots was delayed, not so much for want of applicants as owing to the fact that the necessary inquiries into their circumstances naturally took time.

7. After discussion with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a 10-acre plot was not really a small-holding and it was consequently withdrawn as such, but the popularity of the smaller holdings was so apparent that the plot was divided into ten 1-acre sections, and further plots of 1½ acres, one of 3 acres, four of 2½ acres were marked out and offered on 23rd October.

8. By this time one more of the original 1-acre plots and the other 5-acre plot had been allotted leaving only three of the original 1-acre plots untenanted.

9. It was now obvious that the scheme had obtained sufficient publicity and met a definite need ; at the second selection it was really difficult to choose the best man out of the many applicants, and within a week all the new plots and the remaining three of the first batch were allotted.

10. Fifteen suitable applicants failed to get holdings this time and the numbers interested were increasing to such an extent that a further nine 2½-acre, and eleven 1-acre plots were surveyed, with one of 1½ acres and one of ½ an acre to fill corners.

11. The demand for these final twenty-two holdings was so keen that when the District Commissioner visited Mahonda on 10th November there were sixty-six applicants present in person and every plot offered was promptly taken up.

12. Amongst the lessees are several Arabs, one Indian and an approximately even number of Tumbatu, Hadimu and Swahili. As might be expected most come from the neighbourhood of Mahonda and the Mudir of Chaani, under whom Mahonda falls, ably assisted in the inquiries leading up to their selection. Others have come from the adjacent Mudirias of Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Town, and Kcani.

13. The above is a bare record of the allocations, and at this early stage conclusions cannot be drawn, but the foundation of a prosperous working community appears to have been laid.

14. Allottees were called upon to pay their instalment of premium on 30th December, 1934. On that day and the following, twenty-eight out of fifty paid the sums demanded, and at the time of writing there only remain three who have not completed payment of the first instalment. It is not anticipated that any lessee will fail to pay within the one month allowed as grace according to the provisions of the lease.

15. As indicated by the notice quoted in the first paragraph of this report a sale on the instalment principle was at first proposed but it was later decided to grant leases in perpetuity, mainly on account of the greater measure of control which such tenure makes possible. The grantees specially selected as small-holders and the provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction) Decree would not prevent them from disposing of it to less suitable people.

16. The lease restricts the charging or leasing of the plots or crops thereon for the first six years, or longer if the premium has not by then been paid in full. The lessee further covenants to do his utmost to keep the trees in good order.

17. Every successful applicant declared his intention of building a house and making his home on the plot. Four plots have been given to people who, with the leave of the Department of Agriculture, had been squatting on them previously.

18. Preference was given to manual workers over employers of paid labour but the crop on the trees has ripened more evenly than in some other parts of the Island and the allottees will not be able to do the whole of the first weeding and picking themselves. In the time available it was naturally difficult to obtain the full history of every applicant and the principles of selection may not have been so rigidly adhered to, especially in this particular, in the earlier stages as later on when the machinery of inquiry was working better.

19. The Mahonda plantation has advantages over certain equally fertile areas in that on the west side it has an extensive swamp, suitable for the cultivation of rice in the long rains and cassava and such crops at other times, and on the east it is bounded by the Mkokotoni road with its frequent motor omnibus service for the transport of passengers and produce. The lessees are loud in their praise of the "Garden City" features.

20. The crop on the trees this season is a good one and this fact undoubtedly influenced applicants, but they were all reminded by the District Commissioner that such a crop normally comes but once in three years and that instalments of premium will be required in bad seasons as well as in good.

21. The plots now allotted comprise 89 acres. A large part of the remainder of the plantation is swamp and sparse coconut land but there remains nearly another 80 acres suitable for small-holdings. It is intended to base future policy on the result of the present experiment. Apart from applications which are unsuitable there remain many still unsatisfied.

APPENDIX III

Publications relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Title, etc.	*Price.*	*Publishers or Agents.*
Annual Administrative Reports	—	—
Annual Blue Book	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893–1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	13s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palæontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	22s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.
Other Publications.		
Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. Lyne, 1905.	—	Hurst & Blackett.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. Guillain.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London, 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar. The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
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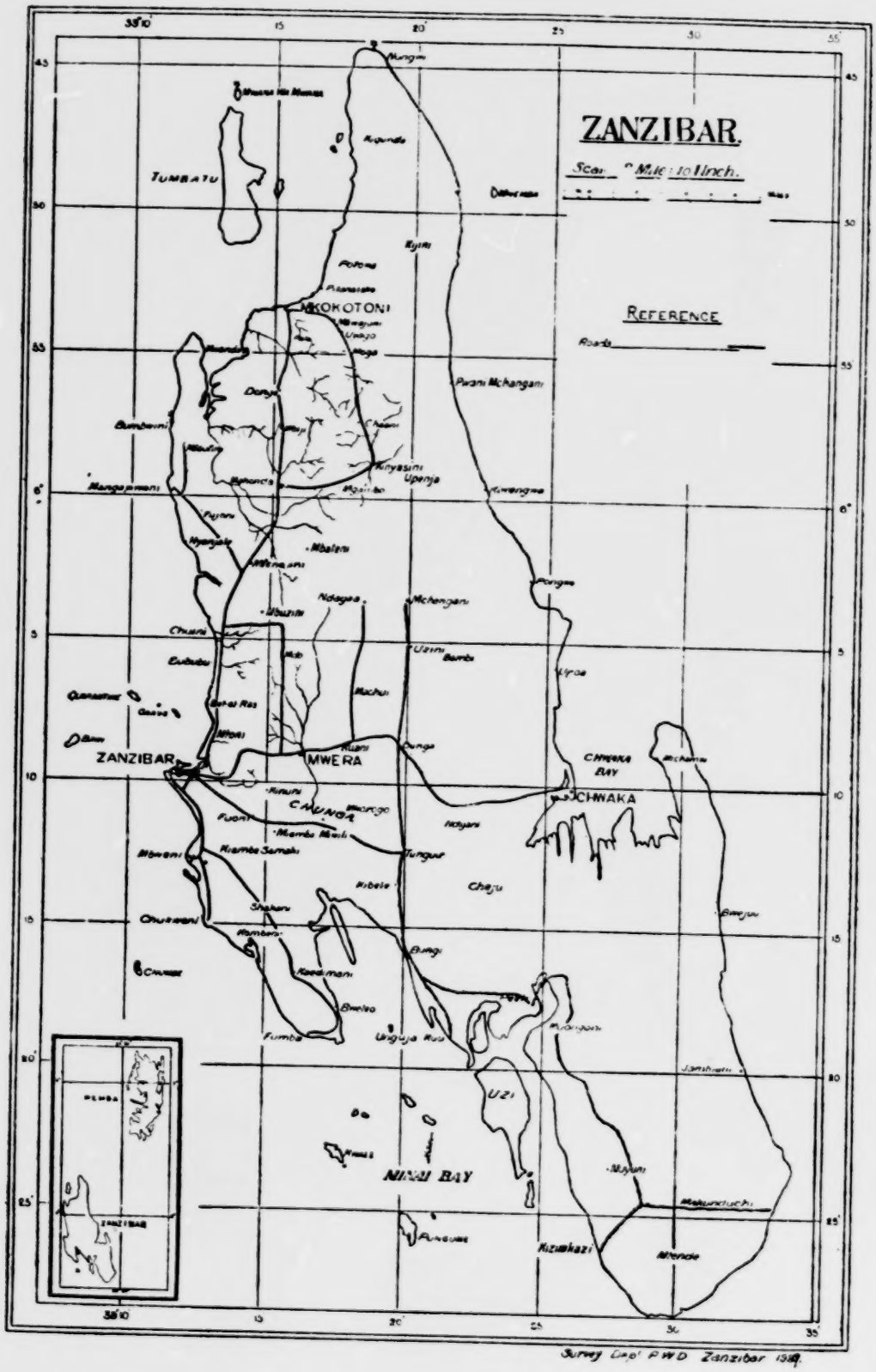
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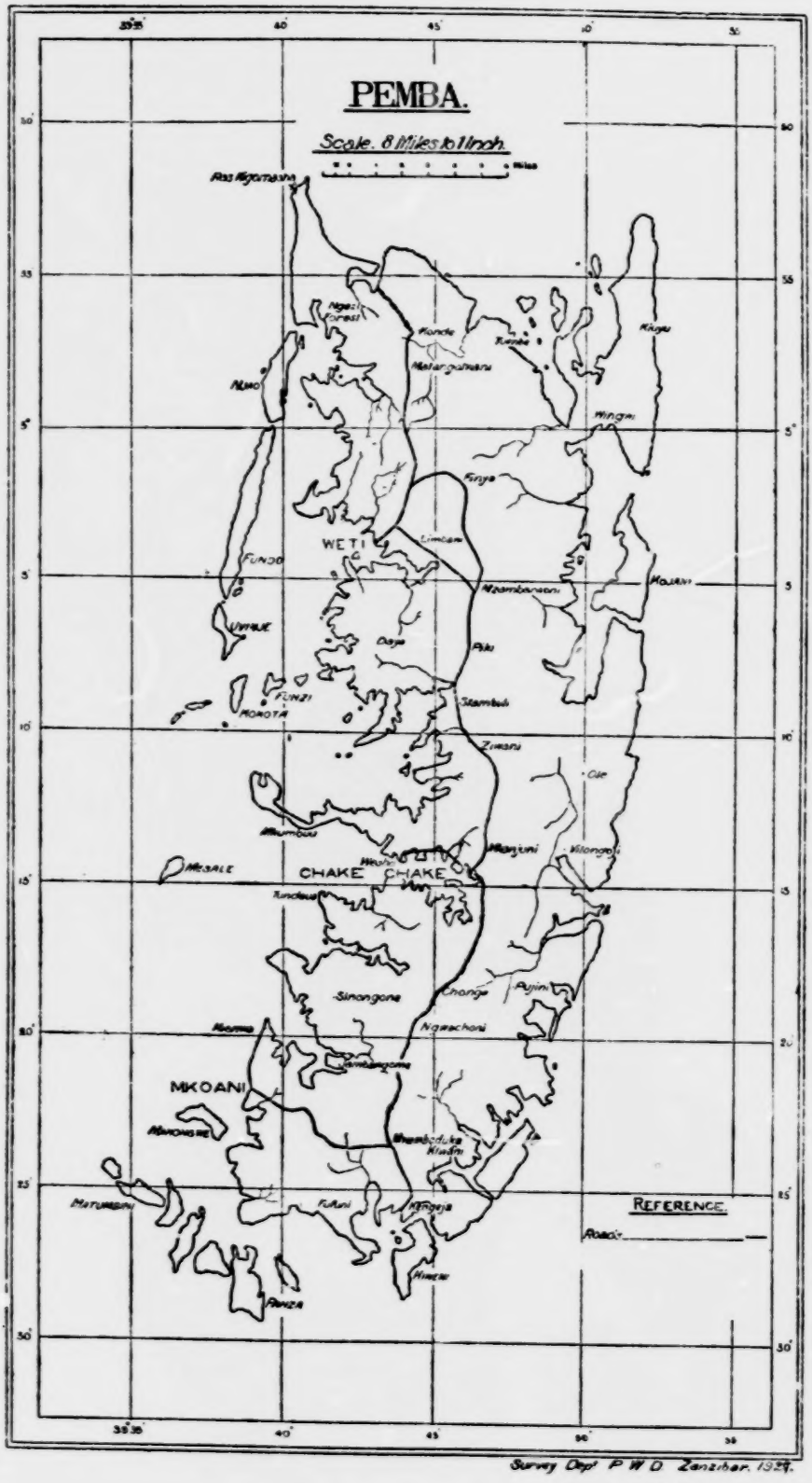

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE, 1935

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1935

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° and the mean minimum 76·6°. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° and 76·1°, respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and reorganized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. On 1st July 1913 the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in

the following year when the Protectorate Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner, who is also Assistant Chief Secretary.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Rs.15 to Rs.25 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Rs.12 to Rs.18 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census) :—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs...	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND.

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others.	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 14·9 per thousand and the death-rate 16·6. Registration of births and deaths is unreliable and the detailed figures of rates by races and districts given in previous reports are omitted. The deaths of 306 infants in the first year of life were registered, giving an infant mortality-rate of 84·2. It is believed that the correct rate is over two hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration :—

Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 2,360 and in Pemba District, 1,076.

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January 1935 to 31st December 1935.)

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans	793	2	795	777	2	779
Indians	5,189	63	5,252	5,215	125	5,340
Arabs	905	953	1,858	754	851	1,605
Africans	3,206	1,336	4,542	4,049	1,351	5,400
Miscellaneous ...	425	—	425	468	—	468
Totals	10,518	2,354	12,872	11,263	2,329	13,592

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
New cases ...	140,698	140,175	157,167	159,686	130,115
In-patients ...	4,266	4,534	4,815	4,463	3,853
Total attendances ...	414,567	434,284	502,672	536,242	444,175
Surgical operations (major)	1,224	1,393	1,320	1,299	1,151
Surgical operations (minor)	2,684	2,812	3,040	3,370	2,683

The marked fall this year in the total number of patients treated is almost certainly due to the charging in all but exceptional cases of a fee for services rendered. The decrease in numbers was general at all hospitals, though most marked in the Pemba ones.

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries :—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Males	69·8	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9
Females	30·2	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1

At the three main hospitals the proportions in 1935 were as follows :—

Zanzibar.	*Chake.*	*Wete.*
22·38	26·85	19·15

The higher percentage for females at Chake noted for some years is due to the special ankylostomiasis and yaws clinics which attract

women and children. A higher proportion of endemic disease in the returns of this hospital is similarly accounted for.

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years :—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	15	12	11	13	12
Nervous	7	7	6	7	6
Respiratory ...	9	8	7	7	8
Digestive ...	29	31	26	27	30
Skin and cellular tissue	20	23	32	29	27
External causes...	8	8	7	7	8
Others	12	11	11	10	9

The most notable change in this table for the year is the return of the Skin and Cellular Tissue Group to the second position. The significance of this change is a subsidence of the ulcer epidemic of 1933, ulcers accounting at one time in that year for more than half the cases at certain institutions in Pemba.

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostosmiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthic infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostosmiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

The Leper Settlement on Funzi has now declined to less than half the numbers there several years ago. Many lepers are now accommodated in huts round the Walezo Infirmary outside Zanzibar Town; many are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward

is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table :—

—	*Zanzibar Island.*		*Pemba Island.*		*Total.*
	Zanzibar Town.	*District.*	*Towns.*	*District.*	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital ...	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital ...	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House Hospital ...	—	1	—	—	1
Funzi Leper Hospital	—	—	—	1	1
Tuberculosis Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Eye Disease Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	13	—	7	22
Total	11	14	3	8	36
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	96	—	100	—	196
Special Native hospital ...	98	180	—	—	278
Total	208	180	100	—	488
Cases admitted—					
European	78	—	—	—	78
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,961	454	1,268	—	3,683
Africans in sub-dispensaries...	—	92	—	—	92
Total	2,039	546	1,268	—	3,853
Out-Patient repetitious Attendances—					
Hospitals...	84,566	31,764	35,468	—	151,798
Sub-dispensaries	41,494	68,635	—	52,133	162,262
Total	126,060	100,399	35,468	52,133	314,060
Total New Cases—					
European	394	—	—	—	394
Asiatics and Africans in hospitals	20,947	11,669	22,772	—	55,388
Africans in sub-dispensaries ...	14,980	40,331	—	19,022	74,333
Total	36,321	52,000	22,772	19,022	130,115

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists almost entirely of cloves and coconuts, the cultivation of which is in the hands of Arabs and Africans, while several estates are owned by Indians but are cultivated by Arab and African labour. The larger plantations are owned by Arabs or Indians, the smaller by Africans. There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 12,000 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The duty-paid price during 1935 varied from Rs.9·49 to Rs.10·89 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

In addition to the export of clove buds, 4,520 tons of stems were exported valued at £40,011. The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were applied during 1935. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crop is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of the copra produced is inferior and the questions of improved drying methods and inspection prior to export are engaging the Government's attention.

The provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) were brought into operation for copra late in 1935.

Prices improved in 1935, the average monthly market prices varying from Rs.1.53 per *frasila* (35 lb.) to Rs.2.06.

The figures of exports and values of copra for the past five years are given in Chapter VII.

Other Crops.—The Agricultural Department is investigating the possibilities of a number of crops subsidiary to cloves and coconuts, including citrus, maize, millet, rice, cassava, yams, and various pulses. The best varieties of South African oranges and grapefruit were obtained in 1927. These are well-established; the grapefruit is promising but the oranges are inferior to the local ones. Selected local oranges have been budded on rough lemon stocks with a view to distribution eventually in suitable localities. Trials that aim at improving by selection the yield and quality of maize, millet, and rice are in progress; promising results have already been obtained with maize. Important investigations are being conducted in co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, in connection with cassava virus, which considerably depreciates the yield of this staple food. The Department is considering methods of improving the agriculture of the thin soils of the coral rag formation in the east and south of the island where an industrious population raises food crops, tobacco, etc., under difficult conditions by a system of shifting cultivation.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Friesians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of cross-bred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Italian Somaliland, Italian Jubaland, Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

Transfer of Property between Races.

In connection with the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate, the question has arisen as to what extent land is being transferred from the possession of Arabs and Africans to that of Indians.

Statistics are given in Appendix I which disclose that, on balance, property in land in Zanzibar valued at over 20 lakhs of rupees passed into Indian hands during the ten years 1926-35.

In Pemba, similarly, there was a net gain to Indians of a quarter of a million clove trees and 40,000 coconut trees during the same period.

The provisions of the Land Alienation (Restriction and Evidence) Decree (see Chapter XIV), were in force throughout the year 1935.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

If its initial promise of success is maintained, the scheme will form a basis for the disposal of other suitable areas held by Government but not required for experimental purposes. A report on the scheme is given in Appendix II.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1935 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to Rs.252 lakhs, the declared value of imports being Rs.130 lakhs and that of exports Rs.122 lakhs.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 113,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 75,000 tons and exports for 38,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1934 as follows :—

	Total value in lakhs of rupees.		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Value excluding bullion and specie in lakhs of rupees.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Weight. Tons '000.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*
	1934.	*1935.*		*1934.*	*1935.*		*1934.*	*1935.*	
Imports ...	102	130	+27·45	94	122	+29·79	56	75	+33·93
Exports ...	102	122	+19·61	99	114	+15·15	39	38	− 2·56
Total of Imports and Exports...	204	252	+23·53	193	236	+22·28	95	113	+18·95

4. The above table of comparison shows that there has been a considerable increase in trade during the year under review. Trade imports excluding bullion and specie increased by 29·79 per cent. in value and 33·93 per cent. in weight. Exports increased by 15·15 per cent. in value but show a decrease in volume of 2·56 per cent. The enhanced value of domestic exports, especially copra, being mainly responsible for the increase in value of total exports.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 26 of 1934, was brought into effect on the first day of January 1935. This Decree reduced the duty on cattle, cigarettes, ghee and tea and transferred fresh butter and spectacles to the free schedule. Trade samples of cloves not exceeding one pound (avoirdupois) in weight were also exempted from duty.

The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 was enacted on the 16th of December 1935, and brought into effect on the 1st of January 1936. Rice, wheat, millet, maize, pulse, sugar and currants were transferred to the specific schedule, also cardigans, jerseys and pullovers and second-hand clothing for sale, the latter being put at 30 per cent. *ad valorem.* The duty on cigarettes was raised from Re.0·75 cts. to Shs.1·5 cts. per lb. There were other minor adjustments to the specific and free schedules.

Owing to the change in the Protectorate currency as from the 1st January 1936, the above Tariff Amendment quotes all specific duties in East African currency.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	Trade Imports.	Goods imported on Government account.	Bullion and Specie.	Total Imports.
	Rs. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
1934	90,32	4,00	7,95	1,02,27
1935	1,17,45	4,58	7,94	1,29,97

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1931-5:—

Item.	1931. Rs.'000.	1932. Rs.'000.	1933. Rs.'000.	1934. Rs.'000.	1935. Rs.'000.
Rice and grain	28,39	21,78	23,87	17,02	22,50
Cotton piece-goods	20,21	15,30	12,08	11,09	14,35
Motor spirit and petroleum ...	8,50	6,70	6,44	5,06	8,28
Sugar	5,30	4,85	5,20	3,70	5,33
Flour, wheat	4,31	3,81	3,75	2,20	4,66
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes) ...	5,06	4,85	3,35	3,57	4,21
Ivory	1,04	1,93	1,99	3,03	4,08
Silk and artificial silk goods ...	3,30	3,37	3,09	3,11	3,79
Apparel, unenumerated ...	1,28	1,19	1,47	1,38	2,28
Tea	2,28	1,51	1,17	2,32	2,09
Ghee (clarified butter)	3,21	2,95	2,04	2,15	2,03
Fish, dried	1,01	82	1,53	94	1,66
Sesame (sim-sim)	1,34	1,35	91	1,34	1,53
Iron and steel manufactures, unenumerated	2,66	91	50	80	1,30
Motor cars	91	70	35	45	1,13
Motor lorries, truck or chassis	81	51	12	60	1,02
Cattle	1,69	1,69	1,14	97	99
Vegetables, fresh	1,54	1,39	1,06	1,14	98
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	1,56	94	93	83	90
Straw bags, Makanda	92	77	87	81	87
Spirits, other than perfumed spirits	1,05	1,00	74	75	80
Goats and sheep	1,40	1,12	95	53	80
Paper manufactures	72	60	85	65	78
Cement	81	69	92	70	77
Coal	1,13	56	63	30	68
Medicines, other sorts	83	71	61	60	64
Bags and sacks	1,27	98	70	90	58
Dates	35	40	69	56	56
Haberdashery and millinery ...	42	50	52	43	53
Coffee, raw	42	42	54	43	52
Stationery	74	54	55	42	45
Straw mats	49	51	77	23	41
Chemicals, unenumerated ...	52	66	54	44	39
Lubricants	47	46	52	40	34
Pitch and tar	85	16	54	63	29
Copra	6,96	6,36	4,38	69	22

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Year.	*Domestic Exports. Rs.'000.*	*Re-Exports. Rs.'000*	*Bullion and Specie. Rs.'000.*	*Total Exports. Rs.'000.*
1934 ...	79,05	20,03	2,92	1,02,00
1935 ...	87,52	26,15	8,80	1,22,47

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1931-5 :—

Year.	*Cloves.*			*Clove Stems.*		
	Cwts. '000.	*Value. Rs.'000.*	*Average value per cwt. Rs.*	*Cwts. '000.*	*Value. Rs.'000.*	*Average value per cwt. Rs.*
1931	217	97,84	45·08	51	4,57	8·96
1932	162	64,99	40·12	39	2,61	6·70
1933	215	66,17	30·78	54	2,64	4·89
1934	218	63,69	29·22	73	3,24	4·44
1935	190	63,27	33·30	90	5,33	5·92
Average for five years ...	200	71,19	—	61	3,68	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot, 488,603 *frasilas* were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity exported was 607,266 *frasilas* with declared f.o.b. values ranging from Rs.10.16 cts. to Rs.10.57 cts. per *frasila* during the year. Stocks on hand as at 31st December were estimated at 560,000 *frasilas*.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1931-5 include duty :—

Year.	*Zanzibar Cloves.*		*Pemba Cloves.*	
	Average price per frasila.	*Range of average prices during the year.*	*Average price per frasila.*	*Range of average prices during the year.*
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1931 ...	15·09	10·93 to 18·88	13·76	10·05 to 18·66
1932 ...	11·55	9·88 to 12·39	11·13	9·30 to 11·72
1933 ...	8·75	7·43 to 10·32	8·10	6·93 to 9·82
1934 ...	8·96	7·81 to 10·40	8·54	7·59 to 9·63
1935 ...	10·34	9·50 to 10·91	10·24	9·45 to 10·87

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1931-5 :—

Countries.	*1931.* *Cwt.'000.*	*1932.* *Cwt.'000.*	*1933.* *Cwt.'000.*	*1934.* *Cwt.'000.*	*1935.* *Cwt.'000.*
Dutch East Indies ...	91	40	70	89	80
India	60	62	69	67	73
United States of America	29	25	31	33	16
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	11	14	26	13	7
Germany	4	4	2	2	1
Straits Settlements ...	3	3	2	2	1
Egypt	1	1	2	2	2
Australia	1	1	2	1	1
Holland	4	5	1	1	2
Canada	2	1	1	2	1
All other Countries ...	11	6	9	6	6
Total	217	162	215	218	190

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1931-5 :—

Year.	*Domestic Exports.*		*Re-Exports.*		*Total.*	
	Cwt.'000.	*Rs.'000.*	*Cwt.'000.*	*Rs.'000.*	*Cwt.'000.*	*Rs.'000.*
1931	235	19,96	102	6,96	337	26,92
1932	236	19,13	97	7,80	333	26,93
1933	245	14,03	91	5,23	336	19,26
1934	252	9,53	22	83	274	10,36
1935	234	16,05	4	25	238	16,30
Average for five years	240	15,74	63	4,21	303	19,95

In the foregoing statement re-exports are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity of copra imported, and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. As imported copra is for the most part bulked with copra of Zanzibar production, and re-exported as such, it is not possible to give a more precise analysis of the position. The quantity of copra shown as representing domestic exports may properly be described as the amount of copra produced in the Protectorate in excess of local requirements and made available for shipment abroad.

Owing to an improvement in prices, the above figures show a large increase in value, but there is a decrease in volume.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years :—

Item.	*Unit of Quantity.*	*1933.*		*1934.*		*1935.*	
		Quantity.	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Quantity.*	*Value. Rs. '000.*	*Quantity.*	*Value. Rs. '000.*
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	900	51	2,000	1,01	304	16
Fruit, fresh ...	cwt.	7,000	28	7,000	25	8,000	36
Coconuts ...	No.	925,000	24	929,000	18	753,000	23
Ox hides ...	cwt.	1,000	17	1,000	14	1,000	10
Skins, other sorts ...	No.	25,000	8	16,000	6	14,000	6
Coconut oil ...	lb.	59,000	7	69,000	6	79,000	9
Sesame oil ...	lb.	44,000	7	34,000	5	325,000	65
Tobacco, native	lb.	32,000	5	19,000	5	43,000	9

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at Rs.22,22,000 in 1935, being an increase of Rs.5,70,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at Rs.3,93,000 in 1935 as compared with Rs.3,51,000 in 1934 and Rs.4,62,000 in 1933.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	*Imports from*			*Exports to*		
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
Tanganyika Territory ...	9,90	6,42	7,46	9,32	7,91	8,56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,57	5,05	5,75	2,18	2,09	3,56
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Portuguese East Africa...	1,64	2,23	3,13	71	56	46
Italian Somaliland ...	3,23	2,24	1,79	1,20	1,21	5,04
Egypt	85	66	44	67	57	78
French Somaliland ...	13	2	—	7	6	2
Total	20,46	16,85	18,73	14,67	12,91	18,88
Percentage of total ...	18·24	16·48	14·42	12·78	12·66	15·43

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years :—

Countries.	*Imports from*			*Exports to*		
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
	Rs. '000.	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*	*Rs. '000.*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	15,43	17,30	27,32	9,94	7,64	5,46
India and Burma ...	32,23	29,07	22,80	28,03	25,57	37,78
Tanganyika Territory ...	9,90	6,42	7,46	9,32	7,91	8,56
Kenya and Uganda ...	4,57	5,05	5,75	2,18	2,09	3,57
Straits Settlements ...	19	4	8	88	54	48
Aden	22	25	53	48	33	84
Union of South Africa ...	14	23	16	52	51	46
Canada	14	29	67	41	47	42
Australia...	2,64	1,44	4,10	62	16	25
Ceylon	26	22	14	6	7	3
Various other parts of British Empire ...	51	30	55	44	24	27
Total	66,23	60,61	69,56	52,88	45,53	58,12
Percentage of total ...	59·05	59·26	53·52	46·05	44·64	47·46

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1934 and 1935 :—

Countries.	*Imports.*		*Exports.*		*Imports and Exports.*	
	1934.	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1935.*
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	16·92	21·02	7·49	4·46	12·21	12·99
India and Burma ...	28·42	17·54	25·06	30·84	26·75	24·00
Tanganyika Territory ...	6·27	5·74	7·76	6·99	7·01	6·35
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·94	4·42	2·05	2·91	3·49	3·67
Australia...	1·41	3·16	0·16	0·19	0·78	1·72
Union of South Africa ...	0·23	0·13	0·50	0·37	0·36	0·25
Straits Settlements ...	0·04	0·06	0·53	0·39	0·28	0·22
Various other parts of British Empire ...	1·04	1·45	1·10	1·31	1·06	1·33
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	6·38	6·20	25·83	22·50	16·10	14·11
Japan	10·95	13·27	0·24	0·56	5·60	7·10
United States of America	2·66	2·63	9·36	4·23	6·01	3·41
France	0·65	0·49	1·29	6·51	0·97	3·41
Italy	0·47	0·45	8·96	6·53	4·71	3·40
Italian Somaliland ...	2·19	1·38	1·19	4·12	1·69	2·70
Holland	4·37	3·99	0·55	1·39	2·46	2·69
Persia	1·58	3·60	0·01	0·05	0·79	1·88
Germany	1·03	1·27	1·77	2·09	1·40	1·67
Portuguese East Africa...	2·18	2·41	0·55	0·38	1·37	1·42
China	1·30	1·03	2·24	1·00	1·77	1·01
Arabia	1·21	0·98	0·52	1·00	0·87	0·99
All other foreign countries	3·74	6·97	1·56	1·27	2·67	4·30
Ships' use	—	—	0·50	0·40	0·25	0·20
By parcel post	2·02	1·81	0·78	0·51	1·40	1·18

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 8 annas *per diem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 3 to 6 pice a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to one rupee *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid eight annas *per diem* in the country and nine annas in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, 15-18 rupees is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 8 to 35 rupees a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as 14 annas to Rs.1·8 *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	... Rs.15 per month	... Rs.10 per month
Country	... Rs.12 per month	... Rs. 8 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows :—

(100 cents = Re.1 = Sh.1/6d.*)

Fish	12 cents of a rupee.
Rice	9 cents of a rupee.
Cassava	5 cents of a rupee.
Bread	5 cents of a rupee.
Tea	6 cents of a rupee.
Total	37 cents of a rupee.
	= Rs.2·59 a week.

(6) It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927, Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last nine years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. In addition a grant-in-aid is made to the Friends' Industrial Mission towards the maintenance of a small carpentry training class in Pemba. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

* As from 1st January, 1936, East African currency has replaced currency based on the Rupee. See Chapter XI.

An interesting feature of 1935 was the inauguration of a middle boarding-school for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus of the four-year course of this school is very practical, and includes nature study, general and rural science, native handicrafts, rough carpentry and hut-building; eventually it is proposed to add physiology and biology (general and economic) and agriculture.

The 1935 class was limited to sixteen pupils of whom fifteen were Arabs, but in order to provide recruits for the native medical service it was decided to admit thirty-two pupils annually in future and to reserve the extra accommodation for Africans. The health of the pupils has been excellent, a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the school. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows:—

GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Boys.*

(i) Twenty elementary schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mahommedan religious instructions. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

(ii) Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, where an eight-year elementary-middle course is provided. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added.

In the Zanzibar central school, Arabic is taught to Arab pupils.

(iii) An urban school for training teachers.

(iv) A rural boarding school which provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

(v) A secondary school, open to all nationalities, with twenty-four pupils.

(vi) An adult evening school for illiterates with a roll of seventy-two pupils.

(*b*) *Girls.*

(i) An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 200 girls of whom thirty-five were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

(ii) An elementary school in Pemba with fifteen girls on the roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 2,026 boys and 215 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,044 were attending urban schools and 1,197 were pupils of rural schools.

Missions.

Missionary activities among Africans may be summarized as follows :—

(i) Three elementary boys' schools with a combined roll of seventy.

(ii) One elementary girls' school with a roll of twenty-five.

(iii) Four elementary mixed schools with a combined roll of seventy-three.

(iv) An elementary upper-middle boys' school (U.M.C.A.) recruited from families of local and mainland Christians with a roll of 53 pupils all of whom are boarders.

(v) Nineteen adult schools with 377 men and 22 women on the rolls.

Community Schools.

Comorian.—The Comorian community maintains an elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building. Last year there were 80 boys and 30 girls on the roll.

Indian Education.

A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of recurrent expenditure. Four schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while in 1935 a special grant, which amounted to 62¾ per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian aided schools was 965 boys and 537 girls, while in unaided schools there were 371 boys and 395 girls, a total of 2,268 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,480 if to this figure be added the 73 boys and 139 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

Medical Inspection and Care.

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls and Dole Schools and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Pemba Schools. In all 400 children received clinical attention.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poor house, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Schemes.

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools, a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting has become very popular among town boys. In 1935 there were four Arab and African and three Indian troops in addition to three Arab and African and four Indian Wolf Cub packs with a combined enlistment of 361 scouts and cubs and 31 scouters and cubbers.

The Chief Scout visited Zanzibar in December and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress that has been made and the high standard of the work accomplished.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

There was no new main-road construction in 1935. Construction was continued on six miles of subsidiary road between Chwaka and Uroa.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar :—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotino Road	23	..	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road	12	,,	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi Road.	41	..	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14·75	..	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6·25	..	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5·75	..	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani Road.	7·25	..	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	..	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba :—

Mkoani - Wete Road.	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka - Kengeja Road.	4·20	..	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake - Wesha Road.	4	,,	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete - Matangatwani Road.	6·16	,,	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape service at Nairobi.

The new Zanzibar aerodrome constructed during 1934 has been enlarged and improved and offices and fire equipment provided.

In Pemba a site was found for an aerodrome two miles from Chake Chake. A road has been made and it is hoped to open the aerodrome for traffic early in 1936.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 211 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only 12 annas.

Posts.

During the year, 596 vessels arrived and 566 sailed with mails, compared with 562 and 537, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1934 and 1935 is given below :—

	1934.	1935.
Letter mail (approximately)—		
Foreign	832,100	852,200
Inland	148,400	135,600
Transit	22,000	22,400
Parcel mail (actual)—		
Inland	352	284
Foreign	8,565	9,516
	1,011,417	1,020,000

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on a few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1935, when approximately 43,100 articles, as compared with 30,000 in 1934, were despatched, showing an increase of 44 per cent.

The number of parcels handled both ways was 188 as compared with 160 in 1934.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 9,000 messages annually.

There are no telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1935 was 357, representing a total net registered tonnage of 1,657,059; an increase of six ships and 93,461 net tons over the figures for 1934.

The total number of coasting vessels entered and cleared during 1935 was 244 with a total net registered tonnage of 148,189; this constitutes a decrease of 18 ships and an increase of 23,767 net tons as compared with 1934 figures.

During 1935 the number of native vessels entered was 2,677 with an aggregate tonnage of 51,688, as compared with 3,077 vessels of 59,477 tons in 1934.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintain a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The " Tirrenia " Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, also a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports; the Navigazione Liberia Triestina maintained a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Deutsche Ost-Africa Linie maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This company also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen K.K. called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York—East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

During 1935 the following tourist ships called at Zanzibar:—

Empress of Australia, 21,834 gross tons, of the Canadian Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Franconia, 20,176 gross tons, of the Cunard-White Star Steamship Company, Limited.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

With a view to making the attractions of Zanzibar accessible to visitors a Tourist Traffic Committee has been inaugurated. The Committee is taking steps to improve facilities for landing and embarkation of passengers at the Port of Zanzibar.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Protectorate Government, through the Clove Growers' Association, assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and of produce deposited and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The silver rupee of British India of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, was the standard coin of the Protectorate up to 31st December 1935. All other silver coins of British India, of the standard weight and fineness enacted in the same Act, were legal tender for the payment of an amount not exceeding Rs.5. Local copper pice were legal tender at the rate of 64 pice to one rupee, for the payment of an amount not exceeding one rupee. There was a Government note issue of the denominations Rs.1, Rs.5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500. The note circulation at the 31st December 1935 was Rs.22,60,735.

A Currency Decree passed on the 16th of December 1935, provided that the British East African Shilling and other coins should be adopted in the Protectorate as the metallic currency of the Protectorate and that the currency notes issued by the East African Currency Board should be made legal tender in Zanzibar with effect from the 1st of January 1936. The exchange value of the East African currency is maintained at parity with sterling by the operations of the Board.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

Weights.		lb.
Frasila :	For produce generally	35
Gisla :	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180

Tola : For gold and silver : equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Fishi or keila : Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba : Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice ; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the financial stringency all building construction was deferred, with the exception of a number of minor works in Zanzibar and Pemba and the loan works mentioned below. No anti-malarial drainage work was carried out during the year.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—The High Pressure Water Supply Scheme for which a loan of £8,000 was received in 1934 from the Colonial Development Fund was completed in March and has worked satisfactorily.

The clove storage shed was completed in April and the copra inspection shed in June 1935. Loans of £6,000 and £1,500 respectively were provided for these works from the Colonial Development Fund.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are :—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1935 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1935.*	*Criminal jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1935.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' head-quarters in:— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Rs. 50.	(1) 155 (2) 255
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makun'uchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (*a*) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000/-. (*b*) Civil suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 243 (2) (3) 146 (4) (5) 613 (6) 590 (7) 29	Nil.	
Third Class Subordinate.	Assistant District Commissioners.	—	Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	—	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Rs. 150/-.	

First and Second Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	First Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 1,500/-. Second Class:— Limited to suits not exceeding Rs. 500/-.	(1) 6,696 (2) — (3) — (4) 1,519 (5) 94 (6) 31	First Class:— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. Second Class:— Imprisonment for a term of one year, fine not exceeding Rs. 500/-, and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes.	(1) 1,625 (2) 211 (3) — (4) 329 (5) 443 (6) 116
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 88 (*b*) 22 (*c*) 112 (*d*) 19	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 11 (*b*) 9 (*c*) 16 (*d*) 44

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, three Superintendents, one Arab Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, one Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, five clerks, one teacher, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers, and five literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were five deaths and ten invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and six cases of grave crime were reported, of which 13 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 480 true cases, of which 142 ended in conviction, with 13 cases pending.

Of 2,831 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or Local Decrees, 2,047 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder and one of dacoity.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 330 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories :—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,215 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 152·99. One juvenile was admitted for a short-term.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

The District Prisons situated at Mkokotoni and Chwaka were closed down on the 1st of January 1935, and that at Mkoani on the 18th of June 1935.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year 22 Decrees were passed of which 14 were amending Decrees. The following are the more important Decrees enacted during the year :—

Decrees.

The Minimum Wages Decree. No. 1 *of* 1935.—This Decree provides for the appointment of Boards for the fixation of minimum rates of wages if and when such fixation becomes necessary. It implements the requirements of the Convention of the International Labour Office Geneva, which has been in force since the 14th June 1930, and applies to this Protectorate.

The Post Office Decree. No. 7 *of* 1935.—This Decree replaces the Post Office Decree of 1917 which was modelled on the Indian Post Office Act of 1908 as amended up to 1916. It is based upon the Tanganyika Post Office Ordinance of 1931 as recently amended. This Decree brings the Post Office legislation in the Protectorate up to date.

The Marriage and Divorce (Mahommedan) Registration Decree. No. 8 *of* 1935.—The object of this Decree is to place the registration of Mahommedan marriages and divorces upon a stricter footing than hitherto and to give Kathis certain powers of supervision over those persons whose duty it is to effect such registration. It repeals the existing Decree which, though excellent in principle, had proved in practice to be in certain respects inadequate.

The Alienation of Land (Restriction and Evidence) (Amendment No. 2) *Decree. No.* 10 *of* 1935.—This amending Decree was passed in order to extend still further the time during which no decree or order of a court for the sale of the land of an Arab or an African in respect of a mortgage entered into or a debt incurred prior to the coming into operation of the Decree can be executed. The problem of agricultural indebtedness is still under active consideration.

The Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935 (*Application*) *Decree. No.* 13 *of* 1935.—This Decree extends the provisions of the Treaty of Peace (Covenant of the League of Nations) Order, 1935, to persons who are not subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, and thus makes those provisions of universal application. The Decree also provides for the application of any subsequent Orders which may be made by His Majesty in Council under the Treaty of Peace Act, 1919.

The Currency Decree. No. 21 *of* 1935.—This Decree introduces into the Protectorate the currency issued by the East African Currency Board in place of the existing currency issued by the

Currency Board established under the provisions of the Currency Decree, Cap. 94 of the Revised Laws, now repealed and replaced by the present Decree.

The Juvenile Offenders Decree. No. 22 of 1935.—This Decree makes provision for the constitution of Juvenile Courts, the appointment of Probation Officers and places of detention and generally for regulating the practice and procedure in respect of children and young persons charged with or convicted of criminal offences.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£'000s.	£'000s.
1930	494	507
1931	536	581
1932	456	459
1933	475	449
1934	451	440
1935	457	434

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December 1935, amounted to £275,688 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1935 was Rs.20·2 lakhs, of which Rs.1·5 lakhs represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1935 was Rs. 12·4 lakhs.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to Rs.18·27 lakhs, the main items being Port and Light Dues Rs.2·28 lakhs, Court Fees Rs.0·71 lakhs, Government Steamers Rs.1·55 lakhs, Wharfage Rs.1·30 lakhs, Agricultural Produce Rs.1·88 lakhs, Post Office Rs.1·29 lakhs, Electricity Rs.3·08 lakhs.

Rents of Government property and interest amounted to Rs.4·66 lakhs.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to Rs.2·64 lakhs of which Trading Licences accounted for Rs.0·92 lakhs. The tax on official salaries which was in force during 1934 was not renewed in 1935.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows :—

(*a*) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are live stock, not for food, agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(*b*) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber and canvas boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, tobacco and cigarettes, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(*d*) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, *including spirituous preparations but excluding soaps* and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, collected at the time of entry for exportation. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows :—

" . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate : provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation.

"For the purposes of this section, the expression 'domestic value' shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country."

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Decree, 1928, imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance: On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected	R.1
Exchange of Property: The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.	
Lease: Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.	
Mortgage Deed: On every Rs.100 or fraction thereof of the amount secured	R.1

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Rs.3 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1935 was £3,139.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys (Maps).—All the survey sheets have been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed early in 1936.

Cadastral Surveys.—An aerodrome site was surveyed near Chake Chake, Pemba, in March. In connexion with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of land survey and registration to which reference was made in the 1934 Report the following cadastral surveys were undertaken:—

(1) a theodolite survey of Kwale Gongo in the District of Pemba for aerial photography;

(2) a theodolite survey of the four Shehias comprising the Kengeja Mudiria in the District of Pemba for aerial photography;

(3) a detail survey of two blocks in the Mombasa Shehia, Zanzibar District.

Experiments to test the value of aerial photographic methods for (*a*) providing an efficient and comparatively inexpensive survey of agricultural holdings in the Protectorate as a basis for registration of title; and (*b*) estimating agricultural conditions, especially in clove areas, were continued. Results of great promise were obtained and the question is being further investigated.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows :—

	Zanzibar (Town).		*Pemba (Wesha).*	
	1892–1934.	*1935.*	*1899–1934.*	*1935.*
Temperature of the air :—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima ...	84·4	83·8	86·3	85·9
Mean of daily minima ...	76·6	76·8	75·9	73·1
Mean of daily range	7·8	7·0	10·4	12·8
Mean	80·5	80·3	81·1	79·5
Rainfall (inches)	58·79	111·89	72·90	75·88
Rainy days	104	121	161	174

Principal Events.

The Report of the Commission which was appointed in 1934 to enquire into the problem of agricultural indebtedness in the Protectorate was published in September and was under consideration by the Secretary of State at the end of the year.

2. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V.

3. In the Birthday Honours His Majesty the King appointed His Highness the Sultan an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Order of the British Empire. On Mr. S. B. B. McElderry, Chief Secretary to the Government, was conferred the honour of Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Mr. B. H. Wiggins was appointed an Officer of the Order of the British Empire and Miss A. E. Davies and Mr. L. W. Hollingsworth Members of the same Order.

4. On the 5th of July occurred the death of Dr. A. H. Spurrier, C.M.G., who was for many years an outstanding personality in the Protectorate. After his retirement from the Medical Department in 1912 he continued to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Protectorate. The Peace Memorial Museum organized and developed by Dr. Spurrier remains a testimony to his untiring work for the Protectorate.

5. The Peace Memorial Museum has been the recipient of a generous grant of £500 from the Carnegie Trust for the purpose of developing its educational activities with special reference to

health matters. A further grant of £500 has been promised subject to a satisfactory report regarding the expenditure of the first grant.

6. In May the High Pressure Water System for Zanzibar town to which reference is made in Chapter XII was officially opened by His Highness the Sultan.

7. H.H.S. *Cupid* was sold. A tug, the *Kifaru*, re-named the *Al Hathera* was purchased to relieve H.H.S. *Al Said* when in dock and to execute lighting and buoy duties generally.

8. Representatives from the Administration and Education Departments attended a Jeanes Educational Conference at Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia and submitted a Report to Government, published as Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1935 as a result of which arrangements are being made for the Jeanes system to be applied in the Protectorate.

9. Reference was made in the Report for the year 1934 to a small-holdings experiment and further information is contained in Chapter VI and Appendix II. In Chapter IX reference is made to the inauguration of a middle boarding school for rural pupils at Dole; in Chapter X to the institution of a Tourist Traffic Committee; in Chapter XI to the change-over from Indian Rupee currency and in Chapter XVI to surveys undertaken in connection with the investigation by Sir Ernest Dowson into the question of Land Survey and Registration of which mention was made in the 1934 Report.

APPENDIX I.

Statistics of Transfers of Property between Races.

A.

ZANZIBAR.

Value of Property in Rupees.

Year.	*Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.*	*Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.*	*Indians gain.*	*Indians lose.*
1926 ...	1,29,108	80,959	48,149	—
1927 ...	7,27,141	75,408	6,51,733	—
1928 ...	7,62,232	62,680	6,99,552	—
1929 ...	2,70,580	2,37,814	32,766	—
1930 ...	1,29,809	1,76,123	—	46,314
1931 ...	1,58,191	1,21,493	36,698	—
1932 ...	4,26,264	73,263	3,53,001	—
1933 ...	2,03,349	44,111	1,59,238	—
1934 ...	1,69,798	48,468	1,21,330	—
1935 ...	51,244	81,745	—	30,501
Totals ...	30,27,716	10,02,064	21,02,467	76,815

Indians' Net Gain ... 20,25,652

B.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Clove Trees.

Year.	*Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.*	*Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.*	*Indians gain.*	*Indians lose.*
1926 ...	39,496	4,355	35,141	—
1927 ...	29,875	1,453	28,422	—
1928 ...	46,806	2,531	44,275	—
1929 ...	26,721	3,740	22,981	—
1930 ...	43,060	8,529	34,531	—
1931 ...	30,990	5,145	25,845	—
1932 ...	47,562	7,557	40,005	—
1933 ...	22,050	15,875	6,175	—
1934 ...	23,221	3,908	19,313	—
1935 ...	1,274	5,000	—	3,726

Indians' Net Gain ... 252,962

C.

PEMBA.

Value of Property in Coconut Trees.

Year.	*Arabs and Swahilis to Indians.*	*Indians to Arabs and Swahilis.*	*Indians gain.*	*Indians lose.*
1926 ...	7,387	895	6,492	—
1927 ...	6,367	895	5,468	—
1928 ...	8,468	650	7,818	—
1929 ...	5,429	1,324	4,105	—
1930 ...	4,042	1,678	2,364	—
1931 ...	3,601	689	2,912	—
1932 ...	7,231	1,271	5,960	—
1933 ...	2,835	2,976	—	141
1934 ...	5,353	639	4,714	—
1935 ...	139	751	—	652
			Indians' Net Gain ...	39,084

APPENDIX II.

Small-holdings Experiment.

Following the recommendation of Sir Alan Pim and the policy of the Government gradually to dispose of those of its plantations which are not required for the purposes of the Agricultural Department and in order to test the demand for small-holdings of 1 to 10 acres by people who desire to cultivate them themselves, it was decided in August, 1934, to sell portions of the Government plantation at Mahonda, fifteen miles north of Zanzibar town, for this purpose and the following notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* of the 25th August over the signature of the Acting Chief Secretary:—

> " It is notified for general information that the Government propose shortly to dispose of portions of certain Government clove plantations in 10, 5 and 1 acre plots which, approximately, will contain 1,000, 500 and 100 trees respectively.
>
> " The right of purchase will be open to persons irrespective of race, who satisfy the Government that they are able and prepared to maintain and develop the properties in a husbandly manner."

2. It was felt that the adoption of the usual method of putting up land for sale by tender would embarrass the small agriculturist unaccustomed to dealing in land, as he might find it difficult to assess its true economic value, and that a more satisfactory method would be to fix a reasonable value for each plot and then to choose the most suitable applicant who was prepared to pay that price.

3. It was also foreseen that to require a successful applicant to pay the whole sum at once would either keep many otherwise suitable people away or would lead them into debt. It was therefore decided to spread the payment over a period of seven years, interest at 5 per cent. being charged from 1st January, 1935, on the sum outstanding.

4. Judging from the applications received it was felt that the question of the size of plots should be reconsidered and after consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson it was decided that a ten-acre plot was too large for a small holding, and that it would be advisable to range the sizes from one acre to five acres, the majority of plots being at one acre and a reasonable number at two and a half acres with a few at five acres. All the plots were in demand but particularly the one-acre plots as they provided a ready return in the form of cloves with a small initial outlay in the form of the first instalment. The number of applicants far exceeded the number of plots available; by the end of 1934 all the fifty plots had been allocated.

5. Amongst the lessees are several Arabs, one Indian and an approximately even number of Tumbatu, Hadimu and Swahili. As might be expected, most of them come from the neighbourhood of Mahonda and the Mudir of Chaani, under whom Mahonda falls, ably assisted in the enquiries leading up to their selection. Others have come from the adjacent Mudirias of Mkokotoni, Mangapwani, Town, and Koani.

6. Allottees were called upon to pay their first instalment of premium on the 30th of December, 1934. Payments then were reasonably prompt as there had been a good clove crop on the plots sufficient to meet payments. As the 1935 clove crop was almost a failure, the holders experienced difficulty in finding money to pay the second instalment due on the 30th of December, 1935, and concessions had to be granted which allowed for part payment only.

7. The system of tenure is a lease in perpetuity, which gives a greater measure of control by Government than would a freehold tenure. The annual rent is a nominal one of Shs.1/50. The lease restricts the charging or leasing of the plots or crops thereon for the first six years, or longer if the premium has not by then been paid in full. The lessee further covenants to do his utmost to keep the trees in good order.

8. Every successful applicant declared his intention of building a house and making his home on the plot. This intention has not been fulfilled in many cases, often because facilities did not exist for building houses on plots fully occupied by clove trees. Some holders have applied for facilities to build houses on adjacent vacant land.

9. Experience has shown that generally the one-acre plot is too small for a reasonable holding and that the minimum size should be about two and a half acres. Thus the remainder of the planted area of Mahonda has been divided up into two and a half acre plots which are so arranged that they can be allotted as such or doubled or even trebled to suit the circumstances of the applicant.

10. The Mahonda plantation has advantages over certain equally fertile areas in that on the west side it has an extensive swamp, suitable for the cultivation of rice in the long rains and cassava and such crops at other times, and on the east it is bounded by the Mkokotoni road with its frequent motor omnibus service for the transport of passengers and produce. The experiment has been carefully watched so that it might indicate lines of future policy and help to determine the best system of tenure for small holdings. Some of the existing conditions may have to be amended, but there is no doubt as to the success of the experiment.

APPENDIX III.

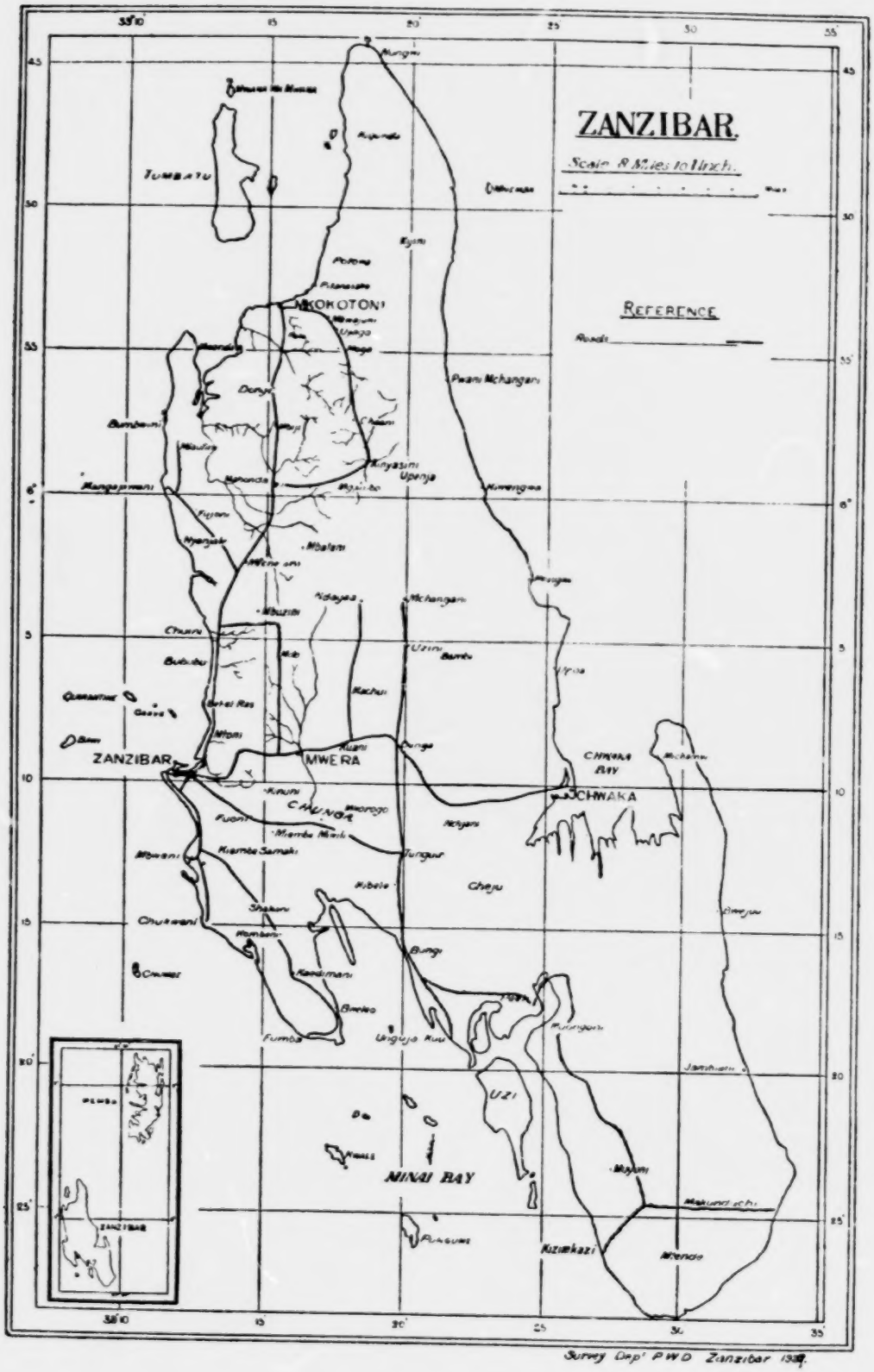
Publications relating to the Zanzibar Protectorate.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Title, etc.	*Price.*	*Publishers or Agents.*
Annual Blue Book	15s.	Crown Agents for the Colonies.
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893–1932	9d.	Do.
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928.	12s. 6d.	Do.
Report on the Palaeontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927.	21s.	Do
Report on the Census Enumeration of the whole population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931.	1s. 6d.	Do.
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in relation to its Economic Resources, by Sir Alan Pim, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	5s.	Do.
Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar, by C. F. Strickland, C.I.E.	1s.	Do.
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate by R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon), F.R.S.	1s.	Do.
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya and the Dutch East Indies, by G. D. Kirsopp and C. A. Bartlett.	5s.	Do.
	Shs. Cts.	
Sessional Papers (annual)	3 00	Do.
Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1933. By C. A. Bartlett and J. S. Last.	3 00	Do.
Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar.	1 50	Do.
Report by Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Johnson on a visit to the U.S.A. to Study the Organization, Aims and Methods of Rural Schools for Negroes, 1934.	1 50	Do.
Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education.	2 25	Do.
Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education, on Grant-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935.	1 50	Do.
The Dual Jurisdiction in Zanzibar, by J. H. Vaughan, M.C.	10 50	Do.
The Clove Industry of Madagascar—Report of a Visit to Madagascar. By A. J. Findlay, M.A., B.Sc. (Agr.) Director of Agriculture, Zanzibar.	3 00	Do.

Other Publications.

	Price.	*Publishers or Agents.*
Zanzibar; City, Island and Coast (2 vols.), 1872, by Richard F. Burton.	30s.	Tinsley Bros.
Zanzibar in Contemporary Times, by R. N. Lyne, 1905.	—	Hurst & Blackett.
Pemba, The Spice Island of Zanzibar, London, 1913, by Capt. J. E. E. Craster.	12s. 6d.	Unwin.
The Peoples of Zanzibar Island, London, 1920, by The Ven. Godfrey Dale.	—	—
Documents sur l'Histoire, la Géographie et le Commerce de l'Afrique Orientale, Bertrandi Paris, 1856, by M. Guillain.	—	—
Zanzibar, its History and its People, London. 1931, by W. H. Ingrams.	25s.	Witherby.
Zanzibar, The Island Metropolis of Eastern Africa, London, 1920, by Major F. B. Pearce.	30s.	Unwin.
Report on the Zanzibar Dominions, 1860, by Lt.-Col. P. Rigby.	—	—
Said bin Sultan, Ruler of Oman and Zanzibar. His place in the History of Arabia and East Africa, 1929, by Rudolph Said Ruete.	16s.	Alexander-Ouseley.
A Guide to Zanzibar (Second Edition), by G. H. Shelswell-White.	1s. 6d.	—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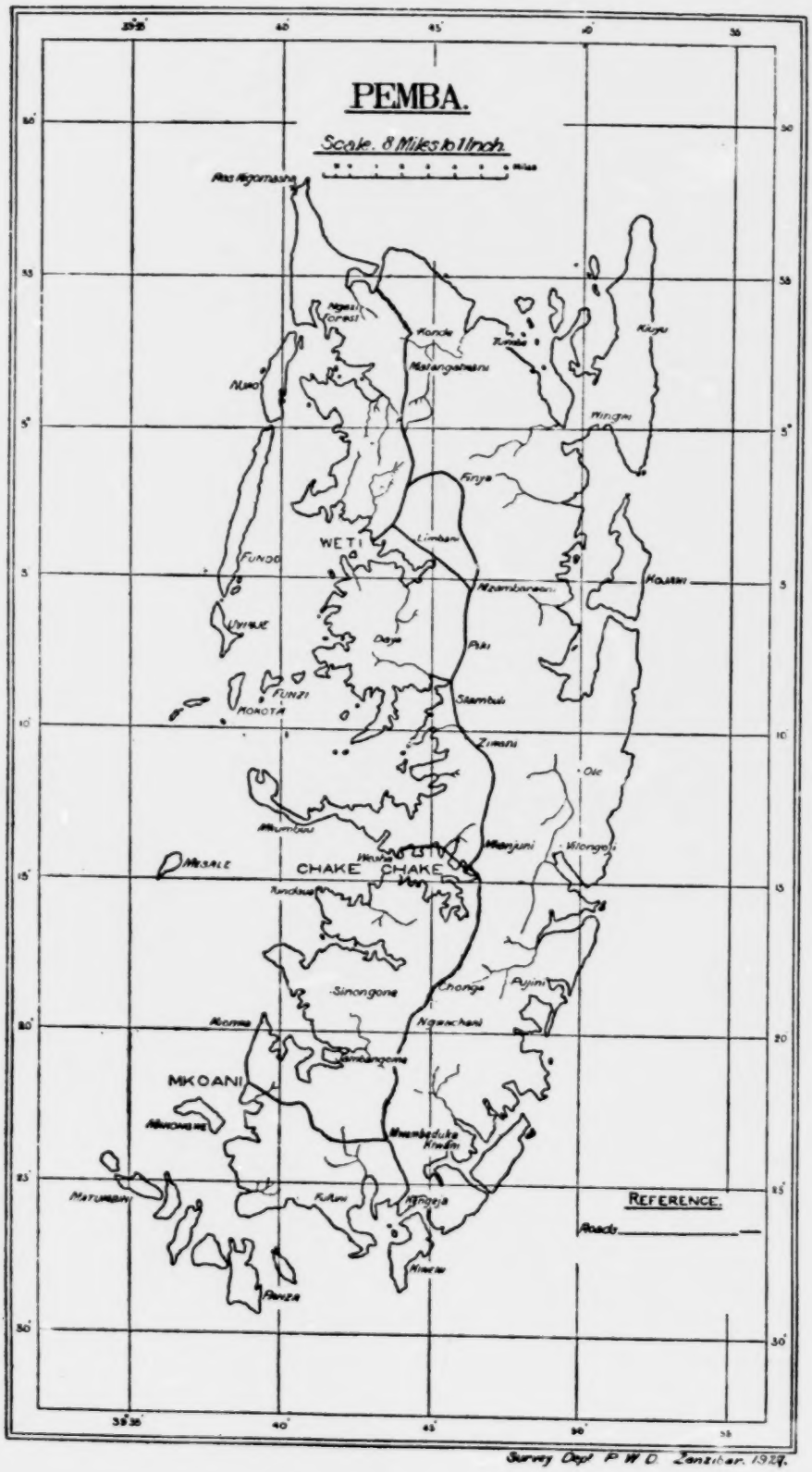

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Reports, etc.. of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.
Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 8*d.*)

MALTA.
Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 11*d.*).
Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s.* (5*s.* 9*d.*).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s.* (4*s.* 4*d.*).
Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d.* (3½*d.*).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.
Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).
Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).

KENYA.
Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).
Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s.* 6*d.* (1*s.* 7*d.*).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 8*d.*).
East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933-34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commission, March, 1933. [Cmd. 4368.] 3*s.* 6*d.* (3*s.* 9*d.*).

SWAZILAND.
Financial and Economic Situation. Report of Commission. [Cmd. 4114.] 2*s.* 6*d.* (2*s.* 9*d.*).

MALAYA.
Report of Brigadier-General Sir S. H. Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., on his visit during 1932. [Cmd. 4276.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).

SEYCHELLES.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, July, 1933. [Colonial No. 90.] 1*s.* 3*d.* (1*s.* 5*d.*).

MAURITIUS.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, December, 1931. [Cmd. 4034.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

WEST INDIES.
Report of the Closer Union Commission. (Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.) [Cmd. 4383.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 1*d.*).
Report of a Commission appointed to consider problems of Secondary and Primary Education in Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward Islands, and Windward Islands. [Colonial No. 79.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

BRITISH HONDURAS.
Financial and Economic Position. Report of Commissioner, March, 1934. [Cmd. 4586.] 4*s.* 6*d.* (4*s.* 10*d.*).

BRITISH GUIANA.
Financial Situation. Report of Commission, June, 1931. [Cmd. 3938.] 1*s.* (1*s.* 2*d.*).

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND ST. LUCIA.
Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission, October, 1931. [Cmd. 3996.] 2*s.* (2*s.* 2*d.*).

PALESTINE.
Report on Immigration, Land Settlement and Development, by Sir John Hope Simpson, C.I.E., 1930. [Cmd. 3686.] 3*s.* (3*s.* 3*d.*).
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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1936

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in

November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° F. and the mean minimum 76·6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° F. and 76·1° F., respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate

Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but most of the civil and criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Shs.22/50 to Shs.37/50 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Shs.18 to Shs.27 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1934 was 244,104, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date

of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

Zanzibar Island.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

Pemba Island.

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 16·3 per thousand and the death-rate 16·8; registration of births and deaths is unreliable. The infant mortality-rate was 90·0 but it is believed that the correct rate may be a hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 1,524 and in Pemba District 566.

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1936, to 31st December, 1936.)

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans ...	828	1	829	796	1	797
Indians	5,874	59	5,933	5,944	115	6,059
Arabs	944	1,446	2,390	789	691	1,480
Africans	3,081	889	3,970	3,806	1,252	5,058
Miscellaneous ...	465	3	468	464	—	464
Totals ...	11,192	2,398	13,590	11,799	2,059	13,858

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
New cases ...	140,175	157,167	159,686	130,115	128,235
In-patients ...	4,534	4,815	4,463	3,853	4,413
Total attendances ...	434,284	502,672	536,242	444,175	459,170
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,393	1,320	1,299	1,151	1,016
Surgical operations (minor) ...	2,812	3,040	3,370	2,683	2,295

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Males	70·9	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9	71·4
Females ...	29·1	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1	28·6

At the three main hospitals the proportions in 1936 were as follows:—

Zanzibar.	*Chake.*	*Wete.*
40	27	20

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears

in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1932. *Per cent.*	*1933.* *Per cent.*	*1934.* *Per cent.*	*1935.* *Per cent.*	*1936.* *Per cent.*
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	12	11	13	12	13
Nervous	7	6	7	6	6
Respiratory ...	8	7	7	8	7
Digestive	31	26	27	30	26
Skin and cellular tissue	23	32	29	27	28
External causes ...	8	7	7	8	8
Others	11	11	10	9	12

The most notable change in this table for the year is the return of the Skin and Cellular Tissue Group to the second position. The significance of this change is a subsidence of the ulcer epidemic of 1933, ulcers accounting at one time in that year for more than half the cases at certain institutions in Pemba.

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostosmiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthic infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostosmiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

The Leper Settlement on Funzi has now declined to less than half the numbers there several years ago. Many lepers are now accommodated in huts round the Walezo Infirmary outside Zanzibar Town; many are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed

on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

—	*Zanzibar Island.*		*Pemba Island.*		*Total.*
	Zanzibar Town.	*District.*	*Towns.*	*District.*	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House	—	1	—	—	1
Makondeni Leper Colony ...	—	—	—	1	1
Eye Disease Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	13	—	7	22
Walezo Leper Colony ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	10	15	3	8	36
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	*96	—	108	—	204
Special Native hospital ...	81	192	—	—	273
Total	191	192	108	—	491
Cases admitted—					
European	71	—	—	—	71
Asiatic and African in hospitals	1,967	436	1,614	—	4,071
African in sub-dispensaries	—	110	—	—	110
Total	2,038	546	1,614	—	4,198
Out-Patient repetitious attendances—					
Hospitals	100,211	46,938	88,979	—	236,128
Sub-dispensaries	59,709	102,395	—	60,938	223,042
Total	159,920	149,333	88,979	60,938	459,170
Total New Cases—					
European	312	—	—	—	312
Asiatic and African in hospitals	22,234	11,521	28,883	—	62,638
African in sub-dispensaries ...	12,388	36,668	—	16,229	65,285
Total	34,934	48,189	28,883	16,229	128,235

* 20 extra temporary beds are in use on the verandah of Zanzibar Hospital.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur. A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The agricultural produce of Zanzibar for export purposes consists principally of cloves and coconuts; citrus fruit and tobacco being minor exports. The clove and coconut plantations are owned by Arabs, Africans and to a lesser extent Indians.

There are no European producers, but the Zanzibar Government owns numerous plantations of cloves and coconuts, totalling approximately 9,500 acres, which are operated by the Agricultural Department, with a European manager in charge.

Cloves.—The Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply of cloves. The figures of exports for the last five years are given in Chapter VII.

The ex-duty price during 1936 averaged Shs.16·21 per *frasila* of 35 lb.

The erection of a factory for the local distillation of clove stems was begun in 1935 and completed in 1936.

The Clove Growers Association continued to make advances in the form of harvesting loans to assist growers to commence harvesting operations, and also against the security of cloves deposited in their stores. Free storage for six months is also provided.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) applied during the year. The former provides for the inspection and grading of agricultural produce; under this Decree, rules were made which established grades of cloves suitable for various markets. The latter Decree establishes a minimum standard for cloves (16 per cent. of moisture and 5 per cent. of extraneous matter) and prohibits the sale and export of cloves which do not comply with that standard.

Coconuts.—It is estimated that there are about 3,850,000 bearing coconut palms in the country. The acreage under coconuts is estimated to be 45,000 acres in Zanzibar and 10,000 acres in Pemba. There is a good deal of admixture with cloves, but most of the cultivation is pure, coconuts occupying areas which are unsuitable for clove cultivation. The average yield of nuts is taken at 30 per tree and it takes 6,000 nuts to produce one ton of copra. The nuts are generally small, but rich in oil. A considerable quantity of the nut crops is consumed locally for crushing and as food.

The quality of copra showed a very marked improvement in 1936 owing to the effects of an Agricultural Department campaign for the building and use of copra-drying kilns and also of the application to copra of the provisions of the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934). Export merchants were able to segregate their copra and send consignments to markets buying higher grade copra. An increase in price to the producer resulted from the general improvement. Government Grading Rules are ready for introduction early in 1938.

Other Crops.—The Department of Agriculture is investigating the suitability for the Protectorate of oil palms and kapok, good strains of each of these having been imported from Malaya and Java and small blocks successfully established. In addition attention has been given to the selection of improved varieties of locally grown food crops and importations of pigeon peas, yams, maize, rice and cassava have been received from a variety of sources. Some of the introduced varieties of cassava have proved extremely palatable to the local people. The purchases, by the public, of budded oranges have been gratifying.

Cattle.—The local cattle are typical of the East African cattle and present the characteristics of the Zebu type. They are small, seldom weighing more than 9 cwt., shorthorned, possess medium size humps, and vary considerably in colour. The cows are poor milkers, but the average milk they yield contains a higher percentage of fat than prescribed by the English standard. The bulls make good transport animals and are used extensively for this purpose.

The people in the country districts possess few cattle; seldom does any individual own more than two or three cows, and these are generally maintained to meet his domestic requirements. Some farmers who produce milk within easy reach of Zanzibar Town retail it in the town.

The main milk supply of the town is derived from comparatively large privately-owned herds of milch cows housed in Government dairy buildings and grazed on land adjoining the town. The animals are mostly crosses of Ayrshires, Freisians and various Indian breeds. Breeding is indiscriminate, with a result that many types of crossbred animals exist and milk yields are poor.

The Protectorate is unable to produce its own meat requirements, and cattle for slaughter are imported from Kenya and Tanganyika. The cattle imported for slaughter are usually lean but the meat is of fair quality. Locally-produced beef is seldom available, but is invariably superior to the imported beef.

The Department of Agriculture continued to maintain a flock of pure-bred Rhode Island Red fowls at their experiment stations in Zanzibar and Pemba. The demand for setting eggs and for cockerels was good.

Small-holdings Experiment.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators, with whom in the opinion of many competent observers lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme is to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he may cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family will provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they are ready, while his other crops will occupy him at other times and will provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

There was no extension of the scheme during the year 1936; the progress of those in occupation varies considerably.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1.—General.

1. During the year 1936 the total value of the external trade of the Zanzibar Protectorate amounted to £1,908,000, the declared value of imports being £871,000 and that of exports £1,037,000.

2. On the basis of declared quantities the volume of trade over the same period was assessed at 102,000 tons weight, of which imports accounted for 65,000 tons and exports 37,000 tons.

3. The foregoing figures compare with the corresponding figures for 1935 as follows:—

	Total value £ '000.		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Value excluding bullion and specie £ '000.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*	*Weight. Tons '000.*		*Increase or Decrease. Per cent.*
	1935.	*1936.*		*1935.*	*1936.*		*1935.*	*1936.*	
Imports ...	975	871	−10·67	915	794	−13·22	75	65	−13·33
Exports ...	918	1,037	+12·96	853	997	+16·88	38	37	− 2·63
Total of Imports and Exports...	1,893	1,908	+ 0·99	1,768	1,791	+ 1·30	113	102	− 9·73

(*Note.*—In the preceding tables and throughout this Section, in order to facilitate comparison figures formerly quoted in Rupees have been converted to Pounds at the rate of Rs.1=Shs.1·50.)

4. From the foregoing tables it will be seen that whilst the tonnage-value of Imports in 1936 did not materially differ from that prevailing in 1935, that of Exports rose from £22·45 to £26·95 per ton. This increase is to be ascribed to the enhanced values of local produce.

5. *Customs Tariff.*—The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Decree No. 9 of 1935 which was enacted by reason of the change-over in currency from a rupee to an East African shilling basis, remained unchanged throughout the year, except for a minor enactment whereby cinematograph films certified in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Tariff (Exemption) Order, 1936, were placed on the free list.

2.—Imports.

6. The value of total imports compares with that of the previous year as follows:—

Year.	*Trade Imports.*	*Direct Transhipment.*	*Goods imported on Government account.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total Imports.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	851,399	29,458	34,384	59,550	974,791
1936 ...	717,810	37,728	38,738	76,796	871,072

3.—Principal Articles of Import.

7. The following statement shows the values of the principal articles imported into the Protectorate during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

Item.	*1932.* £ '000.	*1933.* £ '000.	*1934.* £ '000.	*1935.* £ '000.	*1936.* £ '000.
Rice and Grain	163	179	128	169	145
Cotton piece-goods	105	84	76	99	83
Motor Spirit and petroleum	50	48	38	62	48
Ivory, elephant	14	15	23	31	41
Flour, wheat	29	28	16	35	30
Sugar	36	39	28	40	29
Tobacco, manufactured (including cigars and cigarettes)	36	25	27	32	23
Silk and art silk piece-goods	25	23	23	28	19
Tea	11	9	17	16	18
Sesame (sim-sim)	10	7	10	11	16
Ghee (clarified butter)	22	15	16	15	12
Apparel, unenumerated	9	11	10	17	9
Fish, dried	6	11	7	12	7
Iron and steel manufactures	7	4	6	10	7
Milk, preserved or condensed ...	7	7	6	7	7
Motor cars	5	3	3	8	6
Cattle	13	9	7	7	6
Motor lorry, truck or chassis	4	1	4	8	5

4.—Total Exports.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the total value of total exports divided into the classifications Domestic Exports, Re-Exports, Bullion and Specie, during the years 1935 and 1936:—

Year.	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-Exports.*	*Direct Transhipment.*	*Bullion and Specie.*	*Total Exports.*
	£	£	£	£	£
1935 ...	656,404	166,668	29,458	66,034	918,564
1936 ...	801,286	158,148	37,728	39,389	1,036,551

5.—Domestic Exports.

9. *Cloves and clove stems.*—The following table shows the exports of cloves and clove stems during the years 1932-6:—

Year.	*Cloves.*		*Clove Stems.*	
	Cwts.	*Value.*	*Cwts.*	*Value.*
	'000.	£	'000.	£
1932	162	487,395	... 39	19,547
1933	215	496,265	... 54	19,821
1934	218	477,663	... 73	24,332
1935	190	474,513	... 90	40,011
1936	207	618,671	... —	—

According to the record of receipts at the Clove Depot 12,839,459 lb. were delivered to the Zanzibar market, while the quantity declared for export was 23,036,971 lb., with declared F.O.B. values ranging from Shs.46·37 to Shs.61·21 per cental (100 lb.) during the year. For the first time on record locally distilled clove oil was exported, to the extent of 62,389 lb. weight, valued at £9,359.

10. The following records of clove prices for the years 1932-6 include duty at the rate of Shs.10 a cental:—

Year.	*Zanzibar Cloves.*		*Pemba Cloves.*	
	Average price per 100 lb.	*Range of average prices during the year.*	*Average price per 100 lb.*	*Range of average prices during the year.*
	Shs.	*Shs.*	*Shs.*	*Shs.*
1932	49·50	42·34 to 53·10	47·70	39·85 to 50·23
1933	37·50	31·84 to 44·23	34·71	29·70 to 42·09
1934	38·40	33·46 to 44·56	36·60	32·53 to 41·26
1935	44·31	40·71 to 46·75	43·89	40·50 to 46·59
1936	57·90	46·44 to 66·12	61·67	46·41 to 66·05

11. *Direction of Clove Exports.*—The following statement shows the quantities of cloves exported, and the countries of consignment, during the years 1932-6:—

Countries.	*1932.* *Cwt.* *'000.*	*1933.* *Cwt.* *'000.*	*1934.* *Cwt.* *'000.*	*1935.* *Cwt.* *'000.*	*1936.* *Cwt.* *'000.*
Dutch East Indies ...	40	70	89	80	101
India	62	69	67	73	64
United States of America	25	31	33	16	19
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14	26	13	7	7
Germany	4	2	2	1	3
Straits Settlements ...	3	2	2	1	1
Egypt	1	2	2	2	3
Australia	1	2	1	1	1
Holland	5	1	1	2	—
Canada	1	1	2	1	1
All other Countries ...	6	9	6	6	7
Total	162	215	218	190	207

12. *Copra.*—The following statement shows the exports of copra during the quinquennial period 1932-6:—

Year.	*Domestic Exports.*		*Re-Exports.*		*Total.*	
	Tons.	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*	*Tons.*	*Value.*
		£		£		£
1932	11,804	143,506	4,831	58,527	16,635	202,033
1933	12,244	105,271	4,560	39,208	16,804	144,479
1934	12,607	71,463	1,096	6,203	13,703	77,566
1935	11,694	120,352	181	1,868	11,875	122,220
1936	13,037	142,686	153	1,661	13,190	144,347
Average for five years ...	12,277	116,655	2,164	21,493	14,441	138,148

As in the past Reports re-exports of copra are taken as the equivalent of the total quantity imported and domestic exports as the difference between total exports and total imports. It will be noted that re-exports show a very considerable decline over the past few years, indicating that the practice of importing mainland copra for the purpose of bulking with the local product is on the wane. This may be taken as indication that the policy of improving the quality of locally-produced copra is attaining success and merchants no longer find it necessary to admix copra produced elsewhere in order to retain their markets.

13. *Other Domestic Produce.*—The following statement shows the exports of other domestic produce during the last three years:—

Item.	*Unit.*	*1934.*		*1935.*		*1936.*	
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
			£		£		£
Sesame oil ...	lb.	33,525	384	325,000	4,838	439,947	6,754
Coconuts ...	no.	928,898	1,336	792,980	1,744	1,024,057	2,444
Fruit, fresh ...	value	—	1,877	—	2,725	—	1,911
Bêche-de-mer	cwt.	1,731	7,587	304	1,236	549	1,681
Ox hides ...	cwt.	780	1,058	688	775	338	465
Coconut oil ...	lb.	68,770	435	78,875	688	167,664	1,666
Skins, other animal ...	no.	15,726	468	14,205	449	33,800	281

6.—Re-Export and Transhipment Trade.

14. The items of trade classified in this report as re-exports and as transhipments are common in their characteristics, and may be taken as representing the aggregate entrepôt trade of the port. Transhipment goods, i.e., goods usually imported by local merchants and re-shipped direct from the customs transit sheds, are accordingly included as exports in the totals of the general trade of the Protectorate.

15. *Re-Exports.*—Merchandise classified as re-exports was valued at £158,000 in 1936, being decrease of £9,000 as compared with the previous year.

16. *Transhipment of Goods.*—Goods entered in transhipment for immediate exportation were valued at £38,000 in 1936 as compared with £29,000 in 1935.

7.—Territorial Distribution of Trade.

17. *Inter-African trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-African trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

Countries.	*Imports from*			*Exports to*		
	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tanganyika Territory	48,150	55,950	50,173	59,325	64,200	75,171
Kenya and Uganda	37,875	43,125	46,218	15,675	26,700	22,157
Union of South Africa	1,725	1,200	4,424	3,825	3,450	7,539
Portuguese East Africa	16,725	23,475	19,329	4,200	3,450	6,568
Italian Somaliland ...	16,800	13,425	705	9,075	37,800	28,787
Egypt	4,950	3,300	3,530	4,275	5,850	7,291
French Somaliland ...	150	—	—	450	150	131
Total	126,375	140,475	124,379	96,825	141,600	147,644
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate ...	16·48	14·42	14·28	12·66	15·43	14·24

18. *Inter-Empire trade.*—The following statement shows the inter-Empire trade of the Protectorate for the last three years:—

Countries.	Imports from			Exports to		
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.	£'000.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	130	205	183	57	41	44
India and Burma ...	218	171	146	192	283	270
Tanganyika Territory ...	48	56	50	59	64	75
Kenya and Uganda ...	38	43	46	16	27	22
Union of South Africa ...	2	1	4	4	3	8
Aden	2	4	2	2	6	6
Straits Settlements ...	—	1	1	4	4	4
Canada	2	5	3	4	3	3
Australia	11	31	26	1	2	3
Ceylon	2	1	2	1	—	—
Other parts of British Empire	2	4	4	1	3	3
Total	455	522	467	341	436	438
Percentage of total trade of the Protectorate	59·26	53·52	53·58	44·64	47·46	42·25

19. The following statement shows the percentages of imports from, and exports to, the principal countries of origin and destination during the years 1935 and 1936:—

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports and Exports.	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland ...	21·02	20·97	4·46	4·26	12·99	11·89
India and Burma ...	17·54	16·73	30·84	26·08	24·00	21·82
Tanganyika Territory ...	5·74	5·76	6·99	7·25	6·35	6·57
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·42	5·30	2·91	2·14	3·67	3·58
Foreign Countries :—						
Dutch East Indies ...	6·20	6·06	22·50	29·43	14·11	18·76
France	0·49	0·32	6·51	12·18	3·41	6·77
Japan	13·27	13·70	0·56	0·50	7·10	6·52
United States of America	2·63	2·87	4·23	5·42	3·41	4·26
Siam	3·27	4·73	0·11	0·08	1·73	2·20
Holland	3·99	3·89	1·39	0·34	2·69	1·96
Germany	1·27	1·43	2·09	2·05	1·67	1·77

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labourers are employed principally in: (1) agricultural cultivation, (2) clove harvesting, (3) public works, etc., (4) domestic service, (5) porterage, etc.

(1) The local agricultural cultivator cultivates ground crops but does not generally undertake the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose very considerable numbers of mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and industrious; they accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes. They bind themselves to hoe a certain area daily, their wage being approximately 65 cents *per diem* or Shs.15 *per mensem*.

(2) Clove-harvesting labour is principally supplied by the local native. From his childhood up he has looked to the clove season as a valuable time for money-making. He readily offers himself to contract for this period. The work is undertaken by men, women, and children. Wages are by piece-work, and they vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 10 to 20 cents a *pishi* of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Shs.1.50 cents *per diem*.

(3) Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 75 cents *per diem* in the country and 85 cents in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, Shs.25 is an average figure.

(4) Natives are employed in domestic service. Wages vary from 12 to 55 shillings a month according to the attainments of the servant.

(5) A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters. The work is heavy and as much as Shs.1.30 cents to Shs.2.25 cents *per diem* can be earned. It is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town	Shs.22 per month	... Shs.15 per month
Country	Shs.18 per month	... Shs.12 per month

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows:—

(100 cents=Sh.1.)

	Cents.
Fish	20
Rice	15
Cassava	10
Bread	10
Tea	10
Total	65

=Shs.4.55 a week.

(6) It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927, Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last nine years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

The Rural Middle Boarding School at Dole, inaugurated in 1935, provides a further four years' education for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus is very practical, and includes, in addition to the ordinary school subjects, which are taught as far as possible with a rural bias, nature study, general

and rural science, physiology, elementary surveying, carpentry, various native handicrafts and agriculture. In addition the pupils run their own poultry club under the supervision of one of the teachers.

There were 48 pupils on the roll in 1936, and at the end of the year 32 new pupils were selected for enrolment in 1937. It has been decided to add a preparatory tutorial section providing a two years' course following on two years in a district elementary or town school, for eight sons of prominent Arabs in each year, commencing in 1938. The additional buildings required will be erected in 1937. By the end of 1936 the new water supply, provided by means of a hydraulic ram, had been installed. The health of the pupils has been excellent; a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the schools. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows:—

GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Boys.*

(i) Twenty elementary schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises Swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mohammedan religious instructions. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

(ii) Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, where an eight-year elementary-middle course is provided. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added. It was decided at the end of 1935 to close down gradually the middle section of the Pemba central school, as it was not justifying the expenditure involved. Accordingly one class was closed at the beginning of 1936, and another at the end of that year, when the school reopened for the new session.

(iii) A rural boarding school which provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

(iv) A secondary school, open to all nationalities, with 47 pupils.

(v) An adult evening school for illiterates with a roll of 59 pupils.

(*b*) *Girls.*

(i) An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 232 girls of whom 59 were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

(ii) An elementary school in Pemba with 25 girls on the roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 2,066 boys and 257 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,090 were attending urban schools and 1,233 were pupils of rural schools.

MISSIONS.

Missionary activities among Africans may be summarized as follows:—

(i) Four elementary boys' schools with a combined roll of 70.

(ii) One elementary girls' school with a roll of 8.

(iii) Two elementary mixed schools with a combined roll of 53.

(iv) An elementary upper-middle boys' school (U.M.C.A.) recruited from families of local and mainland Christians with a roll of 49 pupils all of whom are boarders.

(v) Nineteen adult schools with 322 men and 20 women on the rolls.

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.

Comorian.—The Comorian community maintains an elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building. Last year there were 44 boys and 17 girls on the roll.

Indian Education.

A Government grant-in-aid system allows up to 25 per cent. of recurrent expenditure. Five schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of this grant, while in 1936 a special grant which amounted to 66 per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian-aided schools was 891 boys and 671 girls, while in unaided schools there were 371 boys and 285 girls, a total of 2,218 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,431 if to this figure be added 85 boys and 128 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

In 1936 it was decided that Indian pupils might be admitted to the Rural Middle Boarding School described above, on condition that they had adequate knowledge of Swahili and were

willing to accept all the rules of the school, especially as regards food, clothing and worship. Amongst the pupils selected for enrolment in 1937 were one Indian and two Baluchis.

Medical Inspection and Care.

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls' School and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Government Central School. In all 715 children received clinical attention.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poorhouse, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Scheme.

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

For the staff of aided schools, a provident scheme is under consideration.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief " lung " of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting has become very popular among town boys. In 1936 there were four Arab and African and four Indian troops in addition to three Arab and African and four Indian Wolf Cub packs with a combined enlistment of 352 scouts and cubs and 25 scouters and cubbers.

The Chief Scout visited Zanzibar in December, 1935, and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the progress that had been made and the high standard of the work accomplished.

The Girl Guide movement was inaugurated in Zanzibar at the time of the visit of the Chief Guide. It has made such rapid progress that at the end of 1936 there were already three troops of guides, and one pack of brownies, all Indian, comprising in all 119 guides and brownies and 4 guiders.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

Construction of six miles of new main-road was commenced in 1936. This new road connects Mchangani to Kinyasini.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road...	12	,,	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi Road	41	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14·75	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6·25	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5·75	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani Road	7·25	,,	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	,,	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba:—

Mkoani-Wete ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	,,	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake-Wesha Road.	4	,,	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete-Matangatwani Road.	6·16	,,	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

In addition to the above, the following feeder roads, linking up the remoter areas to the main-road system, are in various stages of construction:—

Zanzibar.

Uroa Road ...	5	miles.	Northwards along the east coast from Chwaka.
Paje Road ...	8	,,	Eastwards from mile 24 on the Makunduchi Road.
Kigunda Road ...	6	,,	Northwards from mile 26 on the Kinyasini-Mkokotoni road.

Pemba.

Mtambwe Road...	8	,,	Eastwards from the Mtambwe peninsula to the main road system.
Jambangome Road.	3	,,	Eastwards from Jambangome to the main road system.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and bi-weekly passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London—Cape service at Nairobi.

The Zanzibar Aerodrome has been enlarged.

In Pemba the aerodrome constructed in 1935 was opened for traffic and has been enlarged.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 220 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low. In the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only Shs.1·13 cents.

Posts.

During the year, 588 vessels arrived and 562 sailed with mails, compared with 596 and 566, respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1935 and 1936 is given below:—

	1935.	1936.
Letter mail (approximately)—		
Foreign	852,200	869,000
Inland	135,600	138,500
Transit	22,400	23,000
Parcel mail (actual)—		
Inland	284	124
Foreign	9,516	8,909
	1,020,000	1,039,533

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on a few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

There was again considerable increase in postal traffic by air during 1936, when approximately 52,300 articles, as compared with 43,100 in 1935, were despatched, showing an increase of 22 per cent.

The number of parcels handled both ways was 194 as compared with 188 in 1935.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 7,000 messages, including press and meteorological messages, annually.

There are no inland telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1936 was 341, representing a total of net registered tonnage of 1,748,727; a decrease of 16 ships and an increase of 91,668 net tons as compared with figures for 1935.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1936 was 291 with a total net registered tonnage of 165,058, an increase of 47 ships and 16,869 net tons over 1935 figures.

During 1936 the number of native vessels entered was 2,421 with an aggregate tonnage of 46,632, as compared with 2,677 vessels of 51,688 tons in 1935.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintained a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The " Tirrenia " Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports, also a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Hamburg-Amerika, the Woermann, and the Deutsche Ost-Africa Lines maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This combine also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen, Yamashita, and Kawasaki Lines called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York—East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf, 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

With a view to making the attractions of Zanzibar accessible to visitors a Tourist Traffic Committee has been inaugurated. The Committee is taking steps to improve facilities for landing and embarkation of passengers at the Port of Zanzibar.

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and a private firm of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and Company. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Clove Growers' Association assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

In pursuance of the Currency Decree 1935, East African Currency Board notes and coin became legal tender on and from the 1st January, 1936, replacing the previous currency which consisted of British Indian Rupee silver, Seyyidieh copper pice and Zanzibar Currency Board notes which ceased to be legal tender on and from the 6th April, 1936.

The standard coin is the East African Currency Board shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). East African Currency Board notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs.10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency has been controlled since the 1st January, 1936, and is maintained at parity with sterling, by the operations of the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in the Protectorate by a Currency Officer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

	Weights.	lb.
Frasila:	For produce generally	35
Gisla:	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks	180

Tola: For gold and silver: equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas=1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or keila: Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba: Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the improved financial position, the Extraordinary Works Programme was large, building work being above the average for the last ten years. The main item was complete new workshops and stores for Public Works, Electricity and Stores Department.

Public Works Recurrent.—These included road maintenance, maintenance of harbour works and water supply, and maintenance of buildings.

Loan Works.—Twenty-one miles of road were waterproofed during the year. A contribution towards the cost of this was received from the Colonial Development Fund.

A loan of £4,500 was also received for the construction of a second Clove Storage Shed. The shed was practically completed by the end of the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are:—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1936 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1936.*	*Criminal jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1936.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in :— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Shs. 75.	(1) 211 (2) 257
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (*a*) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Shs. 1,500. (*b*) Civil suits not exceeding Shs. 750.	(1) 215 (2) } (3) } 131 (4) } (5) 545 (6) 424 (7) Nil	Nil.	
First, Second and Third Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	*First Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs. 2,250. *Second and Third Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs. 750.	(1) 2,453 (2) — (3) — (4) } (5) } 1,432 (6) }	*First Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Shs. 4,500. and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. *Second Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, fine not exceeding Shs. 750 and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes. *Third Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Shs. 225.	(1) 1,572 (2) 122 (3) — (4) 607 (5) 517 (6) 173
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 102 (*b*) 24 (*c*) 128 (*d*) 23	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 12 (*b*) 14 (*c*) 14 (*d*) 36

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 1 European Chief Inspector, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 1 teacher, 473 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen, 14 followers and 5 literate constables.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were three deaths and eleven invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and seventeen cases of grave crime were reported, of which 8 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 460 true cases, of which 158 ended in conviction, with 49 cases pending.

Of 3,257 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or local Decrees 2,294 ended in conviction.

There were four cases of murder, one of attempted murder and two cases of manslaughter.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 280 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,348 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 173·32. One juvenile was admitted for a short term.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year 20 Decrees were passed of which 16 were amending Decrees. The following is a list of the more important of these enactments and contains a short summary of the objects and reasons therefor:—

Alienation of Land (*Restriction and Evidence*) (*Amendments*). *Nos.* 1 *and* 9.—The object of these Decrees was to extend for further periods the moratorium effected by Section 19 of the principal Decree (Cap. 112) which is applicable in the case of debts secured by mortgaged land owned by Arabs and Africans. The extension is now of indefinite duration, but it is expected that the remedial legislation necessary to effect a settlement of the indebtedness problem will be introduced in 1937.

Pawnbrokers (*Amendment*) *No.* 2.—This amending Decree was enacted to overcome the difficulty presented by the unsuitability of the conversion table contained in the third schedule of the Currency Decree, 1935, for the purpose of interpreting Sections 15 and 16 of the principal Decree (Cap. 86) in the terms of the new currency, owing to the fact that such conversion does not yield a mathematically accurate integral figure which could be applied to pawnbroking transactions.

Marriage and Divorce (*Mahommedan*) *Registration* (*Amendment*) (*No.* 4.—This amending Decree was enacted to provide that the disability from taking notice of unregistered marriages and divorces which is imposed upon the courts by Section 20 of the principal Decree (No. 8 of 1935) shall apply equally to the case of unregistered revocations of revocable divorces.

Dangerous Drugs (*Amendment*) *No.* 7.—This amending Decree was enacted so as to describe more completely the various constituents of Indian hemp included in the definition of Dangerous Drugs in the principal Decree (Cap. 64), and to include " coca leaves " in the said definition.

Native Hut Tax (*Remission and Exemption*) (*Amendment*) *No.* 8.—This amending Decree was enacted for the purpose of enabling remissions and exemptions to be granted by Administrative Officers in charge of districts in certain cases in respect of native hut tax. Under the principal Decree (Cap. 98) exemptions from payment of the tax can only be granted by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council, and this has proved inconvenient in certain individual cases where remission or exemption is desirable on the score of poverty, infirmity or old age, the merits of which cases are best known to the Administrative Officer concerned in the collection of the tax.

Revised Edition of the Laws (*Annual Supplements*) *No.* 10. —This Decree was enacted to make provision for the preparation and issue of an annual supplement to the Laws of the

Protectorate, which will contain a complete record of all legislation enacted between the date of the last revision of the Laws (the 31st December, 1934) and the 31st December of the year next preceding the date of the issue of the supplement, and remaining in force on the later date.

Ngoma Regulation (*Amendment*) *No.* 11.—The amendment of the definition of " Ngoma " in the principal Decree (Cap. 36) effected by this Decree is designed to bring every form of Oriental entertainment and dance held publicly during the prescribed hours under the control of the District Commissioner, irrespective of its accompaniment by music, drumming or singing. The characteristic of such accompaniment in the existing definition excludes from control dances such as the *Raz-ha,* which is accompanied by the display of naked swords but is not invariably accompanied by music, drumming or singing. Opportunity has been taken to omit from the definition the reference to the *Kinanda,* which connotes a musical instrument and is not, therefore, agreeable to the context.

External Probates (*Amendment*) *No.* 12.—The provisions of Section 5 of the principal Decree (Cap. 14), as it existed prior to the amendment effected by the present Decree, enabled probate and letters of administration granted by a British Court outside the Protectorate to be sealed in the Protectorate only when proof was forthcoming either that estate duty had been paid on the property liable to such duty in the Protectorate, or that security for the full value of the property (not the amount of the estate duty payable) had been given. The effect of this provision would appear to be to disable the courts from requiring evidence either of payment of duty or of security given therefor, and in that respect the provision differed from the conditions precedent to the grant of internal probate and letters of administration. The section as replaced by this Decree makes it clear that the two alternatives relate to different subject-matter, and opportunity has been taken to enable security for estate duty to be given in such cases instead of actual payment. Opportunity has further been taken to dispense with the conditions precedent as to the payment of duty and security in the case of applications under the Decree by the Administrator-General.

Councils (*Amendment*) *No.* 14.—The object of this Decree is to amend the principal Decree (Cap. 28) in the following respects:—

(*a*) To make it clear that an Official Member of the Executive or Legislative Councils on ceasing to hold office under the Government ceases to be a Member of the Councils. Effect is given to this by Section 2 and 4 of the Decree.

(*b*) To remove any doubt which might be occasioned by the terms of Section 16 of the principal Decree as to whether the provisions of Articles 23 and 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, which *inter alia* require the counter-signature of the British Resident to make Decrees binding on the persons to whom that Order extends, apply equally to Orders and other enactments made under the authority of and having the force and effect of a Decree. Effect is given to this by Section 3 (*b*) of the Decree.

Government Savings Bank, No. 16.—This Decree was enacted to replace the Government Savings Bank Decree (Cap. 77) and to give effect to the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the savings bank systems in the Colonies. The broad principle reflected by the Decree is to make the savings bank financially sound and self-supporting independently of general Protectorate funds.

Arab and African Guardianship (Amendment) No. 17.—The powers of a guardian under the principal Decree (Cap. 17) to utilize the corpus of the property of which he has the care for the ward's benefit is restricted to one-half of the property. Circumstances occasionally arise where it is manifestly in the interests of the ward that judicial sanction may be given to the utilization of more than one-half of the property on his behalf. The object of the amendment was to confer such power upon the courts. The new Section 4A by which this was effected follows the provisions of Section 57 of the Trustee Act, 1925, a provision which has been much resorted to by trustees in England who, though anxious to comply with the reasonable wishes of their *cestuis que trust,* are not minded to incur the risk of committing a breach of trust.

Native Liquor Regulation (Amendment) No. 18.—The amendment of the principal Decree (Cap. 45) effected by this Decree was designed to confer upon the authorities greater powers than are afforded by the principal Decree to counteract the growing evil of manufacture and consumption of native liquor within the Protectorate. The amendments which call for explanation are as follows:—

(*a*) The new definition of " native liquor " introduces no alteration of substance (except the inclusion of the liquors known as *mvinyo ya tende* and *Kangara* which are well-known liquors of native consumption), but is designed to clarify the meaning of the existing definition and to remove doubt.

(*b*) Section 3 of the principal Decree which prohibits certain acts in relation to native liquor has been extended so as to include manufacture and the tapping of palm trees by which process certain kinds of native liquor are obtained.

(*c*) The new Section 5A was designed to facilitate proof of the commission of an offence in the case of persons whose association with the discovery of native liquor is such as to raise a *prima facie* presumption of their being concerned in its illicit possession. As regards the landlord who is actually living on the premises at the time of such discovery, it was considered to be a fair presumption that he is aware of the illicit practice which is being conducted in his own house, and, if he has such knowledge, that it is no hardship to cause him to share the criminal responsibility.

(*d*) The new Section 5B was designed to simplify proof of analyses of native liquor made by a government chemist, which is especially convenient in the case of prosecutions instituted at some distance (such as Pemba) from headquarters.

(*e*) The new Section 5C supplies the necessary power to order the confiscation and destruction of utensils used in connection with contraventions of the Decree.

Public Markets (Amendment) No. 20.—It has been the practice over a long period to levy a fee of 10 per cent. of the realized value of goods sold in public markets which have not been leased under the provisions of the principal Decree (Cap. 35). Although reference is made in Section 7 of that Decree to the market rents heretofore levied of a character corresponding to the fee above-mentioned, it does not appear that the levying of this fee, or indeed of any charge whatsoever in such markets, was authorised by existing law. The object of the amending Decree was to legalize the existing practice, and to take power to levy similar charges in the future.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years:—

	Revenue. £ '000s.	*Expenditure.* £ '000s.
1931	536	581
1932	456	459
1933	475	449
1934	451	440
1935	457	434
1936	476	446

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1936, amounted to £305,946 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balances.

Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1936 was £135,161 of which £9,000 represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1936 was £116,975.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to £140,902, the main items being Port and Light Dues £17,516, Court Fees £5,027, Government Steamers £12,481, Wharfage £8,691, Agricultural Produce £8,561, Post Office £21,295 and Electricity £22,707.

Rents of Government Property and Interest amounted to £34,338.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to £18,599 of which Trading Licences accounted for £6,362.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(*b*) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber-soled boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres.

(*d*) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations, but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties is as follows:—

" . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined, together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation. Provided further that the Comptroller of Customs may, in respect of goods imported by air, reduce the cost of freight to be added to the value for purposes of assessment of duty to a figure not less than one-fourth of the actual cost of such freight.

" For the purposes of this section, the expression ' domestic value ' shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country ".

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Duty Decree (Cap. 95, Laws of Zanzibar, 1934), imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected, Shs.1·50.

Exchange of Property.—The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease.—Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount secured, Shs.1·50.

Hut Tax.

The hut tax is levied on native type buildings in the townships at a flat rate of Shs.4·50 per hut per annum. These huts are exempted from sanitary and lighting rates. The yield in 1936 was £1,216.

XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys (*Maps*).—All the survey sheets have been forwarded to the Ordnance Survey for reproduction. Approximately two-thirds of the sheets have been printed and received in Zanzibar. The balance will be completed early in 1937.

Cadastral Survey.—Various small cadastral surveys in connection with Government sales and acquisitions have been carried out in both Pemba and Zanzibar Island. The enlargement of the Kisauni Aerodrome has necessitated extra surveys.

As a result of the experiments mentioned in the 1935 Report it was decided to survey holdings for registration purposes on the basis of aerial photography. The long outstanding case concerning the division of the Mgagadu Estate, Pemba Island, amongst the heirs, was utilized as a final testing ground for the new survey organization. The survey was carried out during the August, September, October dry period and amply demonstrated the great possibilities in the use of aerial photographs for cadastral purposes in Zanzibar. The work was based on photographs taken by a private firm with a 10-in. lens at 5,200 ft. The same firm was employed to produce an aerial mozaic of Zanzibar Town.

The demarcation of shehia boundaries has been expedited as much as possible. By the end of the year 44 shehias had been completed leaving a balance of 94 still to be done.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar (*Town*).		*Pemba* (*Wesha*).	
	1892–1935.	*1936.*	*1899–1935.*	*1936.*
Temperature of the air :—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima ...	84·4	84·7	86·3	86·5
Mean of daily minima ...	76·6	77·4	75·8	73·3
Mean of daily range ...	7·8	7·4	10·5	13·2
Mean	80·5	81·1	81·1	79·9
Rainfall (inches)	60·02	77·15	72·93	100·59
Rainy days	104	103	161·4	149

Principal Events.

The early part of the year was overshadowed by the death of His Majesty King George V in January, by a riot of "Manga" Arabs on the 7th February and by anxiety as to the health of His Highness the Sultan whose complete recovery did not take place until August. By this time the trade outlook was better, the prices of both clove and copra having improved,

though the clove crop was very poor in quantity, and the rising tide of comparative prosperity accorded well with the enthusiastic celebration of His Highness's Silver Jubilee in December.

2. The riot of the 7th February was mainly due to discontent amongst the Arab traders and copra makers at the Government's efforts to improve the quality of Zanzibar copra. It resulted in the deaths of Mr. I. H. D. Rolleston, Assistant District Commissioner, and Assistant Inspector Camur-ud-deen of the Zanzibar Police. The situation was brought under control within a few hours. A Commission of Inquiry into the causes of the disturbance was set up and its report was published on the 13th May.

3. The Currency Decree, 1935, introduced the East African shilling into the Protectorate as the legal tender on the 1st January, 1936, in place of the Indian rupee. Little objection was encountered in exchanging the respective note issues or silver coins, but the subsidiary copper coins were not readily accepted at first and an unknown but not inconsiderable, number of pice were still in use at the end of the year.

4. The change of currency necessitated a fresh issue of postage and revenue stamps and in commemoration of the Sultan's Jubilee in December a special issue of the 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents denominations was made.

5. The Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness, which had been published in September, 1935, together with the related problems of control of land alienation and the survey and registration of titles to land, continued to be under close examination throughout the year.

6. Mr. B. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant of London, was commissioned by the Secretary of State to report on the Clove Industry of Zanzibar with special reference to the activities of the Clove Growers Association. His report was published on the 4th December and accepted in principle.

7. On the 25th of August there occurred the death of Mr. R. J. Dunlop, Manager of the local branch of the National Bank of India. He was an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, a member of the Board of the Clove Growers Association and a valued adviser both to the Government and members of the public.

8. During the months of August and September His Excellency visited South Africa in connection with the Transport Conference and the opening of the Johannesburg Exhibition.

9. For the first time in the history of Zanzibar a Health Exhibition was held and was largely attended by the public, who evinced great interest. The initiation of this form of propaganda was possible owing to the generous grant to the Peace Memorial Museum by the Carnegie Trust for educational health measures.

10. On the 25th of September, a two-day Agricultural Show was opened by His Highness the Sultan at the Kizambani Agricultural Experimental Station. A Health Exhibition was staged at the same time. The show was the first of its kind in the Island and warrants hopes that development on these lines will bring home to the public the great agricultural potentialities of the country.

11. On the 9th of December, His Highness the Sultan completed the twenty-fifth year of his reign. The various communities of the Protectorate participated with great enthusiasm in the Silver Jubilee celebrations which were postponed until the 28th-30th December, as the true date fell within the fasting month of Ramadhan. His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to appoint His Highness to be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and Seyyid Abdulla, his son and heir, to be an Honorary Companion of that Order.

APPENDIX I.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Title of Publication.	*Circulation*	*Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.*		*Postage.*	*Address of London Agent, if any.*
Government Publications.		*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)	400	25	12 50	10*	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Annual Blue Book		15 00		60	
Annual Trade Report (obtainable on application at the Customs House)		3 00		25	
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926 ...		7 50		40	
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		4 50		15	
Guide to Swahili Examinations, 1927		3 00		15*	
Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934, Vol. I (Cloth) ...		20 00		1 50	do. do.
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. II (,,) ...		20 00		1 45	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. III (,,) ...		20 00		1 10	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. IV (,,) ...		20 00		2 00	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. I (Half calf)		30 00		1 50	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. II (,,)		30 00		1 45	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. III (,,)		30 00		1 10	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. IV (,,)		30 00		2 00	
,, ,, Supplements to the, 1935-1936		15 00		40	
Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each Session)...		3 00		10*	
Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929...		75		10	
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928		12 50		60	

Title of Publication.	Circulation	Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.		Postage.	Address of London Agent, if any.
Government Publications.—(continued).		*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931		1 50		10	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Report on the Native Census, 1924		1 50		10	
Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921		75		10	
Report on the Palæontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927		21 00		75	
Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1929		1 50		10	
Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar, 1921		1 50		10	
Report of the Commission on Agricultural Indebtedness and Memorandum thereon by the Government of Zanzibar ...		1 50		10	
Report of Zanzibar Government Delegates to the Jeanes Conference held at Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, from 27th May to 6th June, 1935, and Memorandum thereon by a Committee composed of the Directors of Agriculture, Medical Services and Education with a Note by the Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education		2 25		15	
Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grant-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935...		1 50		10	
Statistics of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1893-1935		1 00		10	do. do.
Zanzibar Law Reports, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I		37 50		1 60	
,, ,, ,, 1923 to 1927, Vol. III		12 00		30	
,, ,, ,, 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV		3 75		30	
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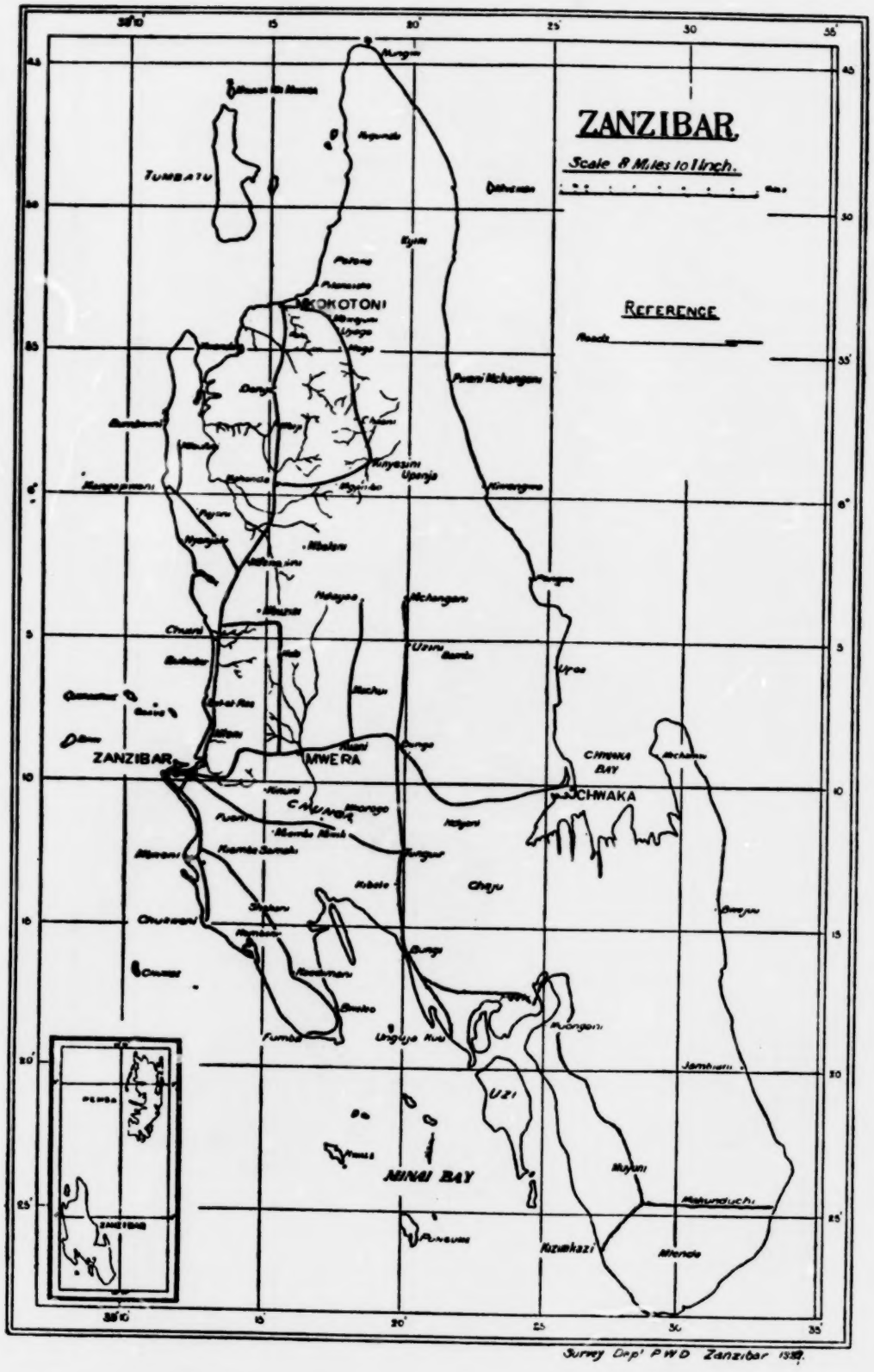
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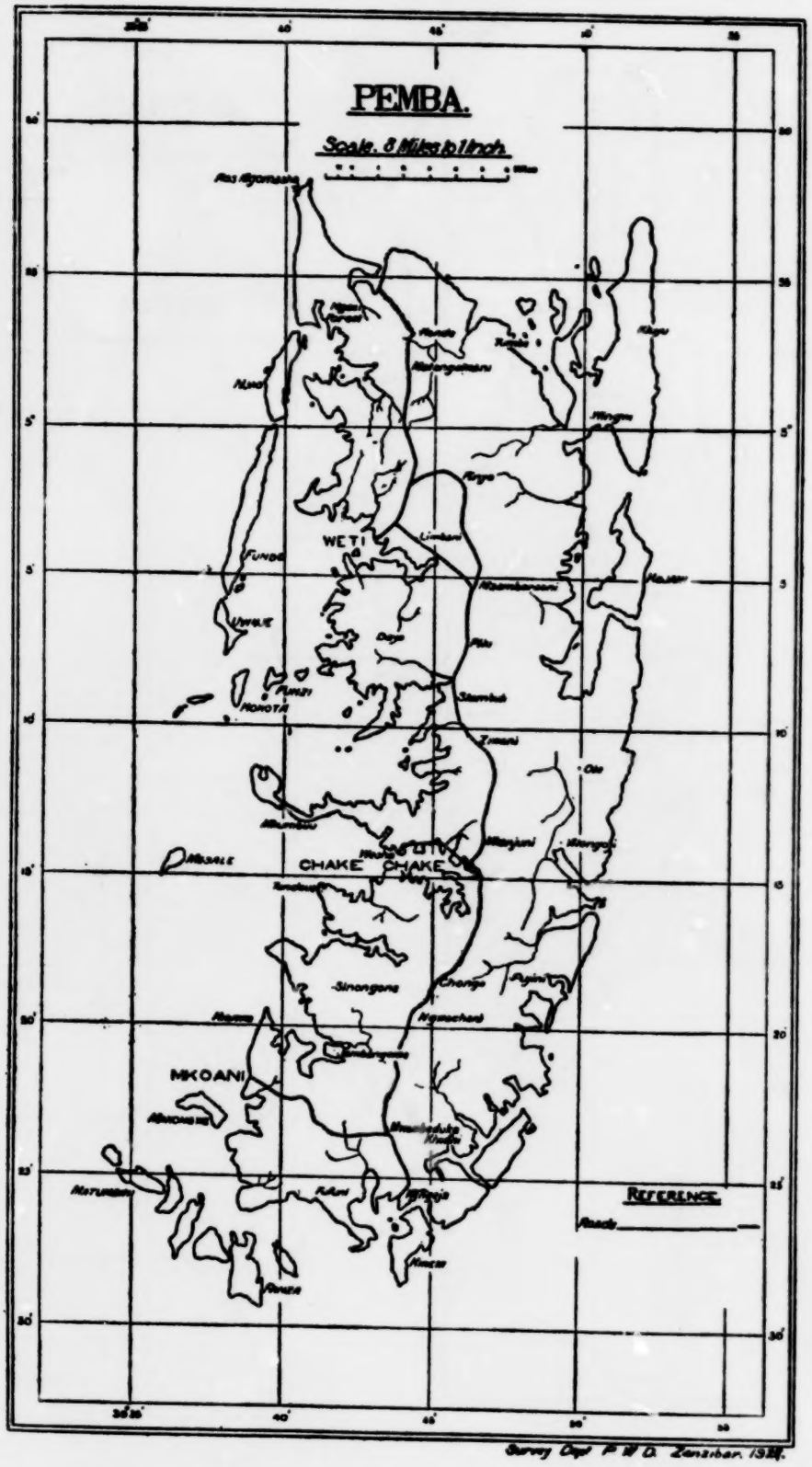

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1937

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in

November and December before the recurrence of the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° F. and the mean minimum 76·6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° F. and 76·1° F., respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate

Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Treasurer (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but all the civil and most of the criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Shs.22/50 to Shs.37/50 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Shs.18 to Shs.27 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1937 was 243,135, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date

of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

ZANZIBAR ISLAND.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,573	1,536	3,366	11,475
Africans	26,646	37,068	49,439	113,153
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

PEMBA ISLAND.

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 17·0 per thousand and the death-rate 16·9; registration of births and deaths is unreliable. The infant mortality-rate was 64·0 but it is believed that the correct rate may be a hundred per thousand births.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 2,170 and in Pemba District 1,026.

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1937, to 31st December, 1937.)

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans ...	792	—	792	765	—	765
Indians	7,056	96	7,152	7,228	118	7,346
Arabs	1,145	1,172	2,317	739	647	1,386
Africans	3,429	1,357	4,786	3,734	1,156	4,890
Miscellaneous ...	428	56	484	443	—	443
Totals ...	12,850	2,681	15,531	12,909	1,921	14,830

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shown as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
New cases ...	157,167	159,686	130,115	128,235	125,542
In-patients ...	4,815	4,463	3,853	4,413	4,685
Total attendances ...	502,672	536,242	444,175	459,170	448,379
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,320	1,299	1,151	1,016	954
Surgical operations (minor) ...	3,040	3,370	2,683	2,295	3,220

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Males	73·2	74·5	73·6	73·9	71·4	72·8
Females ...	26·8	25·5	26·4	26·1	28·6	27·2

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the

investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1933. *Per cent.*	*1934.* *Per cent.*	*1935.* *Per cent.*	*1936.* *Per cent.*	*1937.* *Per cent.*
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	11	13	12	13	14
Nervous	6	7	6	6	6
Respiratory ...	7	7	8	7	8
Digestive	26	27	30	26	26
Skin and cellular tissue	32	29	27	28	26
External causes ...	7	7	8	8	8
Others	11	10	9	12	12

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostosmiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthis infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostosmiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

Funzi, as a Leper Settlement, was abandoned in 1936. Those lepers from Zanzibar were transferred to the more congenial and convenient surroundings at Walezo where they are accommodated in huts on the slopes beyond the infirmary four miles from Zanzibar Town, while Pemba lepers were housed in a new settlement four miles north of Wete, at Makondeni. A few lepers are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

—	*Zanzibar Island.*		*Pemba Island.*		*Total.*
	Zanzibar Town.	*District.*	*Towns.*	*District.*	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital	1	—	3	—	4
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House	—	1	—	—	1
Makondeni Leper Colony ...	—	—	—	1	1
Eye Disease Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	2	13	—	7	22
Walezo Leper Colony ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	10	15	3	8	36
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	*95	—	101	—	196
Special Native hospital ...	81	192	—	—	273
Total	190	192	101	—	483
Cases admitted—					
European	77	—	—	—	77
Asiatic and African in hospitals	2,215	676	1,481	—	4,382
African in sub-dispensaries	—	129	—	—	129
Total	2,292	805	1,481	—	4,588
Out-Patient repetitious attendances—					
Hospitals	106,012	43,235	79,736	—	228,983
Sub-dispensaries	42,573	123,644	—	53,179	219,396
Total	148,585	166,879	79,736	53,179	448,379
Total New Cases—					
European	333	—	—	—	333
Asiatic and African in hospitals	23,245	11,272	27,885	—	62,402
African in sub-dispensaries ...	12,865	35,324	—	14,618	62,807
Total	36,443	46,596	27,885	14,618	125,542

* 20 extra temporary beds are in use on the verandah of Zanzibar Hospital.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur.

A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

The developed land in the Protectorate, in the island of Zanzibar as well as in Pemba, lies mainly to the west of the centres of the two islands and has never been accurately surveyed.

Generally speaking most of the best land at higher elevations has been planted with cloves (of which the Protectorate produces 83 per cent. of the world's supply) and that in the lower areas with coconuts.

The annual crops, including a little tobacco and a considerable amount of citrus, certain quantities of which are exported each year, consist mainly of starches such as cassava, rice, maize, sweet potatoes, and a few yams with very small quantities of legumes of which the commonest are cowpeas and pigeon peas; but practically no oil bearing seeds are cultivated.

The crop year in Zanzibar opens in July and finishes the following June, and during the last 12 months a record crop of approximately 12½ lakhs of frasilas of cloves has been gathered after two very lean years.

The manufacture of copra has continued to improve and in spite of a very considerable consumption for edible purposes and for the expression of oil an export figure of over 14,000 tons was reached in 1937.

There are no known mineral deposits and only one or two forests of little extent. Consequently no question has arisen of the control of concessionary rights for the development of timber or mineral resources. The cutting and removal of wood grown on Government land is prohibited except under written permit. Fish of exceptional quality and flavour are exceedingly plentiful, but the fisheries are not organized and depend for the main part on the catches made in fish traps and in the local " ngalawas " or dug-out canoes with outriggers.

The manufacture of agricultural products is confined to the distillation of clove oil and the expression of oil from coconuts and from imported groundnuts, but quantities of these oils are consumed locally and accurate figures of production are not available.

Of the land at present uncultivated the greater proportion will be required for pasturage if the local stock-industry is to be developed. At present live-stock are few in number, being estimated at not more than 35,000 of which only 10,000 are in Zanzibar, although conditions favour an increase in the numbers of cattle. Approximately 4,000 cattle are required annually by the local butchers in addition to those required for road transport and general farm work, and the exceeding high price maintained locally for fresh meat is said to be due to the perpetual shortage of local raw material in the shape of good quality cattle.

Arable land is almost entirely privately-owned and a considerable acreage of it has been heavily mortgaged. In the past year Government has been engaged in the preparation of legislation designed to free the land from debt. It is intended that Govenrment shall purchase the interest in all mortgages secured on land after they have been adjudicated in the courts, and that repayment of these debts to Government shall then take place in instalments over a term of years.

The Arabs, Swahilis and Indians who own all the arable land, with the exception of a few Government Plantations, have hitherto showed no disposition to co-operate in the actual production of their crops.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) continued to apply. Under the former, by Rules, an additional grade of cloves known as " Technical Grade " was established for the use of the specialized market which manufactures vanillin.

Small-Holdings Experiment.

MAHONDA.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators with whom, in the opinion of many competent observers, lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme was to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he might cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family would provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they ripened, while his other crops would occupy him at other times and would provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

Of the original 51 plots, 49, which vary in size between one and four acres, were allotted to selected applicants. Of these, 22 have made permanent or temporary abodes on their holdings, the remainder continuing to reside in established homes in the vicinity. As a consequence of the comparatively poor clove harvests of 1935-6 and 1936-7, the majority of the holders were, at the end of 1937, in arrear with the payment of instalments. It is hoped, however, that the excellent harvest of 1937-8 will put a different complexion on the matter, although it has been found that many of the holders are reluctant to pay their instalments.

There was no extension of the scheme during 1936-7.

KITOPE.

The former Government plantation of Kitope, 685 acres in area, lies about two miles east of Mile 13 on the North Road. It was originally divided into two parts by a fire belt, two-thirds consisting of cloves and coconuts, the remainder consisting of bush with a few scattered coconuts.

Owing to its inaccessible situation and to its distance from other Government-owned properties, it proved both uneconomic and difficult to manage. It was therefore decided, in 1934, to dispose of it. The Government plantation of Mahonda referred to above was, at this time, being divided into plots varying in size from one to five acres, and Kitope was therefore divided into larger units for sale to men of some financial standing.

The cultivated area was accordingly divided into six blocks making, with the bush area, seven lots in all.

It was reported in 1937 by an officer of the Agricultural Department that all blocks were being maintained as well as when the plantation was managed by Government, that some of the new owners had spent a good deal of money in cultivation, clearing of bush and planting of clove and coconut seedlings, one owner alone having planted 6,000 clove seedlings since entering into possession.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1. The trade of the Protectorate, both external and internal, is influenced mainly by the volume and value of the clove crop and to a lesser degree by the value of the exports of domestic copra.

These two crops represented on an average over the five years 1932-6, 82 per cent. of the Protectorate's total domestic exports.

The year 1937 has been excluded from the above average as owing to the unusual conditions which influenced the clove export trade during that year, i.e., the boycott of cloves in the Indian markets, exports were considerably below the average.

These conditions, however, did not affect the purchasing power of the Protectorate, as the change in the clove marketing con-

ditions whereby the Clove Growers' Association purchase all cloves offered for sale irrespective of the foreign demand of the moment, circulated more money than would have been represented by value of the cloves purchased for export only.

With the exception of a small quantity of locally-grown foodstuffs, all food and other requirements are imported.

Coconut oil, sesame oil and clove oil are manufactured for export.

While the improvement in general world trade conditions undoubtedly affected the prices of imports, its effect on exports was obscured by the conditions affecting the clove trade.

The following table shows total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports (including bullion and specie) during the five years, 1933-7:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-Exports.*
	£	£	£
1933	841,192	640,353	220,804
1934	767,038	592,864	172,163
1935	974,791	656,404	262,160
1936	871,072	801,286	235,265
1937	1,229,831	663,258	210,570

Imports were the highest in value since 1930 and the greatest in volume on record. The responsible factors being a record clove crop and improved world trade conditions.

Domestic exports show a considerable decrease as compared with 1936, which is accounted for by the peculiar conditions at present influencing the clove market as explained in the beginning of this chapter.

Re-exports.—The decrease is mainly due to cessation of exports to Italian Somaliland.

A table showing percentages of total imports from the principal countries of supply together with percentages for the Empire and the foreign countries for the years 1933-7:—

Countries.	*Years.*				
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Great Britain	13·75	16·92	21·02	20·97	22·88
India	12·09	15·78	7·14	8·65	8·24
Burma	16·64	12·64	10·40	8·08	11·46
Tanganyika	8·85	56·27	5·74	5·76	6·41
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·07	4·94	4·42	5·30	5·38
Australia	2·36	1·41	3·16	2·96	1·82
All other British Empire...	1·31	1·30	1·64	1·86	1·11
Total Empire ...	59·05	59·26	53·52	53·58	57·30
Japan	10·13	10·95	13·27	13·70	13·84
Dutch East Indies ...	7·10	6·38	6·20	6·06	5·39
United States of America	1·88	2·66	2·63	2·87	2·70
Holland	4·80	4·37	3·99	3·89	4·31
Germany	1·35	1·03	1·27	1·43	1·39
Persia	2·38	1·58	3·60	2·12	3·06
Portuguese East Africa ...	1·46	2·18	2·41	2·22	1·31
Siam	—	—	3·27	4·73	1·46
Belgian Congo	·18	·92	·96	2·22	1·71
All other foreign countries	9·61	8·65	7·07	5·35	6·00
Total foreign countries ...	38·89	38·72	44·67	44·59	41·17
By Parcel Post	2·06	2·02	1·81	1·83	1·53

The increase in the total percentage of the Empire trade, is mainly due to bullion and specie, motor cars and cotton piece-goods from Great Britain and to an increase in rice imports from Burma.

The decrease against foreign countries is accounted for by a decrease in the importation of pulse from Portuguese East Africa and in rice from Siam which latter is reflected in the larger imports from Burma.

The percentages of total domestic exports to principal countries of destination and the percentages for the Empire and the foreign countries for the last five years 1933-7 were:—

Countries.	*Years.*				
	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*
Great Britain	10·33	7·26	3·97	3·69	7·56
India	25·72	25·25	28·92	25·67	9·48
All other British Empire...	4·26	3·02	3·17	3·36	4·55
Total Empire ...	40·31	35·53	36·06	32·72	21·59
Dutch East Indies ...	25·45	33·34	31·49	38·07	30·11
France	6·52	1·52	8·94	15·58	19·20
Italy	10·18	10·68	9·00	·21	8·37
United States of America	10·79	11·93	5·91	6·90	8·49
Germany	2·53	2·27	2·89	2·63	6·33
Holland	·45	·69	1·92	·36	2·14
All other foreign countries	3·77	4·04	3·79	3·53	3·77
Total foreign countries ...	59·69	64·47	63·94	67·28	78·41

The increase against Great Britain and the decrease against India are due to the fact that while the former took more cloves, the latter took less owing to the clove boycott. Dutch East Indies also took less cloves while the increases against France, Italy and Germany are due to a large demand for copra.

The following is a statement showing principal countries of supply of chief items during the last two years 1936-7:—

Item.	*Unit.*	*1936.*		*1937.*		*1937.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of Supply.*
			£		£	*Value £'000.*
Rice	cwt.	289,187	115,944	387,190	162,080	Burma 137; Siam 17; India 8.
Cotton piece goods ...	lin. yd.	6,162,742	82,742	6,509,915	112,615	Japan 54; Holland 30; Great Britain 19; India 4; Arabia 5.
Motor spirit and petroleum	Imp. gall.	1,350,279	48,489	1,831,484	68,905	Persia 33; Dutch East Indies 24; United States of America 12.
Ivory	cwt.	1,228	40,559	1,142	45,653	Belgian Congo 20; Uganda 10; Tanganyika 9; Kenya 4; Portuguese East Africa 2.
Wheat flour	cwt.	60,532	30,399	47,650	31,965	Australia 22; India 7; Kenya 2.
Sugar	cwt.	81,923	28,849	103,833	41,433	Dutch East Indies 37; Portuguese East Africa 4.
Tobacco and cigarettes, manufactured.	lb.	158,680	23,313	206,038	27,835	Great Britain 14; Holland 14.
Silk and artificial silk piece goods.	lin. yd.	516,469	18,942	1,051,466	34,519	Japan 30; China 4.
Tea	lb.	453,606	17,597	400,691	17,134	Kenya 9; Japan 4; Dutch East Indies 3.
Sesame	ton	1,180	16,214	1,280	17,659	Tanganyika 11; Portuguese East Africa 5; Kenya 1.
Ghee (clarified butter) ...	lb.	416,845	12,415	401,327	16,581	India 5; Kenya 5; Tanganyika 5; Socotra 1.

The increased total imports for 1937 explain the increases shown above. The decrease recorded against the quantity of wheat flour must be attributed to the considerable increase in the cost of the Australian article.

Tea.—Smaller imports due to orders in 1936 in excess of requirements and to smaller re-exports during 1937.

Ghee.—This decrease in imports is accounted for by a very large increase in the unit value of this article which amounted to over 100 per cent. in the case of Socotra ghee since the middle of 1936.

The statement shows the principal items of exports to the chief countries of destination during the last two years 1936 and 1937:—

Item.	Unit.	1936.		1937.		1937.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Principal Countries of Destination.
			£		£	Value £'000.
Cloves	cwt.	205,687	618,671	121,128	411,654	Dutch East Indies 200; India 60; United States of America 52; Great Britain 35; Germany 32; Egypt 7; Straits Settlements 4; Australia 4; Canada 4; Aden 3; Union of South Africa 2; Japan 2.
Copra	ton	13,190	144,347	14,896	211,054	France 130; Italy 57; Holland 12; Germany 9; Great Britain 2.
Ivory	cwt.	1,170	45,535	1,162	52,901	India 24; Great Britain 15; Japan 8; China 4.
Cotton piece goods ...	lin. yd.	2,380,935	28,214	1,844,728	28,056	Tanganyika 21; Kenya 3; Aden 1; Portuguese East Africa 2; Arabia 1.
Motor spirit and petroleum	Imp. gall.	555,187	14,981	516,852	14,923	Tanganyika 15.
Sesame oil	lb.	439,947	6,754	418,194	6,948	Italian Somaliland 6; Arabia 1.
Clove oil	lb.	62,389	9,359	95,269	11,821	Great Britain 11; France 1.

Ivory, cotton piece-goods and petroleum are re-exports and fluctuate considerably. Clove oil exports have increased owing to a better demand from Great Britain.

The following statement shows the value of imports and exports of coin for the last five years 1933-7:—

Imports.	*1933.* £	*1934.* £	*1935.* £	*1936.* £	*1937.* £
Great Britain ...	8,270	4,657	58,754	76,700	148,100
India	22,605	54,183	291	—	150
Other countries ...	358	—	505	96	294
Exports.					
India	19,118	1,942	60,780	37,484	79
Other countries ...	—	302	280	—	—

Note.—The value of currency notes are excluded in the above table as they are not entered at their face value in the statistics.

The change noted in the countries of supply of coin from 1935, is accounted for by a change of currency from the Indian rupee to the East African shilling. The Currency Decree changing the coinage was enacted in December, 1935, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1936.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The adult male population of the Protectorate, as revealed by the Census of 1931, was 87,677, of which 48 per cent. were reported to be either plantation owners or peasant proprietors. Plantation and general labourers constituted 13 per cent., fishermen and sailors 9 per cent., shopkeepers 6 per cent., civil servants 5 per cent., undefined workers (skilled and unskilled) 4 per cent. and domestic servants 3 per cent. Of the remaining 12 per cent., 3 per cent. were returned as either blacksmiths, mechanics, carpenters, masons, potters or lime-burners.

Labour is employed principally on plantation cleaning, clove harvesting, public works and porterage. The local peasant proprietor cultivates ground crops but does not normally engage in the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose mainland natives visit the Protectorates, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes.

Clove-harvesting labour is supplied by the natives of the Protectorate and consists, for the most part, of small peasant proprietors who work on their own account save during the clove harvest when they take part in the harvesting operations on the larger estates. It is not without significance that an appreciable

proportion of these peasant proprietors proceed, year after year, to the same plantation where during the comparatively short picking season they live in specially erected huts made of the plaited leaves of the coconut palm. Their manner of life is akin to that to which they are accustomed in their own homes whilst their dietary is a more ample one, for meat is within their reach at this season and more fish is consumed than normally. In the more prolific harvests several thousands migrate to the sister island of Pemba, which is eight hours journey from Zanzibar; they are transported thereto in the Government steamers and are on arrival conveyed in motor vehicles, at the expense of the plantation owners, from the port of disembarkation to the scene of their labours.

This labour readily offers itself to contract for an average period of two months. Wages are by piece-work, and vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and to the size of the crop generally.

Local labour is capable of picking the clove crop, but when there is an abnormally heavy crop, the demand for labour exceeds the local supply of labourers who are willing to work. Formerly, a certain amount of mainland labour was recruited on such occasions but, in recent years, the tribes from which such labour was recruited have increasingly taken to the cultivation of economic crops, with the result that there is no longer the same incentive to leave their homes in search of work.

The clove harvest of 1937-8 was one of the heaviest on record, the demand for labour being in excess of the supply since many labourers cease work when they have earned what they consider to be a sufficient sum. The competition for labour was in consequence keen and both due and undue advantage was taken of it.

A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters, principally in Zanzibar Town. The work is heavy, but the wages are good.

No mining developments have so far taken place in the Protectorate. Industrial undertakings are confined to Zanzibar Town where there is a small clove oil distillery and a few small establishments devoted to the manufacture of ice, mineral water, and soap. The employees live in their own quarters in the native area of the town.

Domestic service is performed by males, a few women being employed as nursemaids although the service is usually performed by males. The extent to which female labour is employed in the Protectorate is best conveyed in the expression that " even the washerwomen are men."

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The various kinds of labour in which the inhabitants of the Protectorate are engaged are specified in Chapter VIII—Labour, which for the first time appears in these annual reports.

The natives in rural areas employed in the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations are paid at the rate approximately of 65 cents per diem or Shs.15 per mensem.

In clove harvesting, wages are by piecework and vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 10 to 20 cents a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Shs.3.00 per diem.

Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 75 cents per diem in the country and 85 cents in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, Shs.25 is an average figure.

In domestic service, wages vary from 12 to 55 shillings a month according to the attainments of the servant.

As much as Shs.1.30 cents to Shs.2.25 cents per diem can be earned by dock and warehouse porters. This work is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town ...	Shs.22 per month	... Shs.15 per month.
Country ...	Shs.18 per month	... Shs.12 per month.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows:—

(100 cents = Sh.1.)

	Cents.
Fish	20
Rice	15
Cassava	10
Bread	10
Tea	10
Total	65

= Shs.4.55 a week.

It is difficult to give information of value regarding the cost of living for Europeans. It may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927 Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last ten years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

The Rural Middle Boarding School at Dole, inaugurated in 1935, provides a further four years education for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus is practical, and includes, in addition to the ordinary school subjects, which are taught as far as possible with a rural bias, nature study, general and rural science, physiology, elementary surveying, carpentry, various native handicrafts and agriculture. In addition the pupils run their own poultry club under the supervision of one of the teachers.

There were 79 pupils on the roll in 1937 and at the end of the year 32 new pupils were selected for enrolment in 1938. By the end of 1936 the new water supply, provided by means of a hydraulic ram, had been installed. The health of the pupils has been excellent, a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the schools. The buildings are of native style.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows.

GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Boys.*

There are nineteen elementary rural schools providing a four-year vernacular course. Two of these are urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises Swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mohammedan religious instruction. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, provide an eight-year elementary-middle course. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added. The Zanzibar school comprises a three-year tailoring course for selected boys. It was decided at the end of 1935 to close down gradually the middle section of the Pemba central school as it was not justifying the expenditure involved. Accordingly one class was closed at the beginning of 1936, and the middle school will cease to exist at the end of 1938.

A rural boarding school provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

There is a secondary school, open to all nationalities, with 67 pupils.

An adult evening school is provided for illiterates and has a roll of 96 pupils.

(*b*) *Girls.*

An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 243 girls of whom 55 were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, housewifery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

Two elementary schools in Pemba with 35 girls on roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 1963 boys and 278 girls on the rolls. Of these 1070 were attending urban schools and 1171 were pupils of rural schools.

MISSIONS.

Mission educational activities are as follows:—

African.

	M.	*F.*
Universities' Mission to Central Africa:		
St. Paul's High School	55	—
Four day schools with total of	34	44
One adult night school	95	—

Holy Ghost Mission (Roman Catholic):		
Two elementary native schools with total of	34	10
Ten adult district schools with total of	103	5
Friends' Industrial Mission:		
Boarding school with total of	8	2
Day school with total of	1	5

Indian.

Holy Ghost Mission (Roman Catholic):		
St. Joseph's Convent School	75	124
St. Joseph's Middle School	30	—

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS.

Comorian.—The Comorian community maintains a small elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building.

Indian Education.

The Government grant-in-aid system is based on salary expenditure. Five schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of grants, while in 1937 a special grant which amounted to approximately 66 per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian-aided schools was 926 boys and 669 girls, while in unaided schools there were 357 boys and 285 girls, a total of 2,237 pupils in Indians schools, or 2,436 if to this figure be added 75 boys and 124 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

In 1936 it was decided that Indian pupils might be admitted to the Rural Middle Boarding School described above, on condition that they had an adequate knowledge of Swahili and were willing to accept all the rules of the school, especially as regards food, clothing and worship. Amongst the pupils selected for enrolment in 1937 were one Indian and two Baluchis.

Medical Inspection and Care.

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and, as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by

treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls' School and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Government Central School. In all 1,278 children received clinical attention.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poorhouse, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

Provident Scheme.

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

A provident scheme is under consideration for the staff of aided schools.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting and Cubbing continue to be very popular with boys of all communities in Zanzibar town. At the end of 1937 there were six Arab and African and four Indian troops of Boy Scouts as well as four Arab and African and five Indian packs of Wolf Cubs, with a total of 171 boy scouts and 157 wolf cubs. The local association also contained 13 scouters and 13 cubbers.

The Girl Guide movement in Zanzibar is steadily growing, and another new company was formed in July, 1937, of girls from St. Joseph's Convent. This brings the existing total to four guide companies and one bluebird flock. Lack of suitably trained guiders has been a slight drawback, but training classes have been started with a view to gaining local and permanent guiders. An Executive Committee and local Association were formed during the year, including ladies representing all communities. There only remains one lady member of the original committee formed by Lady Baden-Powell, and much praise is due to her for hard work in the interest of the girl guides of Zanzibar.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road...	12	,,	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi Road	41	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14·75	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6·25	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5·75	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani Road	7·25	,,	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	,,	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.
Peake Road	6	,,	Road from Mchangani to Kinyasini.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba:—

Mkoani-Wete ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	,,	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake-Wesha Road.	4	,,	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete-Matangatwani Road.	6·16	,,	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

The following feeder roads link up the remoter areas to the main-road system:—

Zanzibar.			
Uroa Road ...	5·25	miles.	Northwards along the east coast from Chwaka.
Paje Road ...	6	,,	Eastwards from mile 24 on the Makunduchi Road.
Pemba.			
Mtambwe Road...	6	,,	Eastwards from the Mtambwe peninsula to the main road system.
Jambangome Road.	3	,,	Eastwards from Jambangome to the main road system.

In addition to the above, the Kiwenga and Kigunda roads in Zanzibar and the Gando road in Pemba are in various stages of construction.

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a weekly mail and bi-weekly passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape service at Nairobi (laterly at Mombasa).

The Zanzibar aerodrome has been enlarged.

In Pemba the aerodrome constructed in 1935 was maintained.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 264 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 15 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low; in the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only Shs.1.

Posts.

During the year, 608 vessels arrived and 569 sailed with mails, compared with 588 and 562 respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1935 and 1936 is given below.—

	1935.	*1936.*
Letter mail (approximately)—		
Foreign	869,000	897,700
Inland	138,500	152,800
Transit	23,000	25,600
Parcel mail (actual)—		
Inland	124	136
Foreign	8,909	9,181
	1,039,533	1,085,417

The feeder service was maintained with marked regularity except on the few occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

The Empire Air Mail Scheme was inaugurated in July, under which all first-class mail exchanged between Empire countries on the Imperial Airways England-South Africa run was conveyed by air instead of by surface transport. The main feature of the scheme is the conveyance of letter mail without any surcharge beyond ordinary postage but based on half an ounce instead of one ounce unit.

The number of air parcels handled both way was 217 as compared with 194 in 1936. On the introduction of the above scheme the air parcel service was discontinued by Great Britain.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 8,000 messages, including press and meteorological messages, annually.

There are no inland telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1937 was 366, representing a total of net registered tonnage of 1,696,941; an increase of 25 ships and 113,272 net tons as compared with figures for 1936.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1937 was 319 with a total net registered tonnage of 200,384, an increase of 28 ships and 35,326 net tons over 1936 figures.

During 1936 the number of native vessels entered was 2,777 with an aggregate tonnage of 57,084, as compared with 2,421 vessels of 46,632 tons in 1936.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service to and from London via Suez, also a fortnightly service between Bombay and Durban via Zanzibar. This company also maintained a fortnightly coastal service between Lamu and Ibo. There is also a frequent coastal service of tugs and lighters operated by the African Wharfage Company, Limited.

The Bank Line Limited maintained a monthly service between Calcutta and Cape Town via Zanzibar.

Steamers of the Clan-Ellerman-Harrison and Ellerman-Bucknall Lines called at Zanzibar at monthly intervals.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service between Marseilles and Mauritius via Zanzibar and Madagascar.

The " Tirrenia " Line maintained a monthly service to and from Genoa via Suez, a monthly coastal service between Zanzibar and Red Sea ports, also a service to and from Venice via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The Hamburg-Amerika, the Woermann, and the Deutsche Ost-Africa Lines maintained a service to and from Hamburg via

Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction. This combine also operates a coastal steamer on the East African coast.

The Holland-Africa Lijn maintained a service to and from Rotterdam via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction, and the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij a monthly service between Zanzibar and Java.

The Osaka Shosen K.K. maintained a monthly service between Japan and Cape Town via Zanzibar. This service is occasionally extended to South America. Ships of the Kokusai Kisen, Yamashita, and Kawasaki Lines called, at approximate intervals of a fortnight, from Japan.

Steamers of the Robin Line called monthly on a New York-East Africa Service.

The American South African Line have also made Zanzibar a port of call in a monthly service between New York and East Africa.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba, and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

An excellent lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

The tourist Traffic Committee has reorganized the guides available for visitors and has standardized the fares for boat and rickshaw hire and guides' payment. In conjunction with Government the committee has published a small brochure, entitled " Zanzibar, The Spice Island of the Indian Ocean," which is available on request by those interested.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to increased funds being required for maintenance, the Extraordinary Works Programme was considerably reduced.

Public Works Recurrent.—More funds were made available for maintenance of harbour works, roads, water supplies, and buildings. Special repairs to wharf decking were taken in hand.

Loan Works.—7¼ miles of road were reconstructed and waterproofed and 21 miles of road waterproofed in 1936 received a second coating. A contribution towards the cost of this was received from the Colonial Development Fund.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are:—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts ...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1937 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1937.*	*Criminal jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1937.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' headquarters in :— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Shs.75.	(1) 136 (2) 215
Kathis ...	Kathis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (*a*) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Shs.1,500. (*b*) Civil suits not exceeding Shs.750.	(1) 342 (2) (3) 140 (4) (5) 553 (6) 499 (7) Nil	Nil.	
First, Second and Third Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	*First Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs.2,250. *Second and Third Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs.750.	(1) 3,986 (2) — (3) — (4) (5) 812 (6)	*First Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Shs.4,500, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. *Second Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, fine not exceeding Shs.750 and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes. *Third Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Shs.225.	(1) 1,614 (2) 205 (3) — (4) 468 (5) 506 (6) 200
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 65 (*b*) 37 (*c*) 143 (*d*) 18	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 8 (*b*) 18 (*c*) 32 (*d*) 42

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Superintendents, 1 European Chief Inspector, 2 European Inspectors, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 1 teacher, 478 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen and 12 followers.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were three deaths and three invalidings during the year.

Five hundred and forty-eight cases of grave crime were reported, of which 13 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 503 true cases, of which 155 ended in conviction, with 32 cases pending.

Of 3,105 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or local decrees, 2,165 ended in conviction.

There were three cases of murder, one of attempted murder and six cases of manslaughter.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 280 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,078 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 152·22.

Prison industries included tailoring, carpentry, rope and mat-making. One gang was employed daily in clearing the site of the new aerodrome.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year 28 Decrees were passed. The following is a list of the more important of these measures and contains a summary of the objects and reasons therefor:—

Leprosy (Repeal), No. 1.—The repeal of the Leprosy Decree (Cap. 63) effected by this Decree was actuated by the desire to abandon the compulsory powers of segregation and treatment of lepers, for which that Decree provided, in favour of a voluntary system which had already been subjected to experiment and proved satisfactory in the Protectorate.

Lunacy (Amendment), No. 2.—This amending Decree provides for the removal of lunatics outside the Protectorate, for which there was no provision in the principal Decree (Cap. 62) (other than criminal lunatics and lunatic criminals who by virtue of Article 27 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, can be so removed under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884). As there is no asylum within the Protectorate suitable for the reception of lunatics whose natural domicile is in more temperate regions, and, moreover, occasions may arise when the relatives of a lunatic certified in the Protectorate may wish to have him sent to a proper institution within their reach and be willing to bear the expense of his maintenance and removal, the absence of power to effect such removal might at any time prove embarrassing.

Merchant Shipping (Carriage of Munitions to Spain) Act, 1936, *(Application) and Merchant Shipping (Spanish Frontiers Observation) Act,* 1937, *(Application). Nos.* 6 *and* 10.—These Decrees were enacted for the purpose of extending the provisions of the Imperial Acts of 1936 and 1937, relating respectively to the carriage of munitions to Spain and the establishment of a system of observation of the Spanish Frontiers, to persons not subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924. The Acts were thus made of universal application within the Protectorate.

Plant Protection, No. 9.—This Decree has been enacted as a result of a suggestion made at the Conference of East African Governors held in 1935 that legislation on the subject of plant protection should be drafted for ultimate adoption by the Governments represented at the Conference which agreed in principle with the Report of the Conference on Co-ordination of Agricultural Research and Plant Protection held at Amani in 1934. The text of the Decree is modelled on the provisions of the Tanganyika Territory Plant Protection Ordinance, No. 9 of 1937.

Ground Rent Restriction (Continuance and Amendment), No. 11.—This amending Decree was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of a Committee set up by Government.

It provided for the continuance of the Ground Rent Restriction Decree (Cap. 109) for a further period of three years and, *inter alia,* introduced the following amendments into the principal Decree:—

(*a*) A definition of the area of a tenant's holding for the purpose of computing the standard ground rent payable in cases where the tenancy is not evidenced by written agreement, or where an exact description of the area is not contained in the agreement, was included by section 2 (*a*).

(*b*) Provision was made for the summary recovery of ground rents on the lines of the measures contained in the Summary Recovery of Government Debts Decree (Cap. 5) except that the fees leviable under that Decree were slightly raised in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee.

Agricultural Produce No. 13.—The Agricultural Produce Decree (Cap. 113), originally enacted in 1915, was intended to regulate and control dealings in agricultural produce, more especially cloves. The Decree was later extended to coconuts. The enactment of Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, No. 15 of 1937, creates a position in the Protectorate under which it will no longer be necessary to retain the provisions under the Agricultural Produce Decree in so far as the control of cloves is concerned, and in preference to amending the Decree it was considered that it should be replaced by a new measure, the provisions of which should be confined in the main to dealings in coconuts and copra, and the removal of these and other produce. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which had been appointed to enquire into the matter, opportunity was also taken to provide for a stricter control on the buying and selling of coconuts or copra and on the removal of such produce from one place to another, in order to minimize the possibility of theft, which had been found to be very prevalent in the Protectorate.

Provisions for the control of dealings in agricultural produce are contained in sections 3 to 7 which provide for the issue of dealers' licences and the keeping of registers. Section 8 will enable an effective control to be maintained on the actual operations of a dealer and thereby minimize the possibility of dealings in stolen produce.

By sections 9-11 no produce can in future be removed without the limits of a plantation unless accompanied by a permit, even if merely removed from one shamba to another belonging to the same owner.

Loitering in a plantation without a satisfactory reason has been made an offence (section 12 (*g*)) and the offender has been made liable to be arrested without warrant. The right of a private person to arrest without warrant is regulated by section 26

of the Criminal Procedure Decree (Cap. 8) and a plantation owner has already under that section a right to arrest an offender under specified conditions.

Clove (Purchase and Exportation) No. 15.—This Decree was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of Mr. B. H. Binder contained in his report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry which was issued in 1936.

The main provisions of the Decree are concerned with the licensing of persons to conduct the business of buying cloves in the Protectorate and the preliminary stages of exportation abroad. The power to purchase cloves within the Protectorate and to deliver them to a carrier for exportation abroad has been restricted to the licensee, but freedom has been reserved to other persons to contract with overseas purchasers for the sale of cloves which may be bought from the licensee and consigned by the licensee to such purchasers under the exporter's directions. In pursuance of the recommendations of the report it is intended in the first instance to restrict the issue of licences to one in favour of the Clove Growers' Association, but power has been reserved in the Decree to license other persons or bodies as may in the future be found necessary or desirable.

The amendments of certain enactments affected by the schedule to the Decree are mainly of a consequential nature, and the more important of these are the following.

Cap. 118 (The Clove Growers' Association Decree), section 13A. The power to fix the prices for cloves bought in the Protectorate which is here conferred upon the Clove Growers' Association Board is, of course, a necessary consequence of constituting the Association a sole licensee under the Decree; but the stabilization of prices which it is hoped to achieve by this means will be no less important if and when other licensees are permitted in the future, and it is anticipated that the Association will be then, as it is now, the most suitable agency for the purposes of securing such stabilization. The net profits made by the Association during each year are, under sub-section (2) and paragraph (*c*) of section 26 (3), to be shared among clove producers by means of the enhancement of prices fixed for the ensuing year, as recommended in the report. It is anticipated that the prices so fixed will tend to remain constant throughout the season, but power has been taken by sub-section (3) to vary them should circumstances so require

Cap. 118, section 13B provides for the appointment and functions of an Advisory Committee as recommended in Mr. Binder's Report.

Cap. 121 (The Transfer of Agricultural Produce Decree) section 41. The control over the purchase and marketing of cloves which is to be vested in the licensee under the Decree would result in great practical inconvenience in the event of

persons other than the licensees desiring to realize their securities under mortgages of clove crops. Moreover the same considerations which have influenced the recommendation that such control should be vested in the licensees are equally cogent as respects the loan of monies on the security of the crops. The prohibition therefore which this section provides against such mortgages to persons other than the licensees is considered to be necessary corollary of the main provisions of the Decree.

Zanzibar Town Board (Amendment) No. 18.—This Decree was enacted to confer certain additional powers upon the Municipal Officer for which he had asked in order to enable him to carry out more effectively the duties imposed upon him as a Licensing Officer for the town of Zanzibar.

Native Hut Tax (Repeal) No. 20.—The operation of the Native Hut Tax Decree (Cap. 98), which was introduced in 1933 with the object of obtaining from the owners of the native huts situated in towns a contribution towards the municipal services and to discourage overcrowding, has not proved satisfactory in practice in either respect. Cap. 98 has, in consequence, been repealed with effect from the 1st January, 1938.

Public Officers (Change of Titles) No. 22.—This Decree was enacted to make the necessary legal provision for the change of titles consequent upon the abolition of the office of Treasurer and the division of the statutory and administrative duties of that office between the two officers to be known as Financial Secretary and Chief Accountant. Opportunity has been taken to make similar provision for other changes in official titles which have recently occurred, and for any such changes as may occur in the future.

Ports (Amendment) No. 25.—This Decree amends section 33 of the Ports Decree (Cap. 74) by including power to Executive Council to make rules for the protection against accidents of workers engaged in handling cargo and coaling, and thus to enable effect to be given in the Protectorate to the provisions of the revised draft of the International Labour Convention in that behalf.

United Kingdom Designs (Protection) No. 27.—This Decree was enacted to replace the present system of registration of designs dealt with in the Patents and Designs Decree (Cap. 90) under which registration in the Protectorate was dependent upon registration in England and certain fees were payable for local registration.

The Decree was introduced at the instance of the Secretary of State who pointed out that Cap. 90 did not afford sufficient protection to designs registered in the United Kingdom, especially where textile piece goods were concerned, inasmuch as even if the fees for local registration were reduced to an

absolute the minimum textile trades would not be able to register more than a fraction of their designs. To overcome this difficulty the present Decree has eliminated local registration altogether and now confers, without additional fee, protection within the Protectorate upon all designs which have been registered in the United Kingdom.

Lighting Control No. 28.—This Decree has been enacted at the instance of the Secretary of State to enable Rules to be made to provide for effective "blackouts" on occasions of emergency or public danger or by way of experiment or practice. With slight modifications, it follows the model based on the Hong Kong Lighting Control Ordinance, 1936.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and two private firms of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and the Merchant Bank of Zanzibar. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Clove Growers' Association assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African Currency Board shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). East African Currency Board notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs.10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is maintained at parity with sterling, by the operations of the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in the Protectorate by a Currency Officer and an Assistant Currency Officer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

Weights.		lb.
Frasila:	For produce generally	35
Gisla:	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks...	180

Tola: For gold and silver: equal to the weight of one rupee.
40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or keila: Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba: Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years:—

	Revenue £'000s.	*Expenditure* £'000s.
1932	456	459
1933	475	449
1934	451	440
1935	457	434
1936	476	446
1937	494	486

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1937, amounted to £307,613 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balance.

Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1937 was £169,970 of which £11,000 represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1937 was £68,568.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to £157,526, the main items being Port and Light Dues £18,319, Court Fees £4,798, Government Steamers £19,012, Wharfage £10,286, Agricultural Produce £14,863, Post Office £15,742, and Electricity £23,050.

Rents of Government Property and Interest amounted to £36,805.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to £20,985 of which Trading Licences accounted for £6,138.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(*b*) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber-soled boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, cattle, sheep and goats, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres, etc.

(*d*) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations, but excluding soaps and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties on imported articles is as follows:—

" . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation. Provided further that the Comptroller of Customs may, in respect of goods imported by air, reduce the cost of freight to be added to the value for purposes of

assessment of duty to a figure not less than one-fourth of the actual cost of such freight.

"For the purposes of this section, the expression 'domestic value' shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country".

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Duty Decree (Cap. 95, Laws of Zanzibar, 1934), imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected, Shs.1·50.

Exchange of Property.—The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease.—Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount secured, Shs.1·50.

Hut Tax.

Hut tax was levied on native type buildings in the township at a flat rate of Shs.4·50 per hut per annum. The yield in 1937 was £1,677. In December legislation was introduced to abolish this tax as from the 1st January, 1938.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Topographical Surveys (*Maps*).—All the survey sheets have been received from the Ordnance Survey, and an index map has been forwarded to Messrs. Stanford, Limited, London.

Cadastral Surveys.—About 40 surveys in connection with Government sales and acquisitions have been carried out in the Protectorate. As a result of inaccurate surveys in the past it has not been possible to frame deed plans without resurveying. All reductions for the framing of deed plans are now carried out by the photo process office.

A photostat was purchased towards the end of the year. It is proving extremely useful for making prints of survey plans.

The location sheets of Wete Township were revised and a start was made to revise the sheets of Zanzibar City showing the native areas.

The demarcation of shehias has progressed steadily and well. By the end of the year 80 shehias were beaconed. There still remain 54 to complete.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar (Town).		*Pemba (Wesha).*	
	1892–1936.	*1937.*	*1899–1936.*	*1937.*
Temperature of the air:—	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.
Mean of daily maxima ...	84·4	86·4	86·3	86·7
Mean of daily minima ...	76·6	74·5	75·7	73·3
Mean of daily range ...	7·9	11·9	10·6	13·4
Mean	80·5	80·5	81·1	80·0
Rainfall (inches)	60·40	60·42	73·66	100·59
Rainy days	104	103	162	149

Principal Events.

The outstanding event of the year was the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. His Highness the Sultan was present as the guest of the British Government; during his absence from the Protectorate Seyyid Abdulla, the Heir Apparent, was Regent.

2. In March Sir Richard Rankine proceeded on leave pending retirement and was succeeded in the post of British Resident by Mr. J. Hathorn Hall, transferred from Palestine where he had held the office of Chief Secretary to the Government. Mr. Hall assumed duty in the Protectorate on the 5th of October.

3. His Highness the Aga Khan paid two visits to the Protectorate in January and February.

4. On the occasion of the Coronation, the Chief Justice (Mr. C. E. Law) was granted the honour of Knight Bachelor and Mr. A. J. Findlay, the retiring Director of Agriculture was appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

5. Reference has been made in Chapter XIV to the enactment during the year of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree where the objects and reasons for this legislation are stated. Unfortunately the Indian community did not find the provisions of the Decree acceptable and, with the exception of Indian producers who readily sold their crop to the Clove Growers' Association, the Indian community abstained from active participation in the clove business both as regards internal operations

and exports. Their attitude found support in India, where a voluntary boycott of cloves was organized with the result that sales overseas were considerably reduced. This situation was still in existence at the end of the year, when Government had under consideration certain modifications designed to meet in some measure the objections raised by Indians against the new decree.

6. The problem of agricultural indebtedness continued to be a matter of grave concern to Government and preliminary steps were taken for the institution of a Debt Settlement Department. It was decided to introduce early in 1938 legislation with a view to enabling creditors to obtain payment of their loans with reasonable interest while at the same time protecting the debtors from dispossession.

7. In the latter part of the year a permanent Committee known as the " Social Welfare Co-ordination Committee " was set up to advise Government on matters of social welfare affecting the activities of more than one department; this should ensure effective inter-departmental co-operation and real and constructive continuity of policy in regard to such matters.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Title of Publication.	*Circulation*	*Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.*		*Postage.*	*Address of London Agent, if any.*
Government Publications.		*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)	400	25	12 50	10*	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
Agricultural Report		2 00		0 10	
Audit Report		1 00		0 10	
Blue Book		15 00		0 60	
Education Report		3 00		0 15*	
Land Survey and Registration Report		1 00		0 05	
Medical and Sanitary Report		3 50		0 25	
Trade Report (obtainable on application at the Custom House)		3 00		0 35*	
Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani) Report		0 75		0 10	
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926 ...		7 50		0 40	
Colonial Administrative Service List Supplement, 1934 ...		0 75		0 10	
Colonial Legal Service List, First Edition, 1935		0 75		0 10	
Customs Handbook		3 00		0 20	
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		4 50		0 15*	
Guide to Swahili Examinations, 1927		3 00		0 15	
Handbook to Zanzibar Museum Reference Library, 1937 (from Museum)		1 00		0 10	
Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I		37 50		1 60	
" " " 1923 to 1927, Vol. III		12 00		0 30	
" " " 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV		3 75		0 30	

Title of Publication.	*Circulation*	*Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.*		*Postage.*	*Address of London Agent, if any.*
Government Publications.—(continued).		*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934, Vol. I (Cloth) ...		20 00		1 50	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. II (,,) ...		20 00		1 45	
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Supplement to the Laws of Zanzibar, 1935-1936		15 00		0 45	
Nutritional Review of the Natives of Zanzibar		1 50		0 10	
Papers laid before the Legislative Council (for each year) ...		3 00		0 10*	
Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929...		0 75		0 10	
Report on the Geology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1928		12 50		0 60	
Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931		1 50		0 10	
Report on the Native Census, 1924		1 50		0 10	
Report on the Non-Native Census, 1921		0 75		0 10	
Report on the Palæontology of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1927		21 00		0 75	
Report on the Preliminary Survey of the Marine Fisheries of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1929		1 50		0 10	
Report on the Water Supply and the Possibilities of Cement Making in Zanzibar, 1921		1 50		0 10	
Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in Relation to its Economic Resources. By SIR ALAN PIM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		5 00		0 40	

Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar. By C. F. STRICKLAND, C.I.E.	1	00	0	10
Report of a Mission appointed to investigate the Clove Trade in India and Burma, Ceylon, British Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies. By G. D. KIRSOPP and C. A. BARTLETT	5	00	0	30
Report on the Indebtedness of the Agricultural Classes, 1933. By C. A. BARTLETT and J. S. LAST...	3	00	0	10
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		Shs. cts.	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
Other Publications.					
Zanzibar, Its History and Its People. By W. H. INGRAMS, M.R.A.S.		25 00		0 85	Witherby, London.
Samachar (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200	60	18 00	0 10	Mather and Crowther Ltd. (Modern Advertising), New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.
Zanzibar Voice (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200	60	18 00	0 10	D. J. Keymour & Co. Ltd., Australia House, Strand. Special Daily Cable News Service between India and Zanzibar published in Daily Edition (Zanzibar Voice Press Service).
Al-Falaq (English-Arabic, weekly)	200	50	12 00	0 10	

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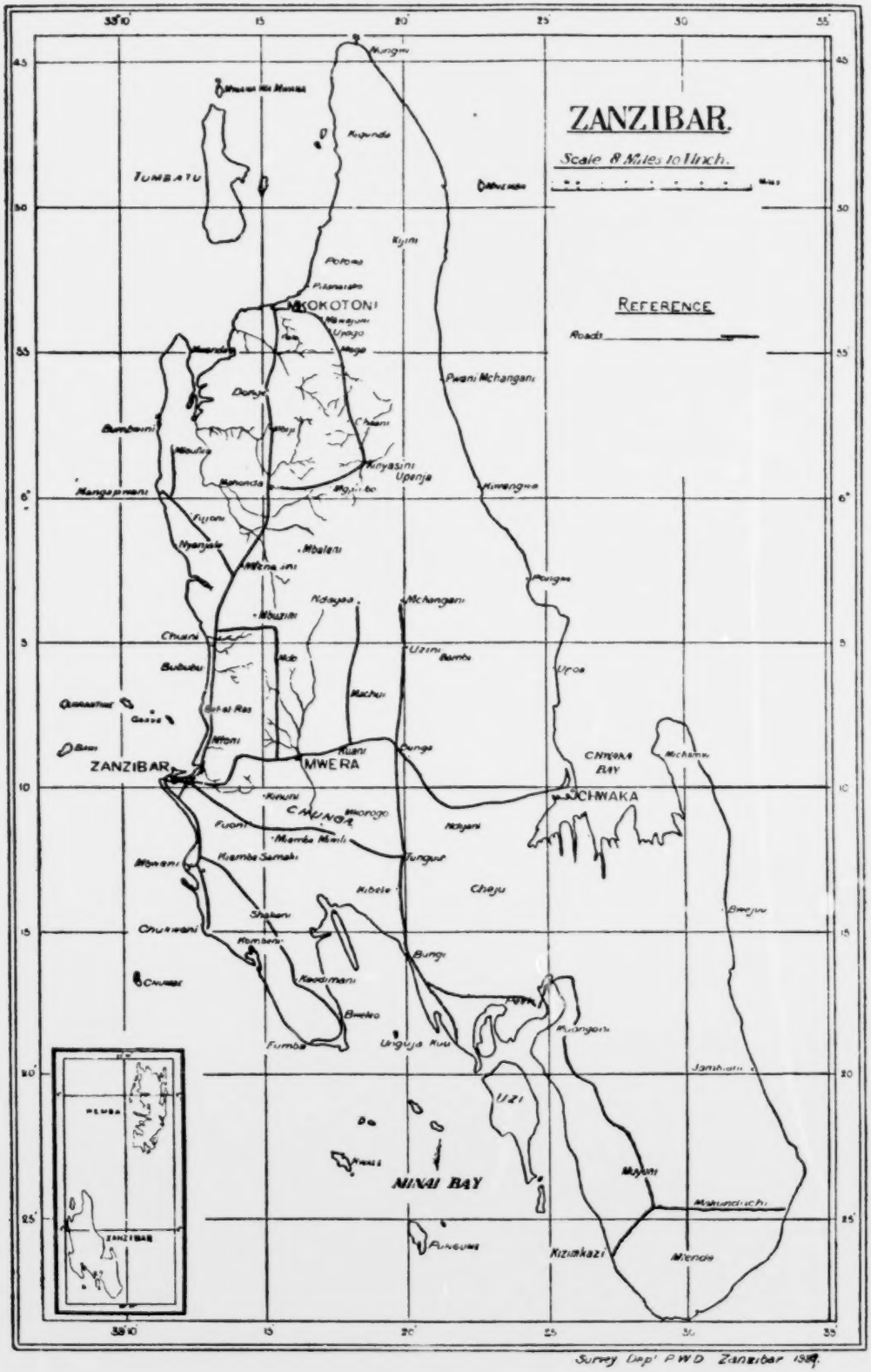
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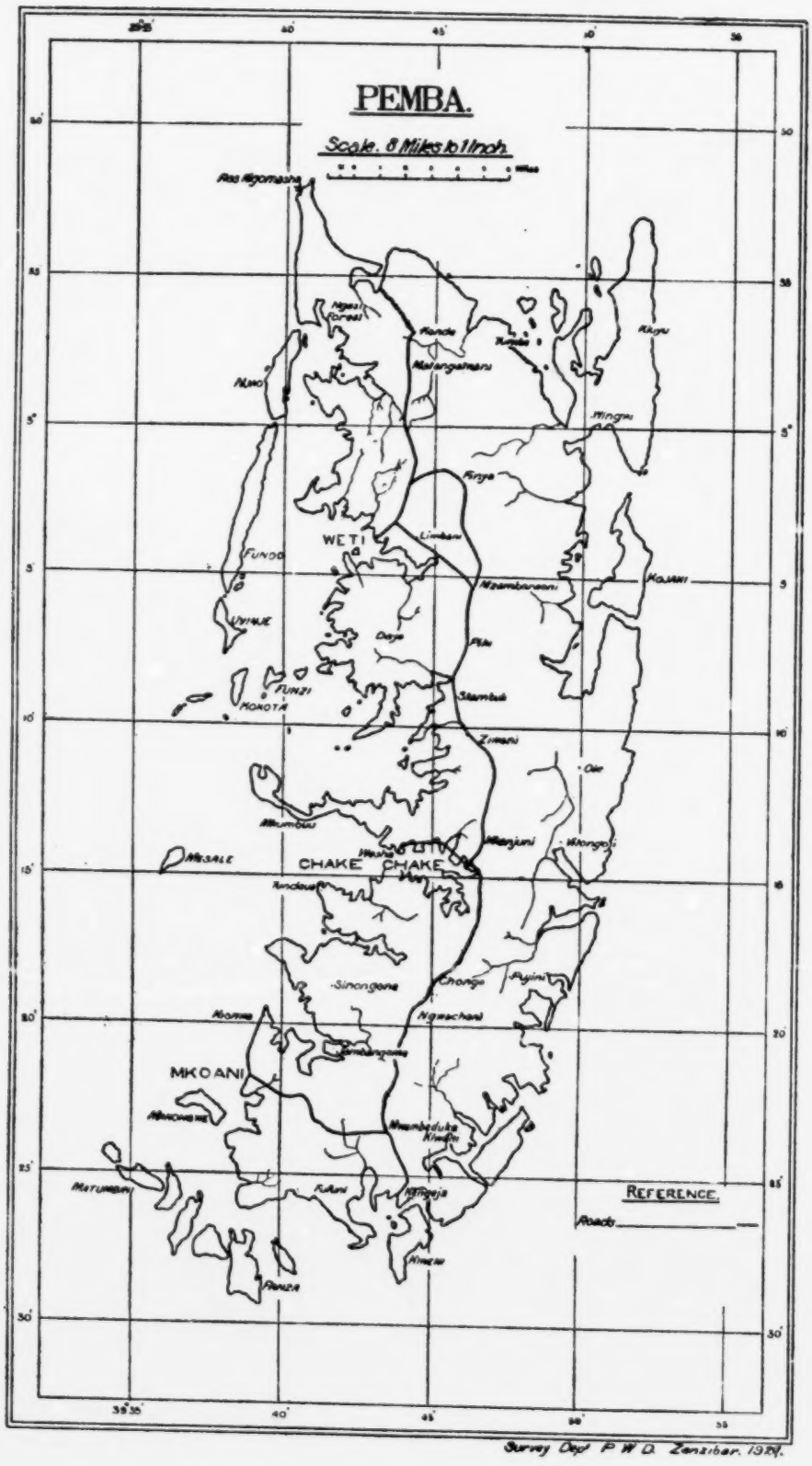

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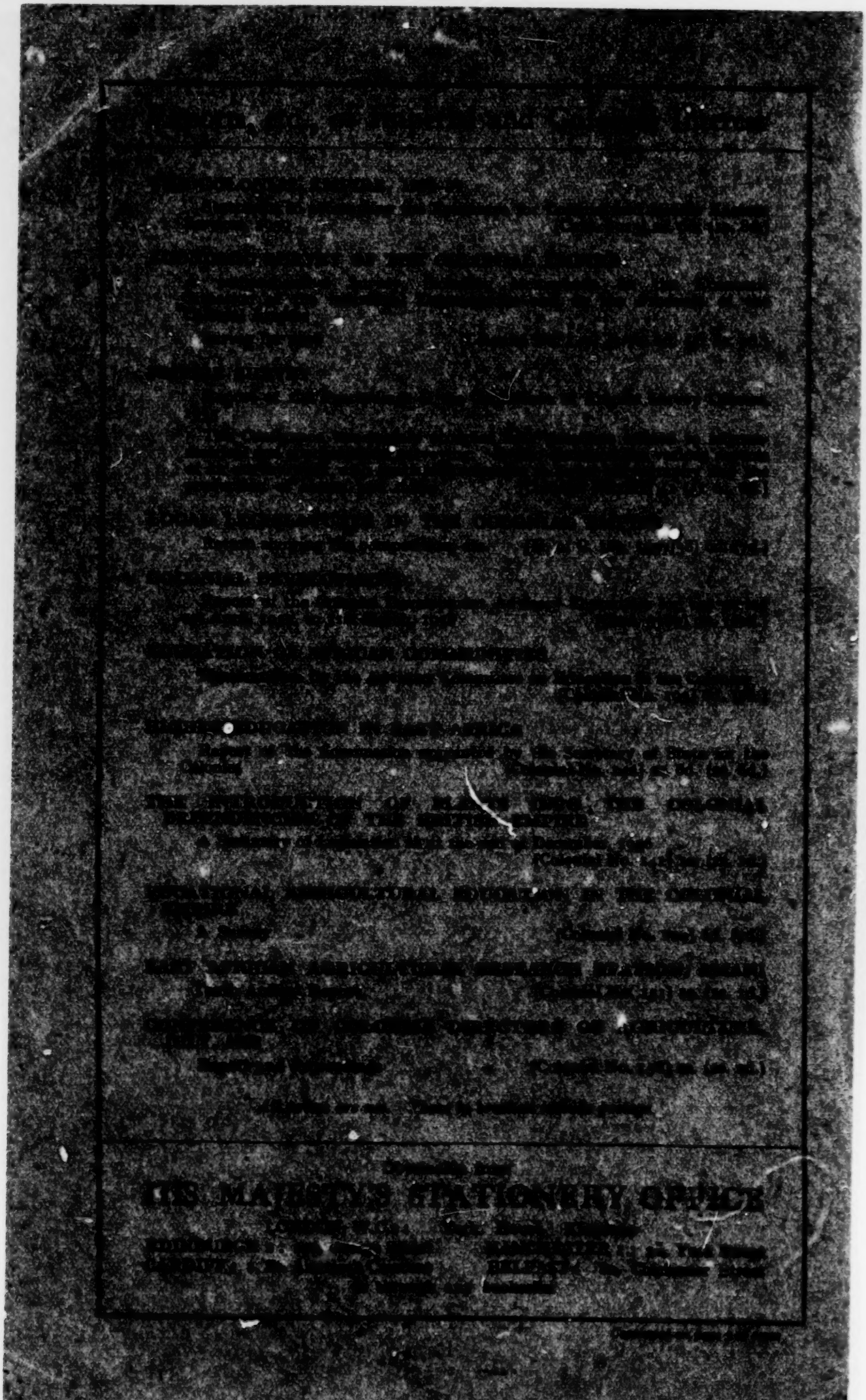

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE FOR 1938

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I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Island of Zanzibar is situated in 6° South latitude and is separated from the mainland by a channel 22½ miles across at its narrowest part. It is the largest coralline island on the African coast, being 50 miles long by 24 miles broad (maximum measurements), and having an area of 640 square miles.

To the north-east, at a distance of 25 miles, lies the island of Pemba, in 5° South latitude. It is smaller than Zanzibar, being 42 miles long by about 14 miles broad (maximum measurements), and has an area of 380 square miles.

The normal annual rainfall amounts in Zanzibar to 58·59 inches and in Pemba to 73·25 inches. The rainy seasons are well defined, the heavy rains occurring in April and May prior to the setting in of the south-west monsoon and the light rains in

November and December before the north-east monsoon. The mean maximum temperature in Zanzibar is 84·4° F. and the mean minimum 76·6° F. The corresponding figures for Pemba are 86·3° F. and 76·1° F., respectively.

References to Zanzibar date back to early times. The Islands probably were known to the ancient Egyptians, Phoenicians, Assyrians, and Jews. The Hindus appear to have been settlers at a very early date and traces of Greek colonization are not lacking. From about the seventh century B.C., Zanzibar appears to have been closely connected with the Southern Arabian States. Bantu settlers probably made their appearance during the first five centuries A.D., and thereafter came also traders from China, Malaya, and the Persian Gulf. The Zenj Empire, founded about 975 A.D. by Ali bin Hassan, a Prince of Shiraz, was already declining when the Portuguese began the conquest of the East African littoral. During the sixteenth century the Arabs of the east coast invoked the aid of the Imams of Muscat to drive out the Portuguese on the ruins of whose power, in the seventeenth century, arose that of the Imams. The allegiance of Zanzibar to the latter was more or less nominal until 1832 when the Imam, Seyyid Said, transferred his capital from Muscat to Zanzibar. Under Seyyid Said's direction Zanzibar became, both politically and commercially, the metropolis of Eastern Africa. In 1861, by Lord Canning's Award, the Imam's African possessions became independent of Muscat.

In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba was recognized by France and Germany, and the Islands were declared a British Protectorate in accordance with conventions by which Great Britain waived all claims to Madagascar in favour of France and ceded Heligoland to Germany. In the same year the Sultan's mainland possessions which extended over the coast of East Africa from Warsheikh on the north to Tunghi Bay in the south were ceded to Germany, Great Britain, and Italy, respectively, the two latter paying rent for the territories under their protection, while the former acquired the Sultan's rights by the payment of a sum of £200,000. In 1905, Italy also acquired these rights by payment of a sum of £144,000.

In 1891, a regular Government was constituted with a British Representative as First Minister. In 1906, the Imperial Government assumed more direct control over the Protectorate and re-organized the Government. In 1911, Seyyid Ali abdicated the throne and was succeeded by the present ruler, Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. On 1st July, 1913, the control of the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Office, legal effect being given to the change of administration in the following year when the Protectorate

Council and the Offices of High Commissioner, British Resident, and Chief Secretary were established. In 1925, the Office of High Commissioner was abolished. In 1926 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

The Government is administered by the British Resident who is appointed by Commission under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet and who exercises his functions under the Zanzibar Orders in Council of 1924 and 1925.

Questions of importance are referred to an Executive Council over which His Highness the Sultan himself presides, the Council consisting of His Highness the Sultan (President), the British Resident (Vice-President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary (*ex officio* members), and three other senior officials appointed by the Sultan.

The Legislative Council consists of the British Resident (President), the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, and the Financial Secretary (*ex officio* members); and five official and six unofficial members appointed by the Sultan. His Highness has an unfettered discretion in the appointment of the unofficial members, but in practice consideration is given to the factor of community representation and the unofficial element is at present composed of three Arabs, two Indians, and one European.

Legislation consists of the Decrees of the Sultan, and certain Imperial Statutes of general application. Certain Indian Acts, such as the Code of Civil Procedure, etc., have been adapted to local requirements and enacted in the form of Decrees. His Highness's Decrees, when countersigned by the British Resident under Article 42 of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are binding upon all persons. The Mohammedan Law, declared in civil matters to be the fundamental law of His Highness's dominions, controls in some measure personal relationship and land tenure among the Islamic population.

The power of making Rules and Regulations under Decrees is vested in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council.

Under existing arrangements, the island of Zanzibar is administered by a District Commissioner with an Assistant District Commissioner working under him. A similar arrangement obtains in the island of Pemba.

The District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners are granted judicial powers to various extents, but all the civil and most of the criminal work of the Districts is performed by the Resident Magistrates whose headquarters are in Zanzibar town and at Chake Chake in Pemba.

The District Commissioners are under the general direction of the Provincial Commissioner.

The Districts are divided into Mudirias, nine in the case of Pemba and seven, excluding the town area, in the case of Zanzibar. The Mudirias are further sub-divided into Shehias which consist of a number of scattered villages. In control of these units are officials designated Mudirs and Shehas respectively. Appointments of Shehas are made from the inhabitants of the Shehias and, in making them, the wishes of the majority of the people concerned are followed so far as is compatible with ability to perform the prescribed duties. Such appointments tend to be hereditary. Shehas receive salaries varying from Shs.22/50 to Shs.37/50 per month, but they are not expected to devote their full time to Government work. Their principal functions are to maintain order in their Shehias and to bring to the notice of higher authority any unusual occurrences that may take place. They are, as a rule, members of the District Courts to which reference will be made later. All births and deaths taking place in their Shehias are reported to them and, in certain selected instances, they act as brokers and auctioneers in connection with the administration of petty native estates. The position is one which is much sought after on account of the standing which the appointment gives the holder in the community. In immediate authority over the Shehas are the Mudirs, who are responsible to the District Commissioner for the maintenance of order throughout their units and for reporting to him any irregularities that may occur. Instructions to the Shehas which emanate from the District Commissioner are transmitted through them and they are responsible to him for their due execution. For administrative purposes, the native quarter (population 29,000) of Zanzibar town is divided into 16 areas each having its headman. These headmen, who work under the Town Mudir, correspond to the Shehas of the rural parts and receive salaries ranging from Shs.18 to Shs.27 per month.

District Courts.—These native tribunals, which were first established in 1926, are presided over by the Mudirs and are composed of the Shehas, together with two or more unofficial members who may be Arabs, Indians, or Africans. The offences justiciable by these Courts are prescribed by law, as is the maximum punishment which they may inflict.

III.—POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Zanzibar Protectorate at the end of the year 1938 was 241,792, a figure obtained from the 1931 census by the addition of the number of births in excess of deaths and of immigrants in excess of emigrants since the date

of the census. The following tables give statistics of the population and its racial and geographical distribution (1931 census):—

Population (1931 Census).

District.	*Area in square miles.*	*Whites.*		*Coloured Population.*		*Total.*	*Total population of Protectorate.*
		Males.	*Females.*	*Males.*	*Females.*		
Zanzibar Island	640	167	76	72,653	64,845	137,741	235,428
Pemba Island	380	16	19	50,195	47,457	97,687	

Geographical Distribution (1931 Census).

Zanzibar Island.

	Zanzibar Town.	*Northern District.*	*Southern District.*	*Total.*
Europeans	222	5	16	243
Arabs	6,578	1,536	3,366	11,480
Africans	26,641	37,068	49,439	113,148
British Indians	10,926	287	741	11,954
Portuguese Indians	882	3	4	889
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	27	—	—	27
Totals	45,276	38,899	53,566	137,741

Pemba Island.

	Wete.	*Chake Chake.*	*Mkoani.*	*Total.*
Europeans	16	17	2	35
Arabs	10,024	6,954	4,943	21,921
Africans	28,802	25,982	18,534	73,318
British Indians	1,219	683	386	2,288
Portuguese Indians	28	42	45	115
Seychellians, Mauritians, Chinese, Japanese, and others	10	—	—	10
Totals	40,099	33,678	23,910	97,687

The crude birth-rate for the whole Protectorate for all races was 14·1 per thousand and the death-rate 20·7, registration of births and deaths is unreliable. The infant mortality-rate is not known but it is believed that the correct rate may be 275 per thousand births. The information regarding these rates must, however, be regarded as tentative.

The following tables give the number of marriages registered and figures concerning immigration and emigration:—

Marriages.

In Zanzibar District marriages number 2,523 and in Pemba District 1,177.

Immigration and Emigration.

(1st January, 1938, to 31st December, 1938.)

Nationality.	*Immigration.*			*Emigration.*		
	Ships and Air.	*Dhows.*	*Total.*	*Ships and Air.*	*Dhows.*	*Total.*
Europeans ...	993	1	994	940	1	941
Indians	6,248	79	6,327	6,127	69	6,196
Arabs	1,274	1,027	2,301	928	1,359	2,287
Africans	5,534	1,318	6,852	5,053	1,949	7,002
Miscellaneous ...	507	95	602	457	12	469
Totals ...	14,556	2,520	17,076	13,505	3,390	16,895

Note.—In the above statistics, Somalis, Barawas, and Comorians have been shewn as Africans, and Shihiris as Arabs.

IV.—HEALTH.

The number of new cases, in-patients and surgical operations and the total attendances for treatment at Government institutions during the last five years are set out in the table below:—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
New cases ...	159,686	130,115	128,235	125,542	121,361
In-patients ...	4,463	3,853	4,413	4,685	5,099
Total attendances ...	536,242	444,175	459,170	448,379	406,639
Surgical operations (major) ...	1,299	1,151	1,016	954	1,218
Surgical operations (minor) ...	3,370	2,683	2,295	3,220	3,143

The following table shows the proportions in which the two sexes have been represented during the last six years at hospitals and dispensaries:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Males	74·5	73·6	73·9	71·4	72·8	73·0
Females ...	25·5	26·4	26·1	28·6	27·2	27·0

No major epidemics of infectious or contagious diseases occurred in the Protectorate. Malarial figures were lower both actually and proportionately. Malaria, however, as it appears in hospital returns represents cases from the outskirts of townships, rural African cases in general not troubling to seek treatment. Partly owing to the diminished incidence of malaria in Zanzibar Town and partly owing to a greater interest in the

investigation of the Enteric group of infections, more cases of typhoid fever and allied infections have come to light in Zanzibar Town this year. These cases seem to be related to the existence of a number of carriers.

The following table sets out the incidence of the various groups of disease met with during the last five years:—

	1934. *Per cent.*	*1935.* *Per cent.*	*1936.* *Per cent.*	*1937.* *Per cent.*	*1938.* *Per cent.*
Epidemic, endemic and infectious ...	13	12	13	14	15
Nervous	7	6	6	6	6
Respiratory ...	7	8	7	8	8
Digestive	27	30	26	26	26
Skin and cellular tissue	29	27	28	26	26
External causes ...	7	8	8	8	8
Others	10	9	12	12	11

Of the helminthic diseases, ankylostosmiasis and ascariasis cases are included in the Digestive Group. Helminthis infestation is in a large proportion of cases of disease so indefinitely culpable as a main factor that the labelling of illnesses with helminthic names provides no certain indications of prevalence of helminthic disease. Ankylostosmiasis as an infestation is almost universal among Africans; ascariasis is frequently encountered particularly from certain areas; bilharziasis is found among a very large proportion of school children especially in Pemba.

Much dental disease is still ascribed to definite neglect of hygienic principles among children. Food deficiency is also suspected as a factor, and as having too a relationship to the epidemicity of ulcers and to the general resistance of the people to infections. Nervous phenomena ascribable to avitaminosis have, however, been less strikingly encountered during this year.

Funzi, as a Leper Settlement, was abandoned in 1936. Those lepers from Zanzibar were transferred to the more congenial and convenient surroundings at Walezo where they are accommodated in huts on the slopes beyond the infirmary four miles from Zanzibar Town, while Pemba lepers were housed in a new settlement four miles north of Wete, at Makondeni. A few lepers are on parole in the districts. At Walezo, a ward is also maintained for tuberculosis cases which are passed on there from the hospitals and the tuberculosis clinic. Repatriation has been arranged in several cases of tuberculous patients originating from the mainland.

The activities of Government institutions may be summarized in the following table:—

	Zanzibar Island.		*Pemba Island.*		*Total.*
	Zanzibar Town.	*District.*	*Towns.*	*District.*	
Medical Units—					
European Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Asiatic and African Hospital	1	2	3	—	6
Police Lines	1	—	—	—	1
Prison Infirmary	1	—	—	—	1
Mental Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases Hospital	1	—	—	—	1
Walezo Poor House	—	1	—	—	1
Makondeni Leper Colony ...	—	—	—	1	1
Eye Disease Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
School Clinic	1	—	—	—	1
Sub-Dispensaries	1	15	—	7	23
Walezo Leper Colony ...	—	1	—	—	1
Total	9	19	3	8	39
In-Patients—					
Beds available—					
European	14	—	—	—	14
Asiatic and African in hospitals	*118	14	105	—	237
Special Native hospital ...	81	192	—	—	273
Total	213	206	105	—	524
Cases admitted—					
European	104	—	—	—	104
Asiatic and African in hospitals	2,727	510	1,651	—	4,888
African in sub-dispensaries	—	107	—	—	107
Total	2,831	617	1,651	—	5,099
Out-Patient repetitions attendances—					
Hospitals	136,746	42,530	70,923	—	250,200
Sub-dispensaries	39,982	69,697	—	46,760	156,439
Total	176,728	112,227	70,923	46,760	406,638
Total New Cases—					
European	343	—	—	—	343
Asiatic and African in hospitals	32,167	12,464	27,819	—	72,450
African in sub-dispensaries ...	8,630	25,197	—	14,741	48,568
Total	41,140	37,661	27,819	14,741	121,361

* 20 extra temporary beds are in use on the verandah of Zanzibar Hospital.

V.—HOUSING.

Village Housing.

The usual type of native village house in Zanzibar and Pemba is a rectangular mud-walled hut with a coconut-palm thatched roof. The size and pattern vary in accordance with the affluence and tastes of the individual.

The majority of such houses have from two to four rooms and are rain-proof when in proper repair. The kitchen is often inside, though in some cases an additional hut is erected for this purpose. It is not usual to make elaborate sanitary arrangements. Some of the more advanced natives erect small shelters near their dwellings in which a cesspit is dug, others resort to the bush or the seashore. Practically all the country folk own their own houses, which they erect themselves.

This type of building is comparatively inexpensive, can be built to a great extent from material available on the spot or near-by, and is, on the whole, not ill-ventilated.

During the past ten years there has been a marked tendency towards a better type of native hut, the improvements including cement floors, ceiling, whitewashing, and lime plastering and washing.

Town Housing.

In the African quarter of the town of Zanzibar the houses are usually owned by the occupiers, but not the sites. The ground landlords are Indians and Arabs, and maximum ground rents are prescribed by the Ground Rent Restriction Decree. The houses are of the same type as those in the native villages.

In recent years active steps have been taken to improve the siting of all new dwellings. Ample space is allowed between each, and in new areas, sites of 50 feet by 25 feet are required for most houses. In the more crowded parts 30 feet by 25 feet, or 750 square feet, is the minimum. Due allowance is thus made for the outside kitchen and sanitary hut. The cesspit system is extensively used.

In the quarters of the town occupied by Arabs, Indians, and Europeans the houses are of stone and generally have corrugated iron roofs. There is considerable over-crowding among the poorer Indians and, owing to the narrow streets and the height of the houses, through ventilation is unsatisfactory. Cesspits are in general use and there is no sewerage system. Notwithstanding these defects it may be claimed that housing conditions in Zanzibar compare favourably with those of other crowded Oriental cities. Measures of amelioration present considerable difficulty but are carried out as opportunities occur.

A town-planning scheme is being prepared and will be gradually put into effect as funds permit. The water supply is plentiful, the water being of excellent quality. A high-pressure system was inaugurated in May, 1935.

The sanitary authorities of the town carry out constant inspections. In the older built-up areas continual efforts are made to minimize congestion and to give the proper space to every hut. Considerable progress has been effected in this direction.

There are no building societies.

VI.—NATURAL RESOURCES.

The developed land in the Protectorate, in the island of Zanzibar as well as in Pemba, lies mainly to the west of the centres of the two islands and has never been accurately surveyed.

Generally speaking most of the best land at higher elevations has been planted with cloves (of which the Protectorate produces about 83 per cent. of the world's supply) and that in the lower areas with coconuts.

The annual crops, while including a little tobacco and a considerable amount of citrus, certain quantities of which are exported each year, consist mainly of starches such as cassava, rice, maize, sweet potatoes, and a few yams with very small quantities of legumes of which the commonest are cowpeas and pigeon peas; but practically no oil bearing seeds are cultivated.

The crop year in Zanzibar opens in July and finishes the following June, and during the last 12 months a small crop of approximately 1½ lakhs of frasilas of cloves has been gathered following on a record crop of 13 lakhs for the previous year.

The manufacture of copra has continued to improve and in spite of a very considerable consumption for edible purposes and for the expression of oil an export figure of over 11,000 tons was reached in 1938.

There are no known mineral deposits and only one or two forests of little extent. Consequently no question has arisen of the control of concessionary rights for the development of timber or mineral resources. The cutting and removal of wood grown on Government land is prohibited except under written permit. Fish of exceptional quality and flavour are exceedingly plentiful, but the fisheries are not organized and depend for the main part on the catches made in fish traps and in the local " ngalawas " or dug-out canoes with outriggers.

The manufacture of agricultural products is confined to the distillation of oil from clove buds and stems, principally the latter, and to the expression of edible oil from copra, imported

groundnuts and sesame seeds. Large quantities of edible oil are consumed locally, no accurate figures of production being available.

235,518 lb. of clove bud and stem oil and 323,673 lb. of coconut oil were exported in 1938.

Of the land at present uncultivated the greater proportion will be required for pasturage if the local stock-industry is to be developed. At present live-stock are few in number, being estimated at not more than 30,000 of which only 6,900 are in Zanzibar, although conditions favour an increase in the numbers of cattle. Approximately 4,000 cattle are required annually by the local butchers in addition to those required for road transport and general farm work, and the high price maintained for fresh meat is said to be due to the shortage of good quality cattle locally.

Arable land is almost entirely privately owned, and a considerable acreage is heavily mortgaged. The Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree, which became law on 1st February, is designed to prevent the indigenous inhabitants from being dispossessed. The decree provides for the payment by Government of all debts, both secured and unsecured, which threaten agricultural land. The volume of indebtedness as revealed by the working of the decree is less than expected, being short of a quarter of a million sterling. This reduction in the estimated amount of outstanding indebtedness is no doubt due in part to the considerable total of repayment of debts made from the proceeds of the very large clove harvest of 1937-8. The legal estate in all land in respect of which debts are paid off under the decree will vest in Government until such time as the owners make repayment by arranged instalments spread over a number of years.

The Agricultural Produce Export Decree (No. 3 of 1934) and the Adulteration of Produce Decree (No. 19 of 1934) are still in operation. Under the former, by Rules, an additional grade of cloves known as " Intermediate Grade " has been established, the standards falling between those of Grade I and Grade II. This grade is intended to serve the Indian market, which demands a high quality product, when supplies of Grade I cloves are not available. Minor changes were made in the standards of grades which were in existence prior to 1938.

Small-Holdings Experiment.

MAHONDA.

During the year 1934 an experiment was made with regard to the disposal of part of one of the Government estates by allotting it in small portions to peasant cultivators with whom, in the opinion of many competent observers, lies the best hope for the development of the Protectorate.

The idea underlying the scheme was to provide each holder with a suitable area of land in one or more portions on which he might cultivate cloves, coconuts, fruit and ground crops. He and his family would provide the labour for harvesting his cloves as and when they ripened, while his other crops would occupy him at other times and would provide food and a surplus for sale.

As suitable applicants of the type desired are not as a rule in possession of ready money of sufficient amount to pay for their holdings, a system of payment by instalments over a period of seven years was adopted.

The plots vary in size between one and four acres and, although a few of the holders have made permanent or temporary abodes on their holdings, the majority continue to reside in established homes in the vicinity. The majority of the holders are still in arrear with the payment of instalments, never having fully recovered from the comparatively poor clove harvests of 1935-6 and 1936-7. There are some who have made little effort to reduce their arrears and leases have, in certain cases, been determined.

Taking the holdings as a whole, it may be said that more food crop cultivation was in evidence towards the end of 1938 than at any time previously.

KITOPE.

The former Government plantation of Kitope, 685 acres in area, lies about two miles east of Mile 13 on the North Road. It was originally divided into two parts by a fire belt, two-thirds consisting of cloves and coconuts, the remainder consisting of bush with a few scattered coconuts.

Owing to its inaccessible situation and to its distance from other Government-owned properties, it proved both uneconomic and difficult to manage. It was therefore decided, in 1934, to dispose of it. The Government plantation of Mahonda referred to above was, at this time, being divided into plots varying in size from one to five acres, and Kitope was therefore divided into larger units for sale to men of some financial standing.

The cultivated area was accordingly divided into six blocks making, with the bush area, seven lots in all.

It was reported at the end of 1938 that, on the whole, the development of Kitope under the new arrangements may be said to be satisfactory.

VII.—COMMERCE.

1. The trade of the Protectorate, both external and internal, is influenced mainly by the volume and value of the clove crop

and to a lesser degree by the value of the exports of domestic copra.

Over a period of five normal years, these two crops averaged approximately 82 per cent. of the total domestic exports.

Clove exports to India were naturally affected by the Indian clove boycott during 1937 and 1938, but owing to the marketing conditions whereby all cloves offered for sale by the producers were immediately purchased by the Clove Growers' Association, imports and internal trade were unaffected as the purchasing power of the population was not dependent on the volume of exports.

The trade prosperity experienced during the greater part of 1937 continued well into 1938 but conditions deteriorated considerably during the latter half of the year due to the exceptionally small clove harvest for the 1938-9 season.

With the exception of a small quantity of locally-grown foodstuffs, all food and other requirements are imported.

The following table shows the total value of imports, domestic exports and re-exports (including bullion and specie) during the five years 1934-8:—

Year.	*Imports.*	*Domestic Exports.*	*Re-Exports.*
	£	£	£
1934	767,038	592,864	172,163
1935	974,791	656,404	262,160
1936	871,072	801,286	235,265
1937	1,229,831	663,258	210,570
1938	993,521	662,953	181,867

Imports.—The decrease of £110,000 in the value of imports excluding bullion and specie is chiefly accounted for by rice, millet, sugar, copra, ivory, cotton and silk piece goods, bags and sacks and kerosene oil.

Domestic Exports.—The principal decreases under domestic exports are copra and mangrove bark, but cloves and clove stem oil show increases.

Re-Exports.—The decrease is chiefly accounted for by ivory, millet, silk piece goods and sisal.

A table showing percentages of total imports from the principal countries of supply together with percentages for the Empire and the foreign countries for the years 1934-8:—

Countries.	*Years.*				
	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Great Britain	16·92	21·02	20·97	22·88	13·77
India	15·78	7·14	8·65	8·24	9·83
Burma	12·64	10·40	8·08	11·46	12·06
Tanganyika	56·27	5·74	5·76	6·41	5·78
Kenya and Uganda ...	4·94	4·42	5·30	5·38	6·33
Australia	1·41	3·16	2·96	1·82	2·43
All other British Empire...	1·30	1·64	1·86	1·11	3·10
Total Empire ...	59·26	53·52	53·58	57·30	53·30

Countries.	*Years.*				
	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Japan	10·95	13·27	13·70	13·84	12·43
Dutch East Indies ...	6·38	6·20	6·06	5·39	5·20
United States of America	2·66	2·63	2·87	2·70	3·15
Holland	4·37	3·99	3·89	4·31	5·69
Germany	1·03	1·27	1·43	1·39	1·96
Persia	1·58	3·60	2·12	3·06	3·40
Portuguese East Africa ...	2·18	2·41	2·22	1·31	1·63
Siam	—	3·27	4·73	1·46	2·02
Belgian Congo	·92	·96	2·22	1·71	·97
All other foreign countries	8·65	7·07	5·35	6·00	8·39
Total foreign countries ...	38·72	44·67	44·59	41·17	44·84
By Parcel Post	2·02	1·81	1·83	1·53	1·86

The percentages of total domestic exports to principal countries of destination and the percentages for the Empire and the foreign countries for the last five years 1934-8 were:—

Countries.	*Years.*				
	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
Great Britain	7·26	3·97	3·69	7·56	4·58
India	25·25	28·92	25·67	9·48	15·59
All other British Empire...	3·02	3·17	3·36	4·55	4·40
Total Empire ...	35·53	36·06	32·72	21·59	24·57
Dutch East Indies ...	33·34	31·49	38·07	30·11	46·64
France	1·52	8·94	15·58	19·20	12·57
Italy	10·68	9·00	·21	8·37	1·90
United States of America	11·92	5·91	6·90	8·49	7·20
Germany	2·27	2·89	2·63	6·33	1·13
Holland	·69	1·92	·36	2·14	·46
All other foreign countries	4·04	3·79	3·53	3·77	5·53
Total foreign countries ...	64·47	63·94	67·28	78·41	75·43

Cloves mainly accounted for the decrease against Great Britain and the increases against India and Dutch East Indies. The decrease against France and Italy is accounted for by copra.

The following is a statement showing principal countries of supply of chief items during the last two years 1937-8:—

Item.	*Unit.*	*1937.*		*1938.*		*1938.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of Supply.*
			£		£	*Value £'000.*
Rice	cwt.	387,190	162,080	346,752	143,036	Burma 117; Siam 17; India 8.
Cotton piece goods ...	lin. yd.	6,509,915	112,615	5,957,045	103,336	Japan 48; Holland 31; Great Britain 14; India 6; Arabia 4.
Motor spirit and petroleum	Imp. gall.	1,831,484	68,905	1,497,615	61,248	Persia 33; Dutch East Indies 21; United States of America 7.
Ivory	cwt.	1,142	45,653	776	26,246	Belgian Congo 10; Tanganyika Territory 8; Uganda 4; Kenya Colony 2.
Wheat flour	cwt.	47,650	31,965	54,950	29,974	Australia 24; India 6.
Sugar	cwt.	103,833	41,433	79,404	33,409	Dutch East Indies 27; Portuguese East Africa 6.
Tobacco and cigarettes, manufactured.	lb.	206,038	27,835	214,416	29,089	Great Britain 14; Holland 14.
Silk and artificial silk piece goods.	lin. yd.	1,051,466	34,519	756,792	21,723	Japan 18; China 3.
Tea	lb.	400,691	17,134	480,226	17,072	Kenya Colony 10; Dutch East Indies 3; Japan 2.
Sesame	ton	1,280	17,659	1,300	15,179	Tanganyika Territory 10; Portuguese East Africa 5.
Ghee (clarified butter) ...	lb.	401,327	16,581	409,428	17,822	India 6; Kenya Colony 5; Tanganyika Territory 3; Socotra 1; Arabia 1.

The following statement shows the principal items of exports to the chief countries of destination during the last two years 1937 and 1938.

Item.	*Unit.*	*1937.*		*1938.*		*1938.*
		Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*	*Principal Countries of Destination.*
			£		£	*Value £'000.*
Cloves	cwt.	121,128	411,654	157,203	514,964	Dutch East Indies 309; India 102; United States of America 47; Portuguese India 16; Aden 7; Great Britain 6; Germany 6; Egypt 4; Australia 3; Canada 2; Straits Settlements 2; Burma 2; Union of South Africa 2.
Copra	ton	14,896	211,054	11,964	99,648	France 85; Italy 12; Germany 1.
Ivory	cwt.	1,162	52,901	874	31,601	India 19; Great Britain 8; China 3.
Cotton piece goods ...	lin. yd.	1,844,728	28,056	1,948,815	31,209	Tanganyika Territory 26; Kenya Colony 4.
Motor spirit and petroleum	Imp. gall.	516,852	14,923	545,976	18,143	Tanganyika Territory 18.
Sesame oil	lb.	418,194	6,948	419,830	6,229	Italian Somaliland 5; Arabia 1.
Clove oil	lb.	95,269	11,821	235,518	24,366	Great Britain 22; Holland 1.

Ivory, cotton piece-goods and petroleum are re-exports and fluctuate considerably. Clove and stem oil exports have increased owing to a better demand from Great Britain.

The following statement shows the value of imports and exports of coin for the last five years 1934-8:—

Imports.	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*	*1937.*	*1938.*
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain ...	4,657	58,754	76,700	148,100	3,300
India	54,183	291	—	150	1,381
Other countries ...	—	505	96	294	9,744
Exports.					
India	1,942	60,780	37,484	79	—
Other countries ...	302	280	—	—	—

Note.—The value of currency notes are excluded in the above table as they are not entered at their face value in the statistics.

The change noted in the countries of supply of coin from 1935, is accounted for by a change of currency from the Indian rupee to the East African shilling. The Currency Decree changing the coinage was enacted in December, 1935, and came into operation on the 1st January, 1936.

VIII.—LABOUR.

The adult male population of the Protectorate, as revealed by the Census of 1931, was 87,677, of which 48 per cent. were reported to be either plantation owners or peasant proprietors. Plantation and general labourers constituted 13 per cent., fishermen and sailors 9 per cent., shopkeepers 6 per cent., civil servants 5 per cent., undefined workers (skilled and unskilled) 4 per cent. and domestic servants 3 per cent. Of the remaining 12 per cent., 3 per cent. were returned as either blacksmiths, mechanics, carpenters, masons, potters or lime-burners.

Labour is employed principally on plantation cleaning, clove harvesting, public works and porterage. The local peasant proprietor cultivates ground crops but does not normally engage in the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations. For this purpose mainland natives visit the Protectorate, some remaining only a few months, others for several years. These immigrants are hard-working and accumulate considerable savings which they eventually take back to their homes.

Clove-harvesting labour is supplied by the natives of the Protectorate and consists, for the most part, of small peasant proprietors who work on their own account save during the clove harvest when they take part in the harvesting operations on the larger estates. It is not without significance that an appreciable

proportion of these peasant proprietors proceed, year after year, to the same plantation where during the comparatively short picking season they live in specially erected huts made of the plaited leaves of the coconut palm. Their manner of life is akin to that to which they are accustomed in their own homes whilst their dietary is a more ample one, for meat is within their reach at this season and more fish is consumed than normally. In the more prolific harvests several thousands migrate to the sister island of Pemba, which is eight hours journey from Zanzibar; they are transported thereto in the Government steamers and are on arrival conveyed in motor vehicles, at the expense of the plantation owners, from the port of disembarkation to the scene of their labours.

This labour readily offers itself to contract for an average period of two months. Wages are by piece-work, and vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and to the size of the crop generally.

Local labour is capable of picking the clove crop, but when there is an abnormally heavy crop, the demand for labour exceeds the local supply of labourers who are willing to work. Formerly, a certain amount of mainland labour was recruited on such occasions but, in recent years, the tribes from which such labour was recruited have increasingly taken to the cultivation of economic crops, with the result that there is no longer the same incentive to leave their homes in search of work.

The clove harvest of 1938-9 was extremely poor, deliveries from 1st July, 1938, to 31st December, 1938, the first half of the seasonal year, being only 76,291 frasilas. As a result there has been little employment of village labour in clove picking and the consequent shortage of ready cash has caused an appreciable increase in the planting of food crops by the people.

A limited number of natives are employed as dock and warehouse porters, principally in Zanzibar Town. The work is heavy, but the wages are good.

No mining developments have so far taken place in the Protectorate. Industrial undertakings are confined to Zanzibar Town where there is a clove oil distillery and a few small establishments devoted to the manufacture of ice, mineral water, and soap. The employees live in their own quarters in the native area of the town.

Domestic service is performed by males, a few women being employed as nursemaids although the service is usually performed by males. The extent to which female labour is employed in the Protectorate is best conveyed in the expression that " even the washerwomen are men."

The following labour legislation has, up to the present, been enacted:—

The Master and Native Servants Decree, which regulates the relations between employers and native servants and controls the recruiting and engagement of natives for service within or without the Protectorate.

The Trade Union Decree, which legalizes trade unions.

The Apprentices Decree, which provides for the control and regulation of apprenticeships.

The Forced Labour (Prohibition) Decree, which prohibits compulsory labour in the Protectorate.

The Employment of Women, Children and Young Persons (Restriction) Decree, which restricts the employment of women, children and young persons.

The Native Seamen Engagement Decree, which regulates the engagement of native seamen in ocean-going vessels.

The Minimum Wages Decree, which vests in His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council the power to fix minimum wages in respect of any particular occupation or trade in any District of the Protectorate.

It has not yet been found necessary to apply the last-named Decree to any particular occupation or trade in any part of the Protectorate.

IX.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The various kinds of labour in which the inhabitants of the Protectorate are engaged are specified in Chapter VIII—Labour.

The natives in rural areas employed in the hoeing and cleaning of clove and coconut plantations are paid at the rate approximately of 65 cents per diem or Shs.15 per mensem.

In clove harvesting, wages are by piecework and vary according to the density of the crop in the area in which the labourer is employed and the size of the crop generally. The ruling rates are from 10 to 20 cents a pishi of green cloves (about 4 lb.). An energetic picker can earn up to Shs.3.00 per diem.

Labourers employed by the Public Works Department or by the public on similar services are paid 75 cents per diem in the country and 85 cents in the town of Zanzibar for an eight-hour day. When monthly payments are arranged, Shs.25 is an average figure.

In domestic service, wages vary from 12 to 55 shillings a month according to the attainments of the servant.

As much as Shs.1.30 cents to Shs.2.25 cents per diem can be earned by dock and warehouse porters. This work is principally piecework.

It may be stated that the cost of living for an African labourer is approximately as follows:—

	Married.	*Single.*
Town ...	Shs.22 per month	... Shs.15 per month.
Country ...	Shs.18 per month	... Shs.12 per month.

The principal items of food and the daily expenditure of an African labourer thereon may be stated as follows:—

(100 cents = Sh.1.)

	Cents.
Fish	20
Rice	15
Cassava	10
Bread	10
Tea	10
Total	65

= Shs.4.55 a week.

In regard to Europeans, it may be stated very generally that the minimum cost of living for a single man is £300 per annum, and for a married man £450 per annum.

X.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Arab and African Education.

The education of Arabs and Africans devolves almost entirely on Government. Three missions (the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, the Society of the Holy Ghost, and the Friends' Industrial) operate in the Protectorate but Islamic influence is supreme and the educational activities of Christian missions are in consequence very much restricted to mainland adults and children resident in Zanzibar.

The most important task is to provide suitable elementary education for the rural masses who are predominantly agricultural.

Until 1927 Government educational activities were confined to boys but during the last ten years some provision has been made for the education of girls and it is the policy of the Government to extend these facilities as widely as possible.

Owing to the very limited demand for artisans, Government industrial education is confined to the training of a small number of carpenters and metal-workers in the Public Works Department, and a class for tailor apprentices in the Government Central School, Zanzibar. The Society of the Holy Ghost has an industrial school in Zanzibar where a few African boys are taught carpentry, smithery, painting and building.

The Rural Middle Boarding School at Dole, inaugurated in 1935, provides a further four years education for rural pupils who have already completed the elementary four-year course provided in village schools. The syllabus is practical, and includes, in addition to the ordinary school subjects, which are taught as far as possible with a rural bias, nature study, general and rural science, physiology, elementary surveying, carpentry, various native handicrafts and agriculture. In addition the pupils run their own poultry club under the supervision of one of the teachers. There were 125 pupils at the end of 1938. The health of the pupils has been excellent, a fact due to the situation of the school on the Dole ridge, regular hours and good food, and the joy which the pupils take in the manual and outdoor activities of the schools. The buildings are of native style.

In April, 1938, two officers were appointed to conduct an enquiry into the question of rural education in the Protectorate with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To examine and report upon present failures and difficulties in the system of rural education in the Zanzibar Protectorate: the investigation to include present policy, its administration and all aspects of teaching in the rural schools; and

(2) To make a study of the social and economic structure of village communities upon which to base recommendations for future educational policy for rural schools, with special reference to the question whether a system of rural education based primarily on the Jeanes ideas could be applied with success in Zanzibar.

The enquiry had not been completed at the end of the year.

In 1935, the Government opened a secondary school offering a four-year course designed to equip boys for Government and business posts for which a university education is not necessary.

Government and missionary educational institutions may be summarized as follows.

GOVERNMENT.

(*a*) *Boys.*

There are fifteen elementary rural schools providing a four-year vernacular course. One of these is urban but the remainder are rural. All these elementary schools follow the same curriculum which comprises Swahili, arithmetic, geography, physical exercises, hygiene, gardening and Mohammedan religious instruction. A little nature study is included where members of the staff possess the necessary knowledge.

Two urban central schools, one in Zanzibar and the other in Pemba, provide an eight-year elementary-middle course. The elementary course is the same as in rural schools except

that gardening is not taught. During the last four years the subjects in the elementary school curriculum are carried further while English and history are added. The Zanzibar school comprises a three-year tailoring course for selected boys. It was decided at the end of 1935 to close down gradually the middle section of the Pemba central school as it was not justifying the expenditure involved. This middle school ceased to exist at the end of 1938.

A rural boarding school provides a four-year middle course, including English, for boys who have completed the elementary course in rural schools.

There is a secondary school, open to all nationalities, with 96 pupils.

An adult evening school is provided for illiterates and has a roll of 116 pupils.

(*b*) *Girls.*

An urban school providing an eight-year elementary-middle course with 333 girls of whom 61 were boarders. The curriculum stresses practical activities which include cookery, housewifery, needlework, child welfare and mothercraft.

Two elementary schools in Pemba with 49 girls on roll, and one in Zanzibar with 17 girls on roll.

In Government elementary and middle schools there were 1,675 boys and 399 girls on the rolls. Of these 1,109 were attending urban schools and 965 were pupils of rural schools.

Missions.

Mission educational activities are as follows:—

African.

	M.	*F.*
Universities' Mission to Central Africa:		
St. Paul's High School	58	—
Five day schools with total of	45	43
One adult night school	60	—
Holy Ghost Mission (*Roman Catholic*):		
Two elementary native schools with total of	28	19
Nine adult district schools with total of	85	8
Friends' Industrial Mission:		
Boarding school with total of	5	2
Day school with total of	—	3

Indian.

Holy Ghost Mission (*Roman Catholic*):		
St. Joseph's Convent School	81	116
St. Joseph's Middle School	15	—

Community Schools.

Comorian.—The Comorian community maintains a small elementary school with boys' and girls' departments conducted separately in the same building.

Indian Education.

The Government grant-in-aid system is based on salary expenditure. Five schools managed by Indian communities are in receipt of grants, while in 1937 a special grant which amounted to approximately 66 per cent. of recurrent expenditure, was given to a large undenominational school. The total roll of pupils in Indian-aided schools was 932 boys and 657 girls while in unaided schools there were 438 boys and 305 girls, a total of 2,332 pupils in Indian schools, or 2,529 if to this figure be added 81 boys and 116 girls of a convent school conducted by the Society of the Holy Ghost. All these schools are urban, and the majority of Indian children of school age are under instruction.

Four of the Indian schools supply a full education up to the "middle" stage; the remainder are elementary only or elementary and middle.

In 1936 it was decided that Indian pupils might be admitted to the Rural Middle Boarding School described above, on condition that they had an adequate knowledge of Swahili and were willing to accept all the rules of the school, especially as regards food, clothing and worship.

Medical Inspection and Care.

Routine medical inspections are carried out in all Government schools, and, as far as possible, in grant-aided schools also, and history sheets are kept. Routine inspections are followed up by treatment when required. Casual sickness is treated at rural dispensaries and, in the case of schools in Zanzibar city, at a school clinic and the Government hospital.

Full dental treatment was accorded to pupils of the Arab Girls' School and much conservative work was carried out among pupils of the Government Central School. In all 1,278 children received clinical attention.

Welfare Institutions.

The Government poorhouse, situated at Welezo, is administered by the Roman Catholic Mission under the control of the Director of Medical Services. The mission receives a grant from the Government based on the number of inmates.

This institution recently sustained a great loss through the death of Sister Friedeberta, M.B.E., whose outstanding personality and devoted services for many years in the Protectorate will long be remembered.

Provident Scheme.

Government officials (Europeans and Asiatics) have the benefit of widows' and orphans' pensions contributory schemes.

A provident scheme is under consideration for the staff of aided schools.

Recreations.

In the schools, football and cricket are organized and encouraged by annual school competitions. Adult sports are organized most efficiently by the Sports Association, under whose auspices, with the aid of a Government grant and legal authority, the extensive recreation park, which forms the chief "lung" of the city, is maintained and fully used for various league and other matches, both adult and juvenile. Football and cricket are the chief games; in 1931, athletic sports open to all comers were instituted.

Scouting and Cubbing continue to be very popular with boys of all communities in Zanzibar town. At the end of 1938 there were six Arab and African and three Indian troops of Boy Scouts as well as four Arab and African and four Indian packs of Wolf Cubs, with a total of 213 boy scouts and 150 wolf cubs. The local association also contained 11 scouters and 10 cubbers.

The Girl Guide movement in Zanzibar is steadily growing, and another new company was formed in July, 1937, of girls from St. Joseph's Convent. This brings the existing total to four Guide Companies and one Bluebird Flock. Lack of suitably trained guiders has been a slight drawback, but training classes have been started with a view to gaining local and permanent guiders. An Executive Committee and local Association were formed during the year, including ladies representing all communities. There only remains one lady member of the original committee formed by Lady Baden-Powell, and much praise is due to her for hard work in the interest of the Girl Guides of Zanzibar.

XI.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Roads.

In the Zanzibar town area certain sections of the bazaar streets are surfaced with pre-cast concrete slabs, making a surface that is well washed by every shower of rain.

Within the boundary of Zanzibar town there are nine miles of waterproofed roads other than bazaar streets.

The following are the principal country roads in Zanzibar:—

Chwaka Road ...	21	miles.	Road from Zanzibar town across the Island to east coast.
Mkokotoni Road	23	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to Northern District.
Kinyasini Road...	12	,,	A loop road on Mkokotoni Road.
Makunduchi Road	41	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Fumba Road ...	14·75	,,	Road from Zanzibar town to south of Island.
Mchangani Road	6·25	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Ndagaa Road ...	5·75	,,	Road from Chwaka Road through centre of fertile area.
Mangapwani Road	7·25	,,	Road from Mkokotoni Road to west coast.
Princess Marie Louise Road.	7·50	,,	Road running north and west joining Chwaka Road with Mkokotoni Road.
Peake Road	6	,,	Road from Mchangani to Kinyasini.

The following are the principal roads in Pemba:—

Mkoani-Wete ...	37·65	miles.	Road from the south-west to the north-west of the Island.
Mwembeduka-Kengeja Road.	4·20	,,	Road from Mkoani-Wete to south-east of the Island.
Chake Chake-Wesha Road.	4	,,	Road from town of Chake Chake to its port.
Wete-Matangatwani Road.	7·80	,,	Road from Wete to north of the Island.

The following feeder roads link up the remoter areas to the main-road system:—

Zanzibar.			
Uroa Road ...	5·25	miles.	Northwards along the east coast from Chwaka.
Paje Road ...	6	,,	Eastwards from mile 24 on the Makunduchi Road.
Jambiani Road ...	5·5	,,	Southwards from Paje along the east coast.
Bwejuu Road ...	2	,,	Northwards from Paje along the east coast.
Pemba.			
Mtambwe Road...	6½	,,	Eastwards from the Mtambwe peninsula to the main-road system.
Jambangome Road.	2	,,	Eastwards from Jambangome to the main-road system.
Gando Road	8	,,	Southwards from Gando to the main-road system.

In addition to the above, feeder roads are in course of construction from Kinyasini to Kiwengwa (Zanzibar) and from Ngwachani to Chambani and Kinyasini to Chumba (Pemba).

Railways and Tramways.

Nil.

Air Services.

Messrs. Wilson Airways maintain a bi-weekly mail and passenger service between Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi, connecting with the Imperial Airways London-Cape service at Mombasa.

The Zanzibar aerodrome has been enlarged.

In Pemba the aerodrome constructed in 1935 was maintained.

Omnibuses.

There are approximately 229 omnibuses running over the roads in Zanzibar and Pemba. They vary in size and type, but the majority carry 13 passengers besides the driver. This mode of transport is very popular and is much used by the natives. Fares are low; in the longer runs (up to about 40 miles) the charge is only Shs.1.

Posts.

During the year 556 vessels arrived and 528 sailed with mails, compared with 608 and 569 respectively, for the previous year.

A comparative statement of articles dealt with in 1937 and 1938 is given below:—

	1937.	*1938.*
Letter mail (approximately)—		
Foreign	897,700	804,900
Inland	152,800	158,300
Transit	25,600	30,900
Parcel mail (actual)—		
Inland	136	68
Foreign	9,181	8,931
	1,085,417	1,003,099

The feeder air service was maintained with marked regularity except on the occasions when the Imperial Airway machines were not up to schedule.

The "All Up" service that was at first confined to countries on the England-South Africa section, was extended to countries on the England-Malaya section in February; to Australia, New Zealand and their dependencies, Fiji, and the territories under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for Western Pacific in July, and to Hong Kong in September. Correspondence to those countries can now be sent by this service from Zanzibar at the ordinary rate of postage of 20 cents per half ounce.

127 parcels were received from Kenya and Tanganyika by air. The air parcel service between England and Zanzibar was discontinued in 1937. No parcels were despatched from Zanzibar.

Cables, Wireless, Telegraphs and Telephones.

Cable communication with Europe, South Africa and the Orient is maintained by Cable and Wireless Limited.

There is a wireless station in Zanzibar and one in Pemba which have been in operation since 1908 and have a guaranteed range of 300 and 150 miles, respectively. The primary reason for the installation of these stations was the necessity for direct communication between the two Islands. The stations deal with some 8,000 messages, including press and meteorological messages, annually.

There are no inland telegraphs in either Island.

Telephone systems are in operation in Zanzibar and Pemba.

Shipping.

The total number of ocean-going vessels which called at the Port of Zanzibar during the year 1938 was 322, representing a total of net registered tonnage of 1,594,568; a decrease of 44 ships and 102,373 net tons as compared with figures for 1937.

The total number of coasting vessels entered during 1938 was 300 with a net registered tonnage of 157,887, a decrease of 19 ships and 42,497 net tons over 1937 figures.

During 1938 the number of native vessels entered was 2,656 with an aggregate tonnage of 53,933, as compared with 2,777 vessels of 57,084 tons in 1937.

Steamship Services.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited, maintained a service to and from London via Suez and via the Cape, monthly in each direction.

The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, maintained a monthly service between London and Beira via Suez, and a fortnightly service both ways between Bombay and Durban. The company also operated a weekly coastal service between Lamu and Mikindani.

The Indian African Line (The Bank Line, Limited), maintained a monthly passenger and freight service both ways between Rangoon and Cape Town calling at Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.

The Clan-Ellerman-Harrison Line maintained a three-weekly cargo service from Glasgow via Liverpool and Suez to Dar-es-Salaam.

The Osaka Syosen Kaisya provided a monthly passenger and cargo service both ways between Japan via East and South African ports to Buenos Aires.

La Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes maintained a fortnightly service both ways between Marseilles and Mauritius via Suez, East African ports, Comoro Islands and Madagascar.

The American South African Line, Inc. provided a monthly service from New York via South African ports to Mombasa and back via South African ports and Trinidad.

Lloyd Triestino S.A. (of Trieste) maintained a monthly service from Trieste via Suez and East African ports to Cape Town and back via Suez, Marseilles, Genoa and Venice.

The Hamburg-Amerika, the Deusche Ost-Africa and the Woermann Lines maintained a monthly service from Hamburg via Suez and the Cape in each direction. The Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie also operated a monthly coastal feeder service between Mombasa and Mikindani.

The Robin Line steamers called monthly on a New York and East African service.

The Holland-Afrika Lijn maintained a service to and from Hamburg via Suez and via the Cape monthly in each direction.

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij provided a monthly service between Zanzibar and Shanghai, accepting passengers and cargo also for Java, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Coast Ports.

The Zanzibar Government steamers maintained a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

Port Facilities, Zanzibar.

In addition to the anchorage afforded in the harbour, there is a wharf 800 feet long, capable of berthing ships alongside up to 400 feet in length and giving a depth of water at L.W.O.S.T. of 20 feet.

The wharf is fitted with five electrically operated cranes which enable merchandise to be expeditiously handled. Spacious transit sheds are provided for exports and imports and an additional shed for the inspection of agricultural produce.

A supply of water to shipping is available at the wharf, the rate of supply being 150 tons per hour.

Protection to lighters, water boats, and other small craft is afforded by the inner basin, which is sheltered by a breakwater.

A lighterage service is provided by the African Wharfage Company.

The tourist Traffic Committee has reorganized the guides available for visitors and has standardized the fares for rickshaw hire and guides' payment.

The Associated Motor and Rowing Boat Company has taken over the whole hire boat business in connection with Tourist Traffic which has resulted in a great improvement in organization. Fixed prices are charged and clearly published.

In conjunction with Government a small pamphlet entitled " Zanzibar, Gateway to East Africa: Home of the Clove ", has been reprinted from The Geographical Magazine. This is available on request and is also obtainable from the East African Publicity Office, 2, Maritime House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg, South Africa.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works Extraordinary.—Owing to the clove dispute and consequent uncertainty as to revenue, the Extraordinary Works programme was considerably curtailed.

Public Works Recurrent.—Maintenance on a normal scale was carried out on harbour works, roads, water supplies and buildings. Special repairs to wharf decking were continued.

Loan Works.—1½ miles of road were reconstructed and 7¼ miles of road, first water-proofed in 1937, received a second coat. A contribution towards the cost of this was received from the Colonial Development Fund.

XIII.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

Justice.

Justice, in suits in which persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are concerned, is administered by His Britannic Majesty's High Court and the courts subordinate thereto. The persons subject to the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1924, are (*a*) British subjects, (*b*) British protected persons, (*c*) foreigners in respect of whom His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed, or whose Government has agreed to, the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty, and (*d*) Zanzibar subjects in the regular service of the subjects and citizens aforesaid. In other suits justice is administered by His Highness the Sultan's Court for Zanzibar and the courts subordinate thereto.

The personnel of the judicial staff consists of a Chief Justice, an Assistant Judge and two Resident Magistrates. The European staff of the High Court includes a Registrar who is also Commissioner of Stamps under the Stamp Duty Decree, cap. 95, and discharges magisterial duties.

Judicial functions are also exercised by District Commissioners, and Assistant District Commissioners, Arab Kathis, and by District Courts. The last named are composed of a Mudir (Arab administrative officer) as President, native Headmen and certain leading residents of the country district in which the court sits. The jurisdiction of the several courts is shown in the annexed table.

Normally, criminal appeals from subordinate courts are heard by the High Court in Zanzibar. Appeals lie from the High Court in the exercise of its original civil and criminal jurisdiction to His Majesty's Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa and thence appeals may lie to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The official languages of the Civil Courts on His Britannic Majesty's side are:—

High Court	English.
1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Subordinate Courts ...	English or Swahili.
Kathis' Courts	Arabic or Swahili.

The number of civil and criminal cases heard by the several courts in 1938 is shown in the annexed table.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION WITH NUMBER OF CASES HEARD.

Court.	*Presiding officers.*	*Place of sitting.*	*Civil jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1938.*	*Criminal jurisdiction.*	*No. of cases heard in 1938.*
District ...	One Mudir in each Mudiria with other members.	Mudirs' head-quarters in :— 1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	None. But with consent of parties may settle disputes by way of arbitration.	Nil.	Imprisonment not exceeding 30 days and fine not exceeding Shs.75.	(1) 167 (2) 131
Kadhis ...	Kadhis.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Makunduchi 5. Chake Chake 6. Wete 7. Mkoani	Limited to Arabs and Mohammedan Africans. (*a*) Matters relating to personal status, marriage, divorce and inheritance where the claim does not exceed Shs.1,500. (*b*) Civil suits not exceeding Shs.750.	(1) 228 (2) (3) 120 (4) (5) 536 (6) 445 (7) Nil	Nil.	
First, Second and Third Class Subordinate.	Resident Magistrates, District Commissioners and Assistant District Commissioners.	1. Zanzibar 2. Mkokotoni 3. Chwaka 4. Chake Chake 5. Wete 6. Mkoani	*First Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs.2,250. *Second and Third Class* :— Limited to suits not exceeding Shs.750.	(1) 2,153 (2) — (3) — (4) (5) 849 (6)	*First Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 years, fine not exceeding Shs.4,500, and whipping not exceeding 12 lashes. *Second Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, fine not exceeding Shs.750 and whipping not exceeding 10 lashes. *Third Class* :— Imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months and a fine not exceeding Shs.225.	(1) 1,704 (2) 198 (3) — (4) 351 (5) 346 (6) 162
High	Chief Justice. Assistant Judge.	1. Zanzibar 2. Pemba	(*a*) Original unlimited. (*b*) Appeals from all Subordinate Courts. (*c*) Probate. (*d*) Insolvency.	(*a*) 76 (*b*) 32 (*c*) 157 (*d*) 19	(*a*) Original—full jurisdiction. (*b*) Appellate. (*c*) Revisional. (*d*) Supervisional.	(*a*) 16 (*b*) 17 (*c*) 32 (*d*) 35

Police.

The Police Force consists of a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, 2 Superintendents, 1 European Chief Inspector, 2 European Inspectors, 1 Pay and Quartermaster, 17 Inspectors, 5 clerks, 1 teacher, 478 rank and file, 22 detectives, 30 bandsmen and 10 followers.

The general health of the Force has been good both in the town of Zanzibar and in outstations; there were three deaths and eight invalidings during the year.

Six hundred and thirty-two cases of grave crime were reported, of which 20 were found to be false or " mistake of fact ", and 612 true cases, of which 182 ended in conviction, and 31 cases pending.

Of 2,819 minor offences reported under the Penal Decree or local decrees 1,994 ended in conviction.

There were eight cases of murder, one of attempted murder and seven cases of manslaughter.

Prisons.

The Central Prison is situated in Zanzibar and has accommodation for about 280 prisoners. All long-term prisoners sentenced to 12 months or over in the Protectorate and all prisoners convicted in the town of Zanzibar are accommodated in the Central Prison.

There are separate wards for prisoners under the following categories:—

(*a*) Old offenders.
(*b*) First offenders.
(*c*) Asiatic.
(*d*) Europeans.
(*e*) Awaiting trial.
(*f*) Civil debtors.
(*g*) Females.
(*h*) Juveniles.

In addition to the Central Prison, there are small prisons at Chake Chake and Wete where short-term prisoners convicted in the local Courts are confined.

There is no probation system.

During the year, 1,179 persons were admitted to the prisons in the Protectorate. The daily average number of prisoners was 159·20.

Prison industries included tailoring and carpentry. One large gang was employed daily in anti-malarial work for the Public Health Department.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

General.

During the year 20 Decrees were passed. The following is a list of the more important of these measures and contains a summary of the objects and reasons therefor:—

Immigration Regulation and Restriction (Amendment), No. 1.—This amendment of the Immigration Regulation Restriction Decree (Cap. 43), is intended to enable persons who are convicted of an offence under section 5 (1) (i.e., of entering the Protectorate without appearing before the Immigration Officer and presenting their passports or permits) to be treated as prohibited immigrants. The power thus taken is intended for use in the case of mainlanders so gaining entry into the Protectorate whom it is considered desirable to repatriate for economic or other reasons.

The restriction on the powers conferred by this amendment which the proviso supplies is in conformity with the principal Decree which relates to the treatment of persons in similar circumstances who are actually prohibited immigrants.

Land Protection (Debts Settlement), No. 2.—This Decree has been enacted to provide for the purchase by the Government of the interests of mortgagees and other creditors in lands owned by Arabs and Africans and has been designed to provide a remedy for the economic consequences resulting from the condition of indebtedness into which many of the landholders in the Protectorate have fallen. The extent of that condition had been the subject of official enquiry over a long period and, although the facts elicited through *ad hoc* investigation for such a purpose were necessarily incomplete and the conclusions based upon them necessarily conjectural, Government was satisfied that the indebtedness was of such a widespread character as to require its intervention in the cause of the Protectorate's agricultural prosperity and social well-being. The scope of the Decree is restricted in its remedial effect to that aspect of the indebtedness problem which concerns the indigenous landholder and which threatens his continued possession of the land and tends to hamper him in the disposal of his produce and the husbandry of the soil in an economic manner.

The principal features of the scheme to which the Decree give effect are the following:—

(*a*) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon.

(*b*) Valuation, by an officer appointed by the Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.

(*c*) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee in respect of the amount paid.

(*d*) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment.

(*e*) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper unrestricted by the rules contained in the Decree (Schedule IV) which govern the official valuation.

(*f*) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation, and, if greater, the Government must give effect to it, unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course.

(*g*) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family.

Prisons (Amendment), No. 7.—Under the provisions of the Prisons Decree only prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months could earn a remission of sentence. The amendment effected by this Decree gives effect to the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee on Penal Administration that, following the system adopted in England, any prisoner sentenced to imprisonment, whether by one sentence or by consecutive sentences, for a period exceeding one month should be eligible to earn remission by good conduct and industry. The amendment also adopts the English practice by altering the maximum amount of remission which could formerly be earned from one-seventh of the period of sentence in excess of six months to one-sixth of the total sentence.

Clove, No. 9.—This Decree replaces the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, 1937, under which the right to deal locally in cloves and to ship cloves for exportation was restricted to a single licensee. In conformity with an understanding reached between the Government and representatives of the Indian community, the Decree extends freedom of purchase and exportation to the public generally under licence, subject to conditions which are designed to protect the interest of producers and to enable the Government through the Clove Growers' Association to maintain control over the prices obtainable for cloves in foreign markets.

There are certain amendments also effected under the schedule to the Decree which are minor or consequential only, except as regards certain amendments of the Transfer of Agricultural Produce Decree (Cap. 121) which will enable advances by the Clove Growers' Association on the security of clove produce to be covered by such security over a period of two years (instead of one year only under the existing law), and will permit a series of such advances to be made on the security of a single instrument. It was considered that the extension of the period of security thus permitted was necessary to provide for the contingency of crop failure or shortage. The covering of a series of advances by a single instrument of security will avoid much unnecessary clerical labour, and will enable the amount of advances to be adjusted with reference to immediate requirements and to crop prospects.

Newspaper, No. 11.—This Decree was enacted:—

(*a*) to secure by means of registration that information shall be made available both to the Government and to the public as to the identity of the proprietors, printers and publishers of newspapers and as to the places where printing presses are established. Similar provision exists in most other countries and is designed to provide an essential measure of protection to those seeking redress in respect of defamatory statements contained in newspapers; and

(*b*) to provide the Government with a necessary means of knowledge as to the nature and quality of opinions on matters of public interest which are broadcast in the Protectorate through the medium of newspapers and newssheets.

Naval Volunteer, No. 12.—This Decree is designed to provide for the establishment of a naval volunteer force in Zanzibar on the lines of the Kenya Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The Decree follows a model furnished by the Secretary of State to the Conference of East African Governors.

Medical and Dental Practitioners (Registration) (Amendment), No. 14.—The amendment of the Medical and Dental Practitioners (Registration) Decree (Cap. 66) effected by this Decree is designed to prevent the continuance of professional practice, of a kind which in other countries is undertaken only by qualified dentists, by persons who are not registered as dentists in the Protectorate. In particular it is considered that the fitting of artificial teeth is an operation which requires a degree of skill and technical knowledge not ordinarily possessed by unqualified persons and which, if unskilfully performed, may have serious consequences for the patient. The omission in the principal Decree of a definition of the expression " practising as a dentist " has resulted in a judicial decision excluding operations of that

description from the meaning to be assigned to it. The definition inserted by this Decree reproduces that contained in section 14 of the Dentists Act of 1921 (Imperial).

The amendment effected by this Decree is not to come into force until an order to that effect has been issued by His Highness the Sultan in Executive Council. It is not intended that such an order shall be issued until the services of one or more private dental practitioners possessing the necessary qualifications become available.

Stamp Duty (Exemption) (Amendment), No. 17.—The amendment of the Stamp Duty Decree (Cap. 95) effected by this Decree is designed to exempt from stamp duty authorizations on a bank or Government Savings Bank permitting one or more persons to conduct ordinary banking business on account of another or others, or a resolution whereby an incorporated company or other body corporate authorizes its director or directors, servant or servants similarly to conduct such business, which are at present dutiable as powers of attorney. Exemption in the same terms is conferred by the corresponding laws of Kenya and Tanganyika, and it is considered desirable to secure uniformity in this respect with mainland legislation.

XV.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Banking.

Exchange and general banking business is principally in the hands of the National Bank of India, Limited, the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, and two private firms of Indian Bankers, Messrs. Jetha Lila and the Merchant Bank of Zanzibar. There are no agricultural or co-operative banks, but the Clove Growers' Association assists in the finance of the clove industry by granting loans on the security of chattel mortgages and by daily direct purchases of cloves coming on the market.

Currency.

The standard coin is the East African Currency Board shilling (silver) with subsidiary coinage of the following denominations:—50 cents (silver) and 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent (bronze). East African Currency Board notes of the following denominations are in circulation:—Shs.10,000, 1,000, 200, 100, 20, 10 and 5.

The currency is maintained at parity with sterling, by the operations of the East African Currency Board, London, which is represented in the Protectorate by a Currency Officer and an Assistant Currency Officer.

Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures used are those obtaining in Great Britain, together with the following native ones:—

Weights.

		lb.
Frasila:	For produce generally	35
Gisla:	For grain	360
	For native salt	600
	For groundnuts without husks	285
	For groundnuts in husks...	180

Tola: For gold and silver: equal to the weight of one rupee. 40 tolas = 1 lb.

Measures.

Pishi or keila: Equal to 6½ lb. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 6 lb. of rice.

Kibaba: Equal to 26 oz. avoirdupois weight of fresh water or 1½ lb. of rice; subdivided into ½ kibaba and ¼ kibaba.

XVI.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate for the last six years:—

	Revenue £'000s.	*Expenditure* £'000s.
1933	475	449
1934	451	440
1935	457	434
1936	476	446
1937	494	486
1938	465	463

Debt.

There is no public debt.

Assets.

The balance of Assets over Liabilities at 31st December, 1938, amounted to £302,130 of which an amount of £60,000 is earmarked as working balance.

Taxation.

The yield from import duties in 1938 was £164,300 of which £13,000 represented duty paid on potable and perfumed spirits, wines and beer.

Another main source of revenue is the duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on cloves and mother of cloves and 10 per cent. on clove stems. The yield in 1938 was £89,602.

Earnings of Government, in respect of Fees of Court and Government enterprises, amounted to £137,751, the main items being Port and Light Dues £17,090, Court Fees £3,726, Government Steamers £18,882, Wharfage £9,518, Agricultural Produce £8,124, Post Office £8,428, and Electricity £24,554.

Rents of Government Property and Interest amounted to £36,288.

Licences, Estate and Stamp Duty and Fines amounted to £25,830 of which Trading Licences accounted for £6,138.

Customs Tariff Summarized.

Under the Customs Tariff Decrees imports are generally subject to a duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. There are, however, sundry exceptions to this rule, which can be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) Certain goods are permitted to be imported without payment of duties, the general principle being to exempt articles necessary for reasons of health, for agricultural or industrial purposes, for the improvement of local industries, and for scientific and similar purposes. Articles imported only for later re-exportation and forming part of the entrepôt trade of the Protectorate are similarly exempt. The principal items coming under these heads are agricultural machinery and vehicles, packing materials, medical and surgical appurtenances, disinfectants, germicides, etc., mosquito netting, copra, coconuts, sesame, and sisal; Government importations are also exempt.

(*b*) Certain goods are subject to the higher of alternative specific and *ad valorem* duties. The principal items are tobacco, cotton and silk piece-goods, bicycles and tricycles, rubber-soled boots and shoes, shirts, singlets and stockings, umbrellas and parasols.

(*c*) Certain goods are subject to a specific duty alone, of which the principal are spirits, wines, tea, grains, cattle, sheep and goats, matches, petrol and kerosene, and rubber tyres, etc.

(*d*) Certain luxury goods, namely, perfumery and toilet preparations, including spirituous preparations, but excluding soaps, powders and dental cleansers, are subject to 30 per cent. *ad valorem* tax.

Cloves and clove stems are subject to an *ad valorem* tax of 20 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively. The values on which these taxes are assessed are fixed from time to time by Government.

The definition of value for the purpose of assessing *ad valorem* duties on imported articles is as follows:—

" . . . . The value of goods for purposes of duty shall be taken to be the domestic value, as hereinafter defined

together with the extra cost of packing and packages, for export, carriage to the port of shipment, and all other expenses incidental to placing the goods on board the ship, together with the cost of freight, insurance, and all other charges up to the time of importation into the Protectorate: provided that in no case shall the value for purposes of duty be less than the cost of the goods to the importer at the place of importation. Provided further that the Senior Customs Officer may, in respect of goods imported by air, reduce the cost of freight to be added to the value for purposes of assessment of duty to a figure not less than one-fourth of the actual cost of such freight.

"For the purposes of this section, the expression 'domestic value' shall, in respect of imported goods, mean the market price at which at the time of exportation such or similar goods are offered for sale, for consumption in the country from which the goods are exported, to all purchasers in the usual wholesale quantities in the ordinary course of trade in the principal markets of such country, including the cost of packages ordinarily used in those markets, but not including duties payable in that country".

Excise and Stamp Duties.

The Stamp Duty Decree (Cap. 95, Laws of Zanzibar, 1934), imposed stamp duty on various instruments including:—

Conveyance.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount or value of the consideration or purchase money or the value of the property conveyed or effected, Shs.1·50.

Exchange of Property.—The same duty as on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value.

Lease.—Half the duty or the same duty as a conveyance for a consideration varying according to the terms of the lease.

Mortgage Deed.—On every Shs.150 or fraction thereof of the amount secured, Shs.1·50.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Surveys.

Aerial Photography.—The Southern portion of Pemba was photographed with a seven-inch lens at 11,000 feet in 1937. The remainder of the Island was completed in February, 1938. Cloud interference precluded the possibility of obtaining midday photographs. The photographs are not intended for use for cadastral surveys, but debt-charged parcels when surveyed by other methods are located on the photographs.

Cadastral Surveys.—Twenty-five surveys in connection with Government sales and acquisitions have been carried out and 29 sets of deed plans have been supplied to the Land Officer. Under the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree, 1938, 548 parcels have been dealt with by the field staff.

The demarcation of Shehias in Pemba was completed in November. In Zanzibar Island 33 shehias remain to be done. The majority of these are situated in the non-clove growing areas.

The Photostat copying camera produced 23,809 prints during the year and has fully justified its acquisition.

Meteorological Records.

The meteorological records taken during the year in Zanzibar (Town) and in Pemba compared with the normals are as follows:—

	Zanzibar			*Pemba*		
	'Town'	*Victoria Gardens*		*Banani*	*Wesha (Wete)*	
	1892–1936	*1936–1937*	*1938*	*1899–1931*	*1933–1937*	*1938*
Mean of daily maxima (°F.)	84·3	86·3	86·0	86·5	86·2	85·9
Mean of daily minima (°F.)	76·6	73·7	74·1	76·2	72·8	71·7
Mean daily range (°F.)	7·7	12·6	11·9	10·3	13·4	14·2
Mean temperature (°F.)	80·5	80·0	80·0	81·3	79·5	78·8
Rainfall (inches)	61·47	62·47	73·80	76·47	77·40	80·64
Rain days ...	104	143	151	164	146	161

Principal Events.

1. His Highness the Sultan, accompanied by His Excellency the British Resident and Seyyid Abdulla, the Heir Apparent, visited Pemba on the 18th October to open the Baraza Hall at Wete, erected in commemoration of His Highness' Silver Jubilee. His Highness also performed the opening ceremony of the new Gando Road.

2. The Most Honourable the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, paid a short visit to Zanzibar and Pemba in January.

3. Sheikh Tahir bin Abubaker el-Amawi, M.B.E., Senior Kathi of His Highness the Sultan's Court, died on 2nd November, after 41 years' service.

4. The clove controversy, which arose out of the enactment last year of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree and led to a boycott of cloves by the Indian community, was terminated early in the year by an exchange of letters between Government and representatives of the Indian community incorporating an agreed settlement. The Clove Decree, the main points in which are described in Chapter XIV, was subsequently enacted to give effect to those parts of the settlement which called for legal expression and to replace the Decree mentioned above.

5. Investigations into the problem of and means of dealing with, agricultural indebtedness, which had been engaging Government's attention for a considerable time, were taken a stage further by the enactment early in the year of the Land Protection (Debts Settlement) Decree. The general purport of the Decree and the principal features of the scheme to which it gives effect are set out in Chapter XIV. The scheme is working satisfactorily and a number of cases have been adjudicated. Payments under the scheme await the completion of arrangements for the necessary finance.

APPENDIX.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO THE ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

Title of Publication.	*Circulation*	*Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.*		*Postage.*	*Address of London Agent, if any.*
Government Publications.		*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
The Official Gazette of the Zanzibar Government (weekly)	400	25	12 50	10*	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster. London, S.W.1.
Agricultural Report		2 00		0 10	
Audit Report		1 00		0 10	
Blue Book		15 00		0 60	
Education Report		3 00		0 15*	
Land Survey and Registration Report		1 00		0 05	
Medical and Sanitary Report		3 50		0 25	
Trade Report (obtainable on application at the Custom House)		3 00		0 35*	
Zanzibar Museum (Beit-el-Amani) Report		0 75		0 10	
Chronology and Genealogies of Zanzibar Rulers, 1926 ...		7 50		0 40	
Colonial Administrative Service List Supplement, 1934 ...		0 75		0 10	
Colonial Legal Service List, First Edition, 1935		0 75		0 10	
Customs Handbook		3 00		0 20	
Debates of the Legislative Council (for each Session) ...		4 50		0 15*	
Guide to Swahili Examinations, 1927		3 00		0 15	
Handbook to Zanzibar Museum Reference Library, 1937 (from Museum)		1 00		0 10	
Law Reports, Zanzibar, 1868 to 1918, Vol. I		37 50		1 60	
„ „ „ 1923 to 1927, Vol. III		12 00		0 30	
„ „ „ 1927 to 1934, Vol. IV		3 75		0 30	

Title of Publication.	Circulation	Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.		Postage.	Address of London Agent, if any.
Government Publications.—(continued).		Shs. cts.	Shs. cts.	Shs. cts.	
Laws of Zanzibar, Revised Edition, 1934, Vol. I (Cloth) ...		20 00		1 50	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1.
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. II (,,) ...		20 00		1 45	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. III (,,) ...		20 00		1 10	
,, ,, ,, ,, Vol. IV (,,) ...		20 00		2 00	
,, ,, ,, ,, half calf Shs. 10 per volume extra.					
Supplement to the Laws of Zanzibar, 1935-1937		15 00		0 45	
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Report of the Committee appointed to discuss the Rationalization of the Clove Industry, 1929...		0 75		0 10	
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Report on the Census Enumeration of the Whole Population of the Zanzibar Protectorate, 1931		1 50		0 10	
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Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider and report on the Financial Position and Policy of the Zanzibar Government in Relation to its Economic Resources. By SIR ALAN PIM, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.		5 00		0 40	

Report on Co-operation and certain aspects of the Economic Condition of Agriculture in Zanzibar. By C. F. STRICKLAND, C.I.E.	1 00	0 10
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Additional Recommendations Referred to in Paragraph 42 of above Report	0 25	0 05
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Report of a Sub-Committee of Zanzibar Advisory Council on Education on Grants-in-aid and on the Reorganization of Indian Education, November, 1935...	1 50	0 10
Report on Clove Cultivation in the Zanzibar Protectorate. By R. S. TROUP, C.I.E., D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.	1 00	0 15
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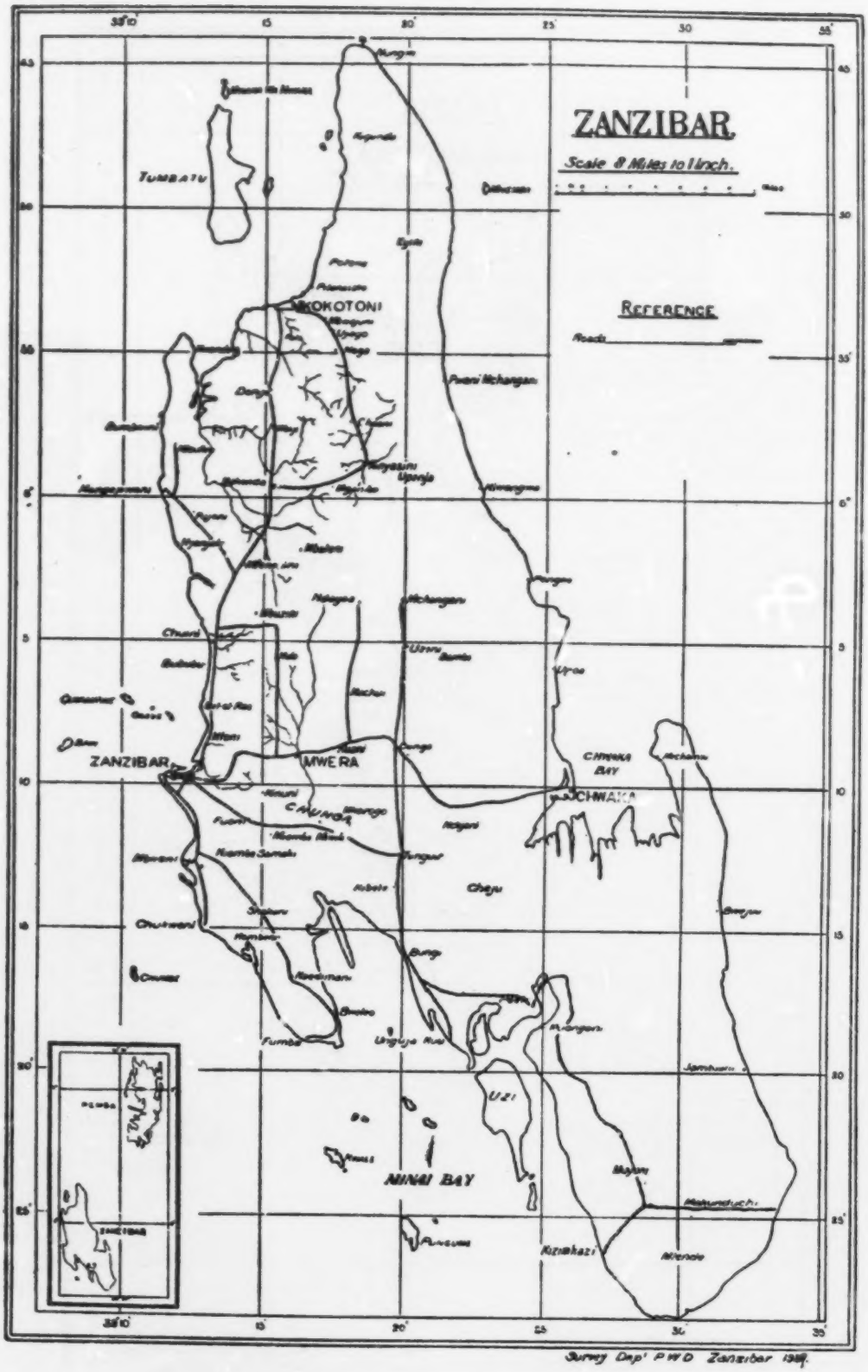
Title of Publication.	*Circulation*	*Published Price and Subscription Rate per Annum.*		*Postage.*	*Address of London Agent, if any.*
		Shs. cts.	*Shs. cts.*	*Shs. cts.*	
Other Publications.					
Zanzibar, Its History and Its People. By W. H. INGRAMS, M.R.A.S.		25 00		0 85	Witherby, London.
Samachar (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200	60	18 00	0 10	Mather and Crowther Ltd. (Modern Advertising), New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.
Zanzibar Voice (English-Gujarati, weekly)	1,200	60	18 00	0 10	D. J. Keymour & Co. Ltd., Australia House, Strand. Special Daily Cable News Service between India and Zanzibar published in Daily Edition (Zanzibar Voice Press Service).
Al-Falaq (English-Arabic, weekly)	200	50	12 00	0 10	

* Approximate. According to weight.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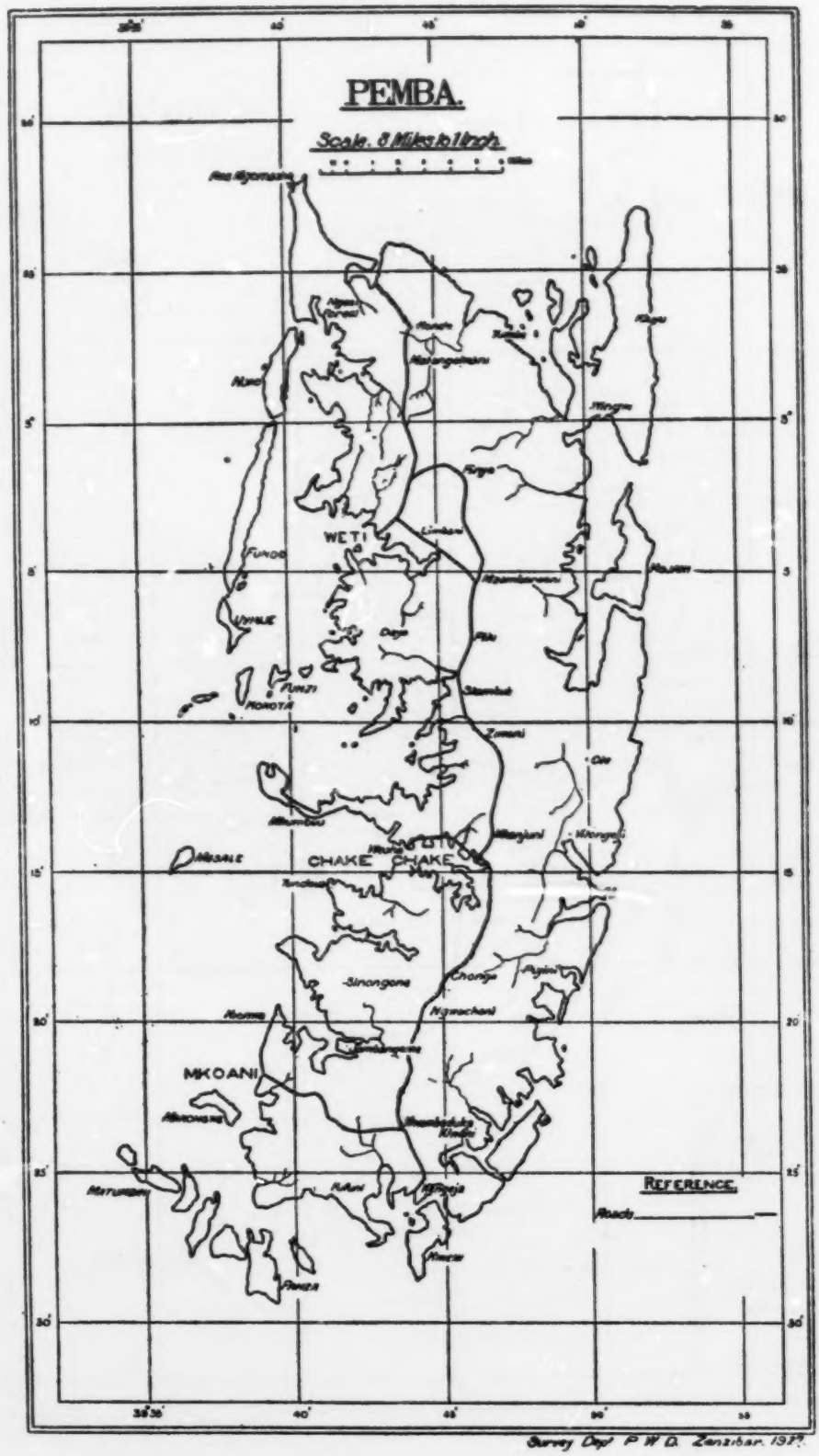

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